

Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

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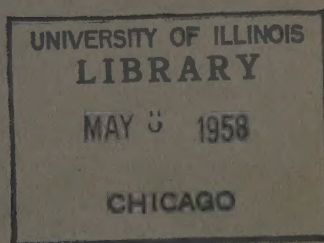
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BIBLIOGRAFIA MUNDIAL DE PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS

БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

世界各國期刊目錄

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- [1] Includes abstracts on New Zealand
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See Habsburg Empire in categories A - D
- [4] Austria in categories E and F
- [5] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [6] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 2317, 2324, 2328, 2343, 2346, 2348, 2353, 2371, 2389, 2394, 2628, 2836, 2847, 3119, 3123, 3142

2086. Aranda e Silva. HISTORIA DA IGREJA [Church history]. *Itinerarium* (Portugal) 1956 2(8): 235-241. Bibliography of works on church history which appeared in 1955. J. Rubió Lois (IHE 12964)

2087. Bielínska, Stanisława, and Michał Witkowski. BIBLIOGRAFIA WYDAWNICTW POZNAŃSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA PRZYJACIÓŁ NAUK 1856-1956 [Bibliography of publications of the Poznań Society of the Friends of Sciences and Letters, 1856-1956]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23 (Supplement): 1-134. A bibliography of 855 publications, arranged in chronological order and supplemented by an author index and list of periodicals and other serials published by the Society. These publications cover all fields of learning, but historical subjects are predominant. A. F. Dygnas

2088. Bonsdorff, Göran von. OB ISTORICHESKOI NAUKI FINLANDII [On historical science in Finland]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 210-215. Survey of recent Finnish historical literature and the orientations of Finnish historiography. M. Raeff

2089. Carrera Stampa, Manuel. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE MANUEL TOUSSAINT [Bibliography of Manuel Toussaint]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1955 (49): 5-6, 1956 (50): 1-6, (51): 4, and (52): 4-5. Bibliography of 282 books, articles and other writings by this Mexican historian (1890-1955). Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17340)

2090. Chernomorskii, M. N. VOSPOMINANIIA UCHASTNIKOV VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY KAK ISTOCHNIK ISTORICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANII [Memoirs of participants in the Great Patriotic War as a source for historical investigation]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 143-154. Methodological and critical bibliographical survey of Soviet memoir literature on World War II. The author expresses the desire that the generals and leaders of industry and party should add their testimonies to the materials on the Second World War. M. Raeff

2091. Díez de Medina, Fernando. LAS LETRAS BOLIVIANAS EN 1956 [Bolivian letters in 1956]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1956 18(115): 55-61. A general review of works which have appeared in Bolivia since 1954, including some books on history, and essays of interest to the historian of colonial America. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17325)

2092. Eisenstadt, S. N. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN NON-WESTERN SOCIETIES. *World Politics* 1957 9(3): 446-457. A bibliographical article on recently published books—only to a limited extent historical in scope—on non-Western societies. The author concludes that close co-operation of historians and sociologists is essential, particularly in the study of non-Western societies. D. van Arkel

2093. Homola, Irena. MIĘDZYNARODOWE I NARODOWE SŁOWNIKI BIOGRAFICZNE [General and national dictionaries of biography]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 233-244. An analysis of the larger biographical dictionaries, beginning with the *Biographie universelle ancienne et moderne* (Paris, 1811-62), describing their size and scope, arrangement and reliability. The author considers the *English Dictionary of National Biography* as the best. Of American publications, only *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (New York, 1895-96) is mentioned. A. F. Dygnas

2094. Hrbek, Ivan. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CZECHOSLOVAK ORIENTAL STUDIES IN THE YEAR 1955. *Archiv Orientální* 1956 24(4): 1-8. A list of books by Czech scholars (published in Czech, English, French and German) on Oriental studies: linguistics, Egyptology, the Ancient Near East, Semitic, Jewish and Arabic studies, Turkology, African studies, Indology and Far Eastern studies. D. van Arkel

2095. Lash, John. A LONG, HARD LOOK AT THE GHETTO: A CRITICAL SUMMARY OF LITERATURE BY AND ABOUT NEGROES IN 1956. *Phylon Quarterly* 1957 18(1): 7-23. A bibliography of social science literature written about and by Negroes in 1956, covering the period from approximately 1750 to the present. C. F. Latour

2096. Maas, Walther (Braunschweig). SAMMELBERICHT ZUR INDISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE [Summary report. On Indian economic history]. *Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1956 43(4): 368-372. A bibliographical essay on Indian historiography from the 14th to 20th centuries, mainly listing economic and social histories, and monographs by Indian authors which have been published in English. The author emphasizes that records of British resident merchants in India and of colonial officials provide valuable source material on modern Indian history. R. Mueller

2097. Montes Moreira, António. HISTORIA ECLESIASTICA DE PORTUGAL [Ecclesiastical history of Portugal]. *Itinerarium* (Portugal) 1955 1(3): 540-556, (4/5): 734-749, and (6): 935-950. Bibliographical review of books and articles published in 1953-55, on various aspects of the ecclesiastical history of Portugal. The third part covers Portuguese missions in Africa, America and Asia and biographies of missionaries. M. Riu Riu (IHE 12965-12967)

2098. Murena, H. BIBLIOGRAFIA ARGENTINA. *La Torre* (Puerto Rico) 1955 3(12): 183-186. List of a hundred books published in Argentina in 1955, arranged by subject matter. The section on history contains some works of interest on colonial (Latin) America. Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17324)

2099. Procházka, Vladimír (Prague). NAJWAŻNIEJSZE CZECHOSŁOWACKIE PRACE Z DZIEDZINY HISTORII PAŃSTWA I PRAWA Z LAT 1945-1955 [The most important Czechoslovak publications on the history of law and state, 1945-

1955]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1956 8(2): 211-218. A bibliography of articles in Czechoslovak periodicals, relative to the history of law and the state, divided into three parts: 1) the history of law and state in Czechoslovakia; 2) history of law of European countries, Slavonic law, Greek and Roman law, and Oriental law; 3) terminology, bibliography, biography and necrology. G. Tietz

2100. Quera, Manuel (S.I.). *LITERATURA ECLESIASTICA ESPAÑOLA* [Spanish ecclesiastical literature]. *Estudios Eclesiásticos* (Spain) 1955 29(112): 103-146. A bibliography of publications dealing with ecclesiastical matters that appeared in 1952, including a large section on ecclesiastical history and related themes. E. Serrafina Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 7987)

2101. Rohwer, Jürgen (Frankfurt). *ÜBERSICHT ÜBER DAS AMTLICHE BRITISCHE WERK ZUR GESCHICHTE DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES* [Review of the official British works on the history of the Second World War]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(11): 646-647. A bibliography of official British historical publications on the Second World War which were published up to the middle of 1956, and of works whose publication is anticipated. R. Mueller

2102. Schlenger, Herbert. *LITERATURBERICHT: SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER OSTDEUTSCHLAND UND DAS DEUTSCHTUM IN OST-MITTELEUROPA* [Review article: writings on East Germany and Germans in East Central Europe]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(7): 437-456. Review articles and books on Germany and East Central Europe, published in the period 1955-57. The books discussed are primarily German. F. B. M. Hollyday

2103. Šebánek, Jindřich. *POMOCNÉ VĚDY HISTORICKÉ V ČSR 1945-56* [Auxiliary sciences of history in Czechoslovakia, 1945-56]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1957 5(1): 1-26. A critical survey of Czech and Slovak monographic and periodical literature in the fields of numismatics, sphragistics, epigraphy, metrology and heraldry, and especially diplomatics and paleography. The author also evaluates the functions of some institutions, such as the Commission on

Auxiliary Sciences at the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, established in 1952. He concludes that, although Czech scholars are, in some fields, leading in Europe, still more intensive work is necessary in all the auxiliary sciences except heraldry; the main effort should be concentrated on diplomatics and paleography. F. Wagner

2104. Unsigned. *BIBLIOGRAFIA. Historia* (Colombia) 1955 1(1): 137-142. List of more than 50 bibliographical cards of historical works, published in 1954. Some of the works were published in Colombia, and others, which have reached Colombia, were published in various other countries. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8700)

2105. Unsigned. *PROBLEMATYKA WSCHODNIO-EUROPEJSKA I ŚLAWISTYCZNA W BADANIACH ZACHODNICH* [East European and Slavic problems in Western research]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 303-306. Enumerates West German and American studies and papers read at congresses and conferences during 1956. A. F. Dygnas

2106. Willaume, Juliusz. *LUBELSKIE ŚRODOWISKO NAUKOWE* [Scholarly milieu of Lublin]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 223-232. Bibliographical article, listing all post-war historical books and papers written by Lublin scholars, mainly staff members of the Catholic University of Lublin and the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Collections of books, maps and manuscripts relating to history, housed in the Lublin libraries and archives, are also mentioned, but only their quantity is indicated with hardly a mention of their contents. A. F. Dygnas

2107. Willing, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. *CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE 19TH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1956 67(2, 3, 4): 120-132. A continuation of this bibliographical survey and union list, including in this article Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. C. G. Hamilton
See also: 1: 19, 2: 677, 3: 9

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 2092, 2145, 2199, 2201, 2216, 2224, 2491, 2775, 2921

2108. Bortfeldt, Hermann. *EIN NEUES GESCHICHTS-BILD IM WERDEN* [The development of a new point of view in history]. *Geist und Tat* 1956 11(10): 292-298. It is becoming apparent to many that a new approach to history teaching, transcending national and sectional lines, is necessary today. The author describes the rise of this new concept and its translation into action through the founding and the work of the Internationales Schulbuchinstitut in Brunswick, Germany, since 1951. Not only does it encourage co-operation of history teachers of Germany and France, for example, on common problems of the two countries, but it extends beyond the confines of Europe. Particular importance attaches to work in the rising nations of Asia and Africa, where textbooks and teacher training is just beginning, and where the ideas taught will influence the rising generation, giving definite shape to points of view as yet unformed or vague at best. G. Rehder

2109. Bousquet, Jacques. *PROLEGOMENOS A UNA HISTORIA DE LA IMAGINACION. ENSAYO SOBRE LA POSIBILIDAD Y LOS METODOS DE LAS CIENCIAS HISTORICAS* [Introduction to a history of imagination. Essay on the possibility and methods of historical sciences]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1956 33(121): 1-24. Remarks on various aspects of historical method. The author advocates the scientific study of the history of oneirism and gives a statistical picture of the history of dreams from 1750 to 1950, based on a study of 1,600 literary cases. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 12937)

2110. Broszat, Martin. *AUFGABEN UND PROBLEME ZEITGESCHICHTLICHEN UNTERRICHTS* [Tasks and problems of instruction in contemporary history]. *Geschichte in Wis-*

senschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(9): 529-550. Discusses the German interest in "contemporary history" (1917-1945) as a result of defeat, and examines the problems of teaching contemporary history, referring to the example of National Socialism. National Socialism must be considered as part of the times in general and in its historical continuity instead of being viewed, as it was by the Nazis themselves and at the Nuremberg trials, as the culmination of German history. F. B. M. Hollyday

2111. Bürck, Gerhart. *DIE QUELLENBEHANDLUNG AUF DER OBERSTUFE* [The use of sources in the upper grades]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(3): 152-169. Examines arguments against and for the use of source materials and suggests how sources may be employed most profitably in instruction. F. B. M. Hollyday

2112. Deprez, Paul. *DE MEKANOGRAFIE IN HET HISTORISCH ONDERZOEK* ["Mechanography" in historical investigation]. *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* 1957 12(3): 237-240. Because of the mass of information with which the student of contemporary history must work, the author advocates the mechanical classification of files by means of punched cards. D. van Arkel

2113. Dickinson, A. E. F. *HISTORY IS BUNK - A SPEECH FOR THE OPPOSITION. Durham University Journal* 1955/56 48(2): 43-49. A critical essay on the use of the historical method in musicology, stating that it does not necessarily lead to a better understanding of music. Too often, historians provide material, not because it is significant, but because it is available. D. van Arkel

2114. Edwards, Lucy Ames (Jacksonville, Florida). STORIES IN STONE. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 35 (2): 116-129. Describes a method for recapturing some rapidly-disappearing historical information by studying the grave markers since 1808 in old cemeteries in Duval County, Florida. G. L. Lycan
2115. Fellows, Erwin W. APPROACHES TO EXPERIENCE: A COMPARISON OF SCIENCE, ART, AND HISTORY. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(3): 341-349. A description of the distinctive characteristics of the approach to experience through art, science and history. Science and history share a fundamental attitude towards experience which is impersonal and generalized while art is more personal and individual. H. Kantor
2116. Gurvitch Georges. CONTINUITE ET DISCONTINUITE EN HISTOIRE ET EN SOCIOLOGIE [Continuity and discontinuity in history and in sociology]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1957 12(1): 73-84. History and sociology share the same domain, but their methods and objects differ. Sociology stresses discontinuity, whereas historical method accentuates continuity. Historical truth is more ideological than sociological truth, but the explanations of history are more certain than those of sociology. Sociology gives history its conceptual frameworks and enables it to make its truth less ideological. History gives sociology indispensable materials and firm schematic explanations. The two disciplines have a common enemy in metaphysical dogmatism or critical idealism. R. C. Delk
2117. Jaroš, Miroslav. PRŮKOPNICKÁ PRÁCE Z DĚJIN NAŠEHO HORNICTVÍ [Pioneer work on the history of silver mining]. Nová Mysl 1956 (9): 981-983. A critical evaluation of the work of J. Kořán, especially his Přehledné dějiny československého hornictví [A short history of Czechoslovak mining], Vol. 1, (Prague, 1955). Positive aspects of the monographic approach to history and of the technical analysis of the development of one branch of production are emphasized. On the basis of technical knowledge Kořán was able to prove that no silver was mined in Bohemia prior to the 13th century, and ably described the mining techniques of the feudal era. Although Kořán has neglected the class-war aspects of the feudal mining, he should, nevertheless, continue his work. I. Gadourek
2118. Körner, Hermann. LITERATURBERICHT: UNTERSUCHUNGSMITTEL [Review article: instructional material]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(9): 569-575. Reviews a large number of source books, historical essays and atlases published in German from 1950 to 1957 and notes a trend toward greater emphasis on teaching from sources. F. B. M. Hollyday
2119. Lowmianński, Henryk. NA MARGINESIE ZAGADNIENIA PRAW HISTORII [Remarks on the problem of the laws of history]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1956 4(24): 170-180. Review article on A. Schaff's book, Objektywny charakter praw historii. Z zagadnień marksistowskiej metodologii historiografii [The objective character of the laws of history. Problems of the Marxist methodology of historiography], (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1955). Lowmianński sees the science of history as a recorder of facts which sociology then interprets in nomothetical fashion. The sociology used by Marxist historiography is by definition dialectical materialism. Schaff declares that history and dialectical materialism cover the same field of research, but have different methods for presentation of their results, but Lowmianński stresses the difference both of their research fields and research methods. G. Tietz
2120. Maravall, José Antonio. LA HISTORIA DEL DESARROLLO POLÍTICO, LA CIENCIA POLÍTICA Y LA HISTORIA [The history of political thought, political science and history]. Revista de Estudios Políticos (Spain) 1955 55 (4): 25-65. Treatment of the problems of relationship, which, after alluding to the different conceptions of historical fact, pleads for the full integration of the history of political thought into the field of general history and political science. J. Reglá Campistol (IHE 12960)
2121. Meier-Welcker, Hans (Bonn). ÜBER DEN UNTERRICHT IN KRIEGSGESCHICHTE [Concerning instruction in military history]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(10): 539-546. Doctrines of military tactics and strategy since Frederick the Great should comprise a major part of the study of military history at military academies. Officers, especially those who are to join the General Staff Corps, should receive their peace-time training on tactics and strategy from available historical source material from which instructors should prepare co-operative study projects and training. R. Mueller
2122. Morazé, Charles, A. Weiler, Jean-Paul Coste, and others. L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE [The teaching of history]. Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré 1956/57 12(6): 3-98. Forty-eight short articles, written almost entirely by secondary school teachers and dealing with the methods and aims of teaching history in secondary schools. Some problems discussed are: the subjects and periods of history to be taught; the best way to approach the children; the extent of children's interest in history, and the aim of history teaching at school. The authors also discuss such methodological questions as the advisability of using historical documents, the need for stressing local history (because it appeals more to the children), the qualities a textbook should possess, and co-ordination with other branches of learning that require a certain amount of historical knowledge. D. van Arkel
2123. Polišenský, Josef, and Libuše Hrabová. K NĚKTERÝM OTÁZKÁM METODIKY HISTORICKÉ PRÁCE [Some questions of the methodology of historical research]. Československý Časopis Historický 1957 5(1): 139-144. Following the path established in F. Graus' article "The questions of the methodology of medieval history" (Československý Časopis Historický 1956 4(1)), examines a broad area of the historian's methodology. The author is in sharp conflict with Graus' theses, in many respects, and emphasizes the necessity for a more precise differentiation of the related methodological subjects in order to be able to depict historical reality correctly. F. Wagner
2124. Rohlfes, Joachim. FUNKTIONSZIELE: ZUR FRAGE DES EXEMPLARISCHEN LERNENS IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [Functional goals: the question of learning by example in historical instruction]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(7): 421-433. Examines the value of specific examples in historical instruction. The author concludes that examples should illuminate methodology, universal history and continuity, historiography, politics, the importance of individuals and man in general, and the relation of the present to the past, and should raise the question of morality in history. F. B. M. Hollyday
2125. Soukup, J., and J. Vančura. NEVYUŽITÝ PRAMEN K DĚJINÁM DÉLNICKEHO HNUTÍ [Neglected source of knowledge about the history of the labor movement]. Nová Mysl 1957 (5): 485-490. Current controversy about the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is referred to as "a most significant event of our historical science." Systematic survey and use of memoirs and recollections of participants and eye-witnesses are recommended for the study of recent history. In spite of the fear of subjective bias, which is shared by Western scholars, the educational value and readability of memoirs are emphasized. The history of the Communist Party, of the anti-fascist struggle, and of industry and technics are the main fields to which the method has so far been applied. I. Gadourek
2126. Unsigned. HANDREICHUNGEN FÜR DEN GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT AN DEN HÖHEREN SCHULEN [Guide for historical instruction in the upper grades]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(8): 480-501. Contains sample plans of instruction in history from the beginning of civilization to the present, for the lower, middle and upper grades, formulated by a conference of the Verband der Geschichtslehrer Deutschlands in Calw (8-13 November 1954). F. B. M. Hollyday

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 2089, 2180, 2267, 2300, 2315, 2322, 2331, 2334, 2341, 2371, 2429, 2497, 2676, 2763, 2898, 2931, 3103

2127. Acevedo, Edberto Oscar. SITUACION ACTUAL DE LA HISTORIA ARGENTINA [The present time in the history of Argentina]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1955 9(43): 353-396.

Detailed information on an historiographical inquiry published in the Argentine review *Esto es*, beginning with the 24th number. The inquiry dealt with eight points relating to many problems and questions of contemporary Argentine historiography. The author analyzes the answers, classifying them according to the ideological or historiographical affiliation of their authors: historians of the "classical-liberal" group (Levene, Gandía, Piccirilli, Busaniche, Canter, Erro and Palcos), the "revisionist" group (Ibarguren, Gálvez, Irazusta, Rasa, del Mazo and V. D. Sierra), the "Marxist" group (Puiggrós and J. R. Ramos) and the separate group that is lead by R. Zorraquín Becú.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 8681)

2128. Batllori, M[iguel] (S.J.). LA LABOR AMERICANISTA DEL P. PEDRO DE LETURIA S. I. (1891-1955) [The American work of Father Pedro de Leturia, S. J. (1891-1955)]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1956 18(115): 255-257.

Biographical note on this Spanish historian, with a bibliography of his work in the field of American history.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17333)

2129. Beutin, Ludwig (Cologne). DIE DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE IM 20. JAHRHUNDERT UND DER ANTEIL BRUNO KUSKE'S DARIN [German economic history during the 20th century and the contribution to it by Bruno Kuske]. *Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1956 43(3): 239-245. Reprint of an address at Cologne University commemorating Kuske's eightieth birthday. The author lauds the historian Bruno Kuske (born 1877), who succeeded in establishing the interrelationship of history and economics, and thereby enriched the study of modern German economic history. Because of Kuske, German social history--hitherto traditionally neglected--became a vigorously promoted field of historical inquiry. The author concludes with a brief summary of the accomplishments of the 19th century German economists and economic historians who influenced Kuske.

R. Mueller

2130. Castro, Américo. ENSANCHAMIENTO DE LAS IDEAS ACERCA DEL HOMBRE [The widening of ideas on the subject of man]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de Cultura* (France) 1955 (10): 49-52. Proposes the broadening of historical studies everywhere as a means of overcoming nationalism, and the inclusion of Oriental ideas in Western studies in order to arrive at a genuine understanding of the world.

J. Vicens Vives (IHE 6879)

2131. Dallin, Alexander (Columbia Univ.). RECENT SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY. Problems of Communism 1956 5(6): 24-30.

Soviet historians have rewritten the past to suit political needs. In the post-Stalin era some historical interpretations have been modified and a few historians have been rehabilitated--some of them posthumously. Although there is evidence of relaxation, as in contacts permitted with the West, the policy of political control of historical writing has not been abandoned. Much of the evidence is gathered from *Voprosy Istorii*.

E. Hill

2132. Dal Pane, Luigi. ANTONIO LABRIOLA E LA STORIOGRAFIA DEL RISORGIMENTO [Antonio Labriola and the historiography of the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 299-314.

Antonio Labriola was a philosophical historian who, by combining scientific methods with a definite philosophy of history, gave a new direction to historical writing, particularly with reference to the history of the Risorgimento.

Elisa A. Carrillo

2133. Friedmann, Georges (Editor of *Annales*). LUCIEN FEBVRE TOUJOURS VIVANT [Lucien Febvre always living]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1957 12(11): 3-6.

An address on the noted French historian Lucien Febvre (1878-1956) on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday.

R. C. Delk

2134. Gasiągowska, Natalia. NAUKA HISTORII W OBLICZU ZADAŃ CHWILI DZISIEJSZEJ [Historical sciences and the tasks of today]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 57-63.

Excerpts from a paper, read at the annual meeting of the Polish Historical Society on 20 October 1956, describing the present situation of historical scholarship in Poland and recommending certain changes. The author criticizes the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy and, to a lesser degree, the Council of the Polish Historical Society for too much "centralism" and lack of free discussion. She especially deplores the lack of studies in modern and contemporary Polish history, and the narrow concentration on the history of Poland to the neglect of general history.

A. F. Dygnas

2135. Geremek, Bronisław. "DIOGÈNE". *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 245-252.

Review article of numbers 12 to 17 of the quarterly published under the auspices of UNESCO. The author discusses historical articles, complaining that the bulk of the periodical is devoted to other social sciences. Especially detailed is the review of No. 13, which was devoted to the theories of Toynbee, and of Claude Delmas' papers in No. 12 on the *Annales. Economies, Sociétés Civilisations*. The reviewer shows much interest in French theories of history, especially those of Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre.

A. F. Dygnas

2136. Gibson, Charles (Harvard Univ.), and Benjamin Keen (Springfield, Massachusetts). TRENDS OF UNITED STATES STUDIES IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY. *American Historical Review* 1956/57 62(4): 855-877.

Combines papers read by the authors at the American Historical Association convention in December 1955. Five stages in the development of U.S. studies in Latin American history are discernible: 1) 19th century romantic histories of conquest and exploration; 2) scientific treatment of this era began with E. G. Bourne's *Spain in America, 1450-1580* (New York and London, 1904); 3) emergence as a distinct historical field followed the founding of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* in 1916 and R. Hayward Keniston's exclusively Hispanic American bibliography, *List of Works for the Study of Hispanic American History* (New York, 1920); 4) between the wars national histories appeared, but the bulk of the writing outside the colonial field was on diplomatic and revolutionary topics; 5) since 1940, while significant colonial studies continue, interest in the national period predominates, and there is a growing awareness of economic, social and cultural factors.

J. P. Halstead

2137. Godechot, Jacques (Univ. of Toulouse). OU EN EST L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE? [Where does historiography stand?]. *Information Historique* 1956 18(5): 180-187.

Studies several recent French and Italian works devoted to such 19th and 20th century historians as Tocqueville, described by Georges Lefebvre as one of the leading historians of his time, Edgar Quinet, Guizot and Aulard. The author concludes that "for the historian, to study historiography is, more than ever, a necessity."

H. Monteagle

2138. Gonzalez Pedrero, Enrique. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE Y LA TEORIA DEL ESTADO DEMOCRATICO [Alexis de Tocqueville and the theory of the democratic state]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1956 15(6): 159-184.

A short sketch of the life of Alexis de Tocqueville (1805-1859), a review of his trip to the United States, and a description of his literary style, followed by a review of the development of political science from Plato to Leopold von Ranke, and an analysis of the political theory of Tocqueville and its lesson for Latin America.

H. Kantor

2139. Gooch, G. P. SOME GREAT ENGLISH HISTORIANS. *Contemporary Review* 1956 190(1092): 344-349, and 1957 191(1093): 19-24.

The first part contains a summary judgment on English historians from Gibbon to Stubbs, including Hallam, Macaulay, Carlyle, Froude and Gardiner. The author finds that only Gardiner and Stubbs were not badly prejudiced. The second part is a laudatory evaluation of Lecky, Seeley, Acton, Maitland, Bury, Trevelyan and Toynbee.

J. G. Gazley

2140. Grin, F. S. NOVYI FRANTSUZSKII ISTORICHESKII JURNAL [A new French historical journal]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (4): 201-206. Critical account of the contents and character of *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*. In spite of some unscientific and methodologically erroneous articles, the journal contains some valuable and truly scientific contributions, especially in the domain of economic history. M. Raeff
2141. Halecki, Oscar (Fordham Univ.). THE MORAL LAWS OF HISTORY. *Catholic Historical Review* 1956/57 42 (1): 409-440. A critique of Communist historiography as presented at the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences, Rome, 1955. The author analyzes the treatment of certain episodes and movements in Polish history by both Communist and non-Communist Polish historians. The question of the operation of moral laws in history is illustrated by examples from modern Polish history. Journal (J. T. Ellis)
2142. Hirszowicz, Maria. "CURRENT HISTORY" (Rocznik 1955) [Current History (year 1955)]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1956 22: 173-179. Analyzes the articles of this review, stressing the non-Marxist character of its historical interpretation and its failure to investigate adequately the true essence of Soviet foreign policy, which it tendentiously accuses of aggressiveness. G. Tietz
2143. Hornwall, Gert. LORD ACTONS TANKAR OM FRIHETEN [Lord Acton: his thoughts about freedom]. *Samfundet Litteraturvetenskaplig Tidsskrift* 1956 59(5): 323-344. Although others have pointed out a possible contradiction between the new Acton revealed before 1870 and the views on freedom he presented in the last quarter-century of his life, the author believes that no such dichotomy existed. Acton was always able to find support in the rich treasury of Roman Catholic theory, for the facet of his pre-occupation with freedom which was most important to him at any given time. He felt that justification for his views always existed within the bounds of orthodoxy, thus saving his faith, even when an opposite view happened to be directing the course of the Church. To more simple and direct, but less-learned souls, this appeared to be inconsistency; to Acton it was only a matter of making satisfying selection. F. J. Bowman
2144. Hrozníček, Jozef. ANNA MICHAJLOVNA PANKRATOVA [Anna Mikhailovna Pankratova]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(2): 296. An obituary of A. M. Pankratova (1897-1957), the noted Russian historian, evaluating her scientific work. The author emphasizes her two visits to Czechoslovakia in 1955 and 1956. F. Wagner
2145. Józsa, Sándor. A KÍNAI TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNY ÁLTALÁNOS HELYZETÉRŐL, FELADATAIRÓL ÉS NEHÉZY PROBLÉMAJÁRÓL [The general situation of Chinese historical science, its tasks and some problems]. *Századok* 1956 90 (4-6): 741-747. An account of contemporary Chinese historical science, emphasizing its current tasks, organizational problems, and problems of periodization. F. Wagner
2146. Libiszowska, Zofia. 40 LAT PRACY NAUKOWEJ PROF. DRA MARIANA HENRYKA SEREJSKIEGO [40 years of scholarly work of Prof. Dr. Marian Henryk Serejski]. *Biography of the Łódź University history professor, including a list of his early works on early medieval history and his post-war studies in the history of Polish historiography. His academic appointments are mentioned, and his relations with students described.* A. F. Dygnas
2147. Mićunović, Vukašin. O JUGOSLOVENSKOM SPEKTU I DRUGIM PROBLEMIMA ISTORIJSKE OBRADBE ASE REVOLUCIJE [On the Yugoslav aspect and other problems of the historical treatment of our revolution]. *Komunist* 1956 15(9/10): 602-622. Tells Marxists in Yugoslavia how to write the history of their country. He warns against "textbooks which teach history to young people in the spirit of romanticism alien to Marxism and socialist internationalism" a quotation of a statement by Edvard Kardelj at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, 13-14 March 1956, reported in *Komunist* 1956 p. 3/4). S. Gavrilović
2148. Mondolfo, Rodolfo. HISTORIA DE LA FILOSOFIA E HISTORIA DE LA CULTURA [History of philosophy and history of culture]. *Imago Mundi. Revista de Historia de la Cultura* (Argentina) 1955 2(7): 3-13. Essay defending the thesis that a history of philosophy cannot be hoped for that neglects its links with the general history of human life and culture. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 7928)
2149. Nemeškal, L. ZA GUSTAVEM SKALSKÝM [Gustav Skalský dies]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1957 5(1): 197-198. A biographical sketch of the late Gustav Skalský (1891-1957), a leading Czech scholar in numismatics, including a comprehensive description and appraisal of his scientific activities. F. Wagner
2150. Obermann, Karl (Berlin) ÜBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG IN DER ERSTEN HÄLFTE DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [On the development of German historiography in the first half of the 19th century]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaften* 1957 5(4): 713-748. The German historians in the first half of the 19th century, many of whom took an active part in the national movement, wished to write and teach history from a national point of view. The author discusses in some detail the work of E. M. Arndt and H. Luden, the political significance of Monumenta Germaniae Historica, and the role played by the Geschichtsvereine. He also points out the importance of liberalism among historians of that period. Journal (H. Köditz)
2151. Olivar Bertrand, R. CINCUENTA AÑOS DE FUNDAMENTO HISPANISMO [Fifty years of prolific Spanish studies] *Arbor* (Spain) 1955 30(111): 472-476. Commentary on the work of Archer Milton Huntington. J. Reglá Campistol (IHE 8000)
2152. Olivar Bertrand, Rafael. LA HISTORIA Y EL HISTORIADOR EN EL MUNDO ANGLOSAJON CONTEMPORANEO [History and the historian in the modern Anglo-Saxon world]. *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* (Spain) 1955 4(14): 211-227. Genuine British interest in history arose during the Victorian era, as Great Britain's history became universal in importance. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 12935)
2153. Polišenský, Jozef, and Ella Illingová. SÚČASNÝ STAV HISTORICKEJ VEDY VO VEĽKEJ BRITÁNII [Present state of historical science in Great Britain]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(2): 239-246. An account of recent work done by English historians, as reflected in the history instruction in some institutions of higher learning as well as in selected monographs and periodical literature. The author also surveys Slavic studies in Great Britain, criticizing their one-sided linguistic nature, and complaining of the curriculum which does not include enough material on the history of the Soviet Union and its allies. F. Wagner
2154. Remos, Juan J. HISTORIADORES DE CUBA [Cuban historians]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Cuba) 1955 6(1): 45-92. A summary with critical commentary and a bibliography of Cuban historiography from the beginning of the 18th century until the present day. Emphasis is placed on the historiography of the 19th and 20th centuries. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8686)
2155. Schönebaum, Herbert (Leipzig). KARL LAMPRECHT. ZUR 100. WIEDERKEHR SEINES GEBURTSTAGES (25. II. 1856) [Karl Lamprecht. On the centenary of his birthday, 25 February 1856]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1955 37(3): 269-305. Discusses the influence of Leopold von Ranke, Heinrich von Sybel and other leading German historians on Karl Lamprecht's idealistic approach to the political and social history of 16th century Germany. This influence was chiefly responsible for his subsequent quarrels with Max Lehmann and Georg von Below and partly justified their claims (during the period 1880-1890) that Lamprecht had introduced present-mindedness into his approach to German medieval constitutional history. Herbert Oncken, Max Lenz, Hans Delbrück and Felix Rachfahl further contributed to Lamprecht's defamation by assailing him for his persistent avowal of materialist and empiricist views. Many leading German historians since then have failed to recognize that

Lamprecht courageously pioneered new approaches to the writing of *Kulturgeschichte* in Germany, despite his often tenuous views. R. Mueller

2156. Soboul, Albert. HOMMAGE A GEORGES LEFEBVRE POUR SON 80e ANNIVERSAIRE [Homage to Georges Lefebvre for his 80th birthday]. *Pensée* 1954 (58): 91-94. Recalls the career of the great French historian who was a leading authority on the French Revolution. The author stresses the originality of his contribution to the historiography of the agrarian aspects of the Revolution and to the general understanding of that period. H. Montague

2157. Soják, V. ROZVOJ JUGOSLÁVSKÉ HISTORIOGRAFIE [The development of Yugoslav historiography]. *Slovenský Přehled* 1956 42(8): 267-268. Reviews the development of historiography in Yugoslavia. The author finds the tendency towards decentralization and separate treatment of the various regions of Yugoslavia characteristic. Yugoslav historians are also greatly interested in the Second World War, particularly in the participation of their own country. G. R. Schroubek

2158. Unsigned. ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON (1870-1955). *Revista Hispánica Moderna* (USA) 1956 22(1): 93-95. Obituary of this Hispanic scholar, giving a brief but comprehensive idea of his activities. A. Comas Pujol (IHE 15941)

2159. Unsigned. A SZÁZADOK MUNKÁJÁRÓL [The work of Századok]. *Századok* 1956 90(3): 416-424. The impact of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Hungary's scientific life can be observed in the activities of various research institutes, in the field of higher education, and in connection with the Petöfi Circle of the Working Youth League (DISZ). Since June 1953, significant progress has been made in historical studies. More columns, including a polemic section, have been initiated in *Századok*; its bibliographical service has improved; more young historians have published, and, since 1955, it has become bi-monthly. Stalin's personal cult and dogmatism were identified as sources of errors in historical writings. It is hoped that the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will help Hungarian historiography to improve. F. Wagner

2160. Unsigned. DO PIATEHŮ RŮČNÍKA [On the threshold of the fifth volume]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(1): 3-5. An editorial dealing with past and present questions concerning the Slovak historical periodical. The program set up for *Historický Časopis* also includes a thorough investigation of the country's progressive traditions and national minority questions as urged by the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia on 13 July 1956. F. Wagner

2161. Unsigned. LENINSKOE EDINSTVO PARTII NESOKRUSHIMO! [Leninist unity of the Party is indestructible!]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (5): 3-16. An editorial applauding the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU to oust Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich, and pointing out that a basic tenet of the Bolshevik Party (elaborated by Lenin and implemented by Party congresses) is its monolithic nature and ideological unity, its refusal to allow any factionism and deviationism. It is the duty of the Soviet historians, as ideological front-line workers, to show the development and implementation of this fundamental concept in past Party history and organization and to apply this ideal in their own work. M. Raeff

2162. Unsigned. PO ZGONIE A. M. PANKRATOWEJ [After the death of A. M. Pankratova]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 273-274. Short obituary stressing her work for the Communist idea, but postponing analysis of her scholarly achievements to a more complete paper in the future. A. F. Dygnas

2163. Unsigned. UNIV. PROF. DR. DANIEL RAPANT ŠESTDESIAŤROČNÝ [University Professor Dr. Daniel Rapant at sixty]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(1): 162-163. An appraisal of the lifework of Daniel Rapant, a prolific Slovak historian, who wrote a series of standard works on the questions of Magyarization and national uprisings, and helped to develop the historical science of his country to the stage of positivism. As a long-time university teacher, he educated many of his

disciples in the use of a high-level technique of modern historiography. F. Wagner

2164. Unsigned. ZA LENINSKUIU PARTIINOST' V ISTORICHESKOI NAUKE [For a Leninist partiinost' (party spirit) in historical science]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 3-19. Statement of the new editorial policy of *Voprosy Istorii*. Recently, the journal's policy had not done justice to the requirements of historical research in the light of the decisions of the 20th Party Congress. Under the guise of correcting the mistakes due to the cult of personality, the journal had printed articles which falsely re-interpreted Party history before and after 1917, and the history of the early period of the Soviet state; made no effort to unmask the efforts at revisionism in the present stage; erred in evaluating policies of imperialist countries, especially the United States; propounded erroneous attitudes toward the work of Soviet and bourgeois historians; misinterpreted the history of Marxist-Leninist parties in various countries, and exaggerated the importance of foreign influences on Russian thought. In several cases, the journal slipped into the errors of bourgeois objectivism. Organizational measures for eliminating the cliché-ness of the editorial board have been taken. The new editorial policy will maintain faithfully the tenets of *partiinost'*. M. Raeff

2165. Vázquez Doderó, J[osé] L[uis]. AGUSTIN GONZÁLEZ DE AMEZÚA. *Arbor* (Spain) 1956 35(129/130): 123-131. Personal and literary sketch of the director of the Real Academia de la Historia, recently deceased. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 15936)

2166. Venturi, Franco (Univ. of Genoa). UN GRANDE STORICO: SIR LEWIS NAMIER [A great historian: Sir Lewis Namier]. *Il Ponte* 1957 13(7): 1046-1055. Notes some similarities and differences between the roles of Namier and the Italian historian Gaetano Salvemini. Namier can be termed a "radical" Tory; Salvemini, a "right-wing" socialist. The author discusses at some length Namier's works--especially those dealing with the period of George III and the American Revolution, and concludes by calling Namier the Polybius of our century. Based partly on the author's broadcast over the "third program" of the RAI, 12 June 1957, in honor of the English historian. C. F. Delzell

2167. Wellmann, Imre. HAJNAL ISTVÁN (1892-1956). *Századok* 1956 90(4-6): 830-833. An obituary of István Hajnal, the most outstanding Hungarian scholar of world history. F. Wagner

2168. Wiatr, Jerzy. O RASIZMIE W HISTORIOGRAFII AMERYKANSKIEJ [On racism in American historiography]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1956 2(22): 139-164. Analyzes the crypto-racist and reactionary trend in American historiography as represented by Madison Grant, A. H. Stone, Henry William Elson, Allan Nevins and Henry Steele Commager. These historians, whose theory of race is opposed by many anthropological and ethnological schools (e.g., Franz Boas, Otto Klineberg and F. H. Hankins), interpret American history on a non-class basis, automatically excluding any allusion to the historical fact of the class struggle especially in the rise of abolitionism. They minimize the role of the Negro in American history, thus becoming apologists for the Ku Klux Klan. Final remarks deal with the fight against racism, conducted by American Marxist historians (W. Z. Foster and A. A. A. Theaker) and by liberal historians such as M. J. Herskovits, J. H. Franklin, G. B. Tindall and J. W. Silver. At the 1955 meeting of the American Historical Association there was much criticism of racist historiography. G. Tietz

2169. --. [MENENDEZ Y PELAYO]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1956 34(127/128): Péman, José Ma[r]ía, LA "ILUSTRACION CATOLICA" DE DON MARCELINO [The "Ilustración Católica" of Don Marcelino], pp. 337-343. Alonso, Dámaso, MENENDEZ PELAYO, HISTORIADOR DE LA LITERATURA Y CRITICO LITERARIO [Menéndez Pelayo, historian of literature and literary critic], pp. 344-358. Cefal, Ramón (S. J.), MENENDEZ Y PELAYO Y LA FILOSOFIA ESPAÑOLA [Menéndez y Pelayo and Spanish philosophy], pp. 359-383. Millás Vallicrosa, José María, LA VINDICACION DE LA CIENCIA ESPAÑOLA POR MENENDEZ Y PELAYO [The vindication of Spanish science by Menéndez y Pelayo], pp. 410-426. Palacio Atard, Vicente, MENENDEZ Y

RAYO, HISTORIADOR ACTUAL [Menéndez y Pelayo, topographer, historian], pp. 427-445. Camón Aznar, José, MENENDEZ PELAYO Y LA ESTETICA [Menéndez y Pelayo and aesthetics], pp. 446-452. Llorca, Bernardino (S. J.), MENENDEZ PELAYO Y LA HISTORIA DE LA IGLESIA ESPAÑOLA [Menéndez y Pelayo and the history of the Spanish Church], pp. 452-463. Olivar Bertrand, Rafael, AFANES DE DON MARCELINO [Interests of Don Marcelino], pp. 464-476. Sánchez Reyes, Enrique CUANDO MENENDEZ PELAYO EMPEZÓ A SER "DON MARCELINO" [When Menéndez Pelayo became "Don Marcelino"], pp. 477-485. Penna, Mario, MENENDEZ Y PELAYO Y LA HISPANISTICA ITALIANA [Menéndez y Pelayo and Italian Hispanicism], pp. 503-515. Riger, Juan, MENENDEZ Y PELAYO EN EL HISPANISMO [Menéndez y Pelayo and Hispanicism in France], pp. 516-524. Viqueira, José María, PROYECCION DE MENENDEZ Y PELAYO EN PORTUGAL [Influence of Menéndez y Pelayo in Portugal], pp. 525-535. Símón Díaz, José, BIBLIOGRAFIA DE Y SOBRE MENENDEZ Y PELAYO (1939-

1955) [Bibliography of and on Menéndez y Pelayo (1939-1955)], pp. 536-559.

A series of articles on this Spanish literary critic and historian (1856-1912) whose interest and writings touched upon such widely varied subjects as science, linguistics and church history. Other articles discuss his influence on Hispanic studies in France, Italy and Portugal.

Dorothy I. Blanchard

2170. --. [MENENDEZ Y PELAYO]. *Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica* 1957 (15): Bonilla, Abelardo, DON MARCELINO MENENDEZ Y PELAYO Y SUS IDEAS ESTETICAS [Menéndez y Pelayo on aesthetics], pp. 7-15. Olarte, Teodoro, ACTITUD FILOSOFICA DE MARCELINO MENENDEZ Y PELAYO [Philosophic position of Menéndez y Pelayo], pp. 19-38. Lascaris Commeno, Constantino, MENENDEZ Y PELAYO, HISTORIADOR DE LA FILOSOFIA [Menéndez y Pelayo, historian of philosophy], pp. 41-53. This issue is devoted entirely to the Spanish writer and critic (1856-1912). H. Kantor

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 2141, 2257, 2271, 2279

2171. Assorodobraj, Nina. LELEWELA "HISTORIA FILOSOFICZNA" [Lelewel's "philosophical history"]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1956 6(2): 54-83. Lelewel distinguished two kinds of history: a lower, restricted to the reconstruction of events, and a higher, "philosophical history" aimed at the explanation of historical process. Philosophical history, derived from the Enlightenment's philosophy of history but more advanced in its theoretical foundations, established principles in criticism of both the Enlightenment's historicism and Romantic reactionary historiography, and at the same time fought the Polish pragmatism of Naruszewicz. Lelewel regarded philosophical history as "study of historical phenomena in their genetic, causal, evolutionary interdependence, but also the foundation of scientifically established historical facts, and scientifically established historical sequences."

A. F. Dygnas

2172. Bataillon, Marcel. JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET (1886-1955). *Bulletin Hispanique* (France) 1956 58(1): 105-113. Obituary, containing commentaries on some of Ortega's fundamental works, and their significance in contemporary thought. Montserrat Llorens Serrano (IHE 17180)

2173. Brancatisano, Fortunato. SULLA SIGNIFICAZIONE DELLA STORIA [On the meaning of history]. *Historica* 1956 25(6): 164-174. Discusses the problem of whether the development of history has a fixed order or whether historical judgement can succeed only in establishing the particular "significance" of an event, without determining a definite rational order in history. Choosing the second alternative, the author concludes that past history is currently studied in terms of industrial revolution and liberty, since these are the factors which determine the world of today. P. Pastorelli

2174. Corredor, J. M. ORTEGA Y GASSET, UN GRAND EUROPEEN [Ortega y Gasset, a great European]. *Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré* 1955/56 (7): 497-498. Short biographical note on Ortega y Gasset, stressing his significance as a thinker on European civilization and his aim of better integrating Spain with the rest of Europe. The author also shows to what extent Ortega y Gasset was the precursor of existentialism. D. van Arkel

2175. Ferrater Mora, José. ORTEGA Y LA VIDA HUMANA [Ortega and human life]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura* (France) 1956 (18): 33-39. Examination of one aspect of Ortega's thought. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 17194)

2176. Gaos, José. SALVACION DE ORTEGA [Ortega's salvation]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1956 15(1): 68-75. An appraisal of Ortega's work, analyzing his roles as philosopher, politician and intelligent observer of human life. The author stresses Ortega's anti-metaphysical or ametaphysical attitude and his lack of interest in pure ontology, and sheds light on the conflict between Ortega's ideal of a systematic philosophy and the reality of his unsystematic cultural and artistic philosophy, which circumstances necessitated. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 17188)

2177. Hernández-Rubio, José M. LA NOSTALGIA, PECADO ANTIHISTORICO [Nostalgia, a crime against history]. Tesis. *Revista Española de Cultura* (Spain) 1956 (1): 4-14. A polemic against current conceptions of liberalism and nationalism. The author bases his conclusions on the inability of history to repeat itself, according to Heracitus, and its dialectical character, according to Hegel. Mention is made of several characteristics of the crisis of our time. J. Pérez Ballestar (IHE 15755)

2178. Landgrebe, Ludwig (Univ. of Cologne). DIE GESCHICHTE DES DENKENS: ÜBER DIE NOTWENDIGKEIT EINES UMDENKENS [The history of thinking: on the necessity of rethinking]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1956 11(21): 8-9. Examines the justification for a history of thought, the meaning of thought, and the relations between thinking and history. History is the result of thought and the ensuing transformation of man's environment. The Christian conscience requires complete rethinking of the destructive process. H. Hirsch

2179. Láscaris Commeno, Constantino. CONCEPTO DE HISTORIA DE LOS SISTEMAS FILOSOFICOS [The concept of history of the philosophic systems]. *Revista de la Universidad de Madrid* (Spain) 1955 4(16): 497-535. Attempts to define history as a reality and as a science, and to show what a system is. J. Pérez Ballestar (IHE 12936)

2180. Lira Urqueta, Pedro. EL PENSAMIENTO HISTORICO DE CRANE BRINTON [The historical thought of Crane Brinton]. *Finis Terrae* (Chile) 1955 2(7): 16-31. Statement of the thought of this United States historian, whose more important works are now being translated into Spanish. The author deals mainly with the fundamental purpose of Brinton's work: the development of Western thought through history. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 12936)

2181. Ludwig, Heinrich. GEGENWART, ELITE UND TRADITION [The present, elite and tradition]. *Neues Abendland* 1957 12(3): 216-224. The author's cyclical conception of history leads him to conclude that an elite will develop again. The essence of this elite will be determined by a "Dioscurate" of the Church and a universal Reich. G. Schoebe

2182. Malewski, Andrzej, and Jerzy Topolski. O WYJAŚNIANIU PRZYZYNYWYM W HISTORIĘ [On causal explanation in history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 3-35. Analyzing statements by various historians in which they establish a causal relationship between historical events, the authors declare that historians quote certain events as sufficient causes, causes necessary in general, necessary in particular, favorable, direct or indirect. The authors conclude by calling for more precision in establishing causal relationships between historical events. A. F. Dygnas

2183. Marías, Julián. LA METAFISICA DE ORTEGA [Ortega's metaphysics]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura* (France) 1956 (18): 40-45. Analyzes the origins of the *razón vital*. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 17193)

2184. Messineo, A. LO STORICISMO PROGRESSISTA [Progressive historicism]. *Civiltà Cattolica* 1956 107(9): 239-251. Discusses the progressive interpretation of history, remarking that this curiously coincides with the Marxist concept. Christian historiography has been criticized for not conforming to the method suggested by life in this century, but the author concludes that the Christian cannot accept "progress" at all, since he possesses principles beyond the scope of history for distinguishing human motivations. P. Pastorelli

2185. Nemes, Dezső. A NÉPTÖMEGEK TÖRTÉNELMI SZEREPE ÉS A SZEMÉLYI KULTUSZ KÉRDÉSE [Historical role of the masses and the question of personality cult]. *Századok* 1956 90(3): 441-451. Emphasizes the central role of the masses, as opposed to individuals, as this has been interpreted by the leading Marxist philosophers of history. In tracing Stalin's personality cult, the author summarizes the activity of his Hungarian counterpart, Matyas Rakosi, prior to 1945, and describes the personality cult linked with his name. It is expected that the directives of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party will improve the situation by restoring proper emphasis to the masses. F. Wagner

2186. Picón Salas, Mariano. APROXIMACION A LA CRISIS [Approaching crisis]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura* (France) 1955 (12): 24-31. Summary of the ideas of such men as Ortega y Gasset, Jakob Burckhardt and Arnold Toynbee, on the problem of crisis. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 7924)

2187. Recasens Siches, Luis. SOCIOLOGIA, FILOSOFIA SOCIAL Y POLITICA EN EL PENSAMIENTO DE JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET [Sociology, social philosophy and politics in the thought of José Ortega y Gasset]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1956 15(1): 86-119. Study of Ortega's thought on the theory of society, history and politics. After an analysis of the chronological development of these themes in the master's work, the author gives an organized account of some of Ortega's main ideas on these subjects, his direct and indirect political activity, his Westernism and his pan-European ideas. The author finds no contradiction between Ortega's thought and his action. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 17189)

2188. Roa, Raúl. DICHOS Y HECHOS DE ORTEGA Y GASSET [Ortega y Gasset: his words and his actions]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1956 15(1): 120-131. Deals with the contrast between Ortega's ideology and his actual behavior. The author notes contradictions in Ortega from his formative years in the Jesuit College of El Plato to his activity in the Spanish civil war and the years that followed. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 17187)

2189. Sarmiento, Edward. ORTEGUIANISMO Y CRISTIANISMO [Orteguianism and Christianity]. *Atlante* (Great Britain) 1955 3(4): 167-170. Note on some of Ortega's work, suggesting the intrinsic possibility of raciovitalismo by tying it to Christianity. J. Pérez Ballestar (IHE 17191)

2190. Schultz, Werner (Kiel). DIE BEDEUTUNG DES TRAGISCHEN FÜR DAS VERSTEHEN DER GESCHICHTE BEI HEGEL UND GOETHE [The significance of the tragic for

an understanding of history in Hegel and Goethe]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1956 38(1): 92-115. Examines whether Hegel and Goethe regarded human tragedy as resulting from a pre-determined historical process which leaves no room for good and evil in human conduct. The author demonstrates from a brief discussion of Hegel's major works that he viewed death as part of the tragedy that is inherent in human existence and by which man is edified. Goethe, in his *Götz von Berlichingen*, *Faust* and *Emmott*, treated tragedy as part of man's conflict that results from his futile endeavor to reconcile idealistic aspirations with a drab and frequently hopeless reality. He concludes that both Hegel and Goethe saw history as a flow of events that is shaped by the will of God, often unknown to man, and, therefore, beyond a perception that operates with the frailty of human optimism or pessimism. R. Mueller

2191. Stern, Leo (Halle). DIE BÜRGERLICHE SOZIOLOGIE UND DAS PROBLEM DER FREIHEIT [Bourgeois sociology and the problem of freedom]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(4): 677-712. An analysis of modern bourgeois sociological views, based mainly upon Hans Freyer's lecture, "The Social Whole and the Freedom of the Individual under the Conditions of the Industrial Age." Freyer's conception of individual freedom as the individual's complete adjustment to existing capitalist conditions leaves a very limited scope of effective liberty only for a small elite, while the people have to content themselves with a mere pretense of freedom. The author contrasts this conception, which effectively sanctions capitalism, with the Marxist conception of freedom. Journal (H. Köditz)

2192. Syskind, Jerzy. ŚWIAT I PROFESOR A. TOYNBEE [The world and Professor A. Toynbee]. *Sprawy Międzynarodowe* 1955 (7/8): 78-88. Although Toynbee's work is prized by some as immortal, it is rightly criticized by others who, like Sir Ernest Barker, treat it as a subjectivist compilation of second-class facts in the framework of a rigid historio-eschatological doctrine. For Toynbee, history is intelligible only in the light of a soteriological religion. The author accuses him of subjectivism, historical idealism and religious teleology, and proves, in the light of recent Soviet history, the methodological weakness of Toynbee's historical categories. Toynbee's book, *The World and the West*, and his interpretation of the ideological division of the world, in which he alludes to the necessity of renouncing peace in order to safeguard the blessings of liberty, is Jesuitical and his Golden Rule is identical with a hydrogen bomb. G. Tietz

2193. Toynbee, Arnold J. LA INESTABILIDAD DE LA HISTORIA [The instability of history]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura* (France) 1955 (12): 3-8. The seeming instability of history is due to the relative position of the observer who flows with the great stream of life. God alone has a stable vision of the past. Such is the extra-historical worth of great historical experiences. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 6878)

2194. Zea, Leopoldo. ORTEGA EL AMERICANO [Ortega the American]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1956 15(1): 132-145. Essay on the American factor in the thought and in the work of Ortega. The author accuses him of having a biased view, and studies the impact of his work in Spanish America, particularly Mexico. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 17192)

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 2103, 2134, 2319, 2329, 2335, 2336, 2340, 2345, 2396, 2657, 2984, 3125, 3154

2195. Aja, Cándido. CATALOGO DE ARCHIVOS AREVALENSES [Catalogue of Arévalo's archives]. *Estudios Abulenses* (Spain) 1955 (4): 129-153. Account of manuscripts and printed matter from the Municipal Archives, the parish of Santo Domingo and the Royal Cistercian Convent. Almost all the documents are from the 16th to 19th centuries; a few—in the convent—from the 13th to 15th. They comprise a full demographic series, as well as papers relative to revenue, unions and taxes. There are appreciable differences from the catalogue made in 1929. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 15826)

2196. Allendesalazar Arrau, Jorge de. LA COLECCION DE DON LUIS DE SALAZAR Y CASTRO [The collection of Don Luis de Salazar y Castro]. *Genealogía* (Argentina) 1955 (11): 207-215. Information about this collection of documents in the Royal Academy of History in Madrid, with special reference to the works of Salazar y Castro. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 15823)

2197. Barra, Felipe de la. MEMORIA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA COMISION DIRECTIVA [Report from the Chairman of

Board of Commissioners]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 215-240. Detailed information on the historiographical work done by the Center for Historical and Military Studies in Peru during the years 1953-1954. Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17312)

2198. B[enito] R[uano], E[loy]. ASAMBLEA GENERAL DE LA ASOCIACION ESPAÑOLA DE CIENCIAS HISTORICAS [General Assembly of the Spanish Association of Historical Sciences]. *Hispania* (Spain) 1955 15(61): 623-624. Report of the meeting in Madrid (November 1955) of the Sixth General Assembly of the Spanish Association of Historical Sciences. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 15806)

2199. Bokes, Fr[antišek]. KONFERENCIA UČITELOV JEJEPISU NA SLOVENSKU [A conference of the teachers of history in Slovakia]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(2): 294-296. A selective account of the reports delivered at the Bratislava conference of history teachers in the schools of general education, held on 5 and 6 December 1956. Primarily, problems of didactics and methodology were discussed by the teachers called from all parts of the country. F. Wagner

2200. Bonet, Lorenzo (Sch. P.). EL ARCHIVO HISTÓRICO DE ARENYS DE MAR [The Historical Archive of Arenys de Mar]. *Biblioteconomía* (Spain) 1955 12(42): 182-185. Brief account of the documents (10th-19th centuries) contained in the nine sections into which the Archive is divided, particularly those in the notarial and municipal archive. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 15825)

2201. Brooks, Philip C. THE HISTORIAN'S STAKE IN FEDERAL RECORDS. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956/57 43(2): 259-274. Discusses the ever increasing difficulties that confront the historian in the use of archival materials: the vast increase in the amount of records preserved; the fact that many departments have changed from a chronological system to subject classification; mechanical devices such as sound recording, duplicating machines and photography have completely changed the nature of records; many governmental transactions, formerly verbal, are now written. The author holds that the historian who specializes in recent history is not sufficiently aware of many of these problems and should know more about modern archives. D. van Arkel

2202. Cohen, Daniel J. THE JEWISH HISTORICAL GENERAL ARCHIVES. *Zion* 1955 20(3/4): 182-191. Thirty years ago the Jewish Historical Society of Israel laid down in its statutes the following aim: to establish the Central Jewish Historical Archives. At the end of the thirties, Dr. J. Meisel founded the Jewish Historical General Archives of which he is still the director. In 1944 they were handed over to the Historical Society. The purpose of the Archives is to collect, reserve, and classify scientifically Jewish historical documents from all countries and all periods. The author also describes, by country of origin, the various collections of the archives. Journal

2203. Doyle, A. I. MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH AND HIS BOOKS IN DURHAM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. *Durham University Journal* 1956 48(3): 100-107. Commemorates the centenary of the date on which the last installment of a collection of 16,000 books was turned over to the Durham University library. Many of these books were printed during the 15th and 16th centuries, but most of them date to the 17th. Their bequest by Dr. Martin Routh (1755-1854), a former student of the university, represents the most substantial single contribution to its library. R. Mueller

2204. Gantier, Joaquín (President, Sociedad Geográfica Sucre¹¹). MONOGRAFIA DE LA SOCIEDAD GEOGRAFICA SUCRE¹¹. [A history of the Geographical Society of Sucre]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre"* (Bolivia) 1955 45(442): 231-250. A history of this society, the oldest and most active group in the social sciences of Bolivia, which came to being in 1878, instead of 1887 as was believed, and whose headquarters are in the hall where Bolivian independence was declared. Its initial task was geographical research. Later the Society directed its interest toward the study of Bolivian history. The first number of its *Boletín* was published in 1898, and so far 442 numbers have been published. Article to be continued. C. W. Arnade

2205. Gómez Canedo, Lino. ARCHIVOS EUROPEOS PARA LA HISTORIA DE AMERICA [American history in European archives]. *Boletín Bibliográfico [de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público]* (Mexico) 1956 (50): 5, (51): 3, and (53): 6. Information on European archives which contain documents relating to American history, with references to the quantity and quality of the available papers. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17316)

2206. Grafenauer, Bogo. IX. ZBOROVANJE SLOVENSKEGA ZGODOVINARJEVA V KOPRU IN PIRANU OD 26. DO 28. SEPTEMBRA 1955 [Ninth meeting of the Slovene historians at Koper and Piran, 26-28 September 1955]. *Zgodovinski Časopis* 1955 9: 223-227. A report on the meeting and its work, giving the text of the resolution adopted. V. Melik

2207. Hazewinkel, H. C. TOPOGRAFISCHE DOCUMENTATIE [Topographical documentation]. *Nederlands Archiefblad* 1957 61(3): 93-104. Since many areas in the Netherlands are losing their rural character because of such trends as industrial expansion, the author pleads for collection of photographic material by archives as a way to complete documentation of this metamorphosis. An appendix contains a catalogue of such topographical collections in various Dutch municipalities. D. van Arkel

2208. Herbst, Stanisław. ZADANIA I PERSPEKTYWY DALSZEJ PRACY PTH [Tasks and perspectives for the future work of the Polish Historical Society]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 64-66. General remarks on the tasks of the Society, such as support of the research work of its members, especially in provincial branches. One of its projects is the organization of the eighth congress of Polish historians in the autumn of 1958. A. F. Dygnas

2209. Hoffmann, Ernst. Z PRAC KOMISJI HISTORYCZNEJ POLSKO-NIEMIECKIEJ [On the work of the Polish-German Historical Commission]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 275. Corrects some points in J. A. Wilder's report "Współpraca historyków polskich z niemieckimi," *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(1): 236-240 (See abstract 3: 978). A. F. Dygnas

2210. Hrozníček, Jozef. K PĀTROČNĚMU PLĀNU HISTORICKÉHO ÚSTAVU AKADEMIE VIED SSSR [Data on the five-year plan of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(1): 101-108. An account of the work of the Institute of History since its founding in 1934 with special emphasis on its plans for the years 1956-1960. Material for compiling the article was obtained from A. M. Pankratova during her stay in Czechoslovakia in 1956. F. Wagner

2211. Iványi, Emma. BESZÁMOLÓ A MAGYAR ORSZÁGOS LEVÉLTÁR 200 ÉVES JUBILEUMÁRÓL [An account of the 200th anniversary of the Hungarian National Archives]. *Számadok* 1956 90(4-6): 834-840. Archivum Regni, the historical ancestor of the Hungarian National Archives, was founded on 1 March 1756. The 200th anniversary celebrations were held in Budapest 12-18 June 1956, with almost all Hungarian archivists and eleven foreign colleagues participating. Significant questions of Hungarian "archivistship" as well as the international exchange of archival material were discussed in the hope that after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union an atmosphere more conducive to mutual understanding and co-operation would develop. F. Wagner

2212. Jacob, Gerhard (Leipzig). AUS DER IBERO-AMERIKANISCHEN KULTURWELT [From the Ibero-American cultural world]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1955 37(3): 370-396. Surveys research projects, seminars, institutions, congresses and conventions which, during the period 1950-1955, dealt with modern Iberian and Latin American history and civilization. Detailed discussion is devoted to addresses and papers presented on the colonial and indigenous civilizations of Brazil and Portugal. R. Mueller

2213. Kabrda, Josef. ROZVŮJ ORIENTALISTYKY W JUGOSŁAWII [The development of Oriental studies in Yugoslavia]. *Przegląd Orientalistyczny* 1957 2(22): 197-200. It is not possible to understand fully the history of the Balkan

peoples without a clear picture of the nature of Turkish and Moslem influence. In Yugoslavia this realization recently led to the creation of the Institute for Oriental Studies in Sarajevo, and to the publication of a series of studies investigating the Turkish-Moslem role in the past and present cultural life of the country. G. Tietz

2214. Kaczmarczyk, Kazimierz. *ARCHIWA RODZINNE, ICH LITERATURA I PORZĄDKOWANIE* [Family archives: literature about them and their arrangement]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 633-646. Enumerates almost all Polish works about family archives, printed from 1868 onwards, and gives a bibliography of individual collections of family records. The author discusses all Polish works on arranging family papers and submits his own suggestions on the subject. In the course of reviewing the existing literature, he states that, as a result of the land reform in 1945, all that belonged to the estates was nationalized, and 344 collections were transferred to fourteen archives. The author gives the present location of the most important collections, indicating their chronological limits, kind of material, size, accessibility and extent of war losses. A. F. Dygnas

2215. Klein, Fritz (Historical Institute, Academy of Sciences in the German Democratic Republic). *ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW NIEMIECKICH* [Congress of German Historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 261-269. A report from the 23rd Congress of German Historians held in Ulm, summarizing some papers and voices in discussion on questions of Polish interest and on recent history. Other papers are only mentioned, but a favorable résumé of the paper, "History and Historical Science," by Professor Heimpel is given. The author stresses the objectivity and genuinely anti-fascist attitude of West German (especially younger) historians.

A. F. Dygnas

2216. Kostushko, I. I. 10-LETIE INSTITUTA SLAVIANO VEDENIA AN SSSR [Tenth anniversary of the Slavic Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 5: 198-201. Summary of the work of the Institute and proposed plans for work in the near future. M. Raeff

2217. Makkai László, József Perényi, and György Székely. *BESZÁMOLÓ A LENGYEL EGYETEMI TANKÖNYV ALAP-SZÖVEGÉNEK VITÁJÁRÓL* [An account of the debate on the basic text of a Polish university textbook]. *Századok* 1956 90(3): 462-469. After a series of conferences at the end of 1955, the basic text of the university textbook on Polish history (*Historia Polski*, Vol. 1, parts 1-2) was prepared. The last discussion on it, arranged by the Polish Historical Society, took place 6-9 February 1956 with many historians of friendly countries participating. Some questions of periodization, methodology and Marxist ideology were closely investigated, while the Hungarian delegates examined the parallelism of Polish and Hungarian history. F. Wagner

2218. Mangudo Escalada, Ernesto. *EN ARCHIVOS CORRENTINOS* [In the Corrientes archives]. *Genealogía (Argentina)* 1955 (11): 165-174. Informative note on the documents (16th-19th centuries) contained in the civil and ecclesiastical archives of the Argentine cities of Corrientes and Goya. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17318)

2219. Meynaud, Jean. *SPOTKANIE FRANCUSKO-POLSKIE W PARYŻU* [French-Polish meeting in Paris]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 200-210. Report from the French-Polish conference devoted to the discussion of problems of economic and social progress, organized by UNESCO and held in Paris, 1-20 October 1956. A. F. Dygnas

2220. Pérez de Tudela, Juan. *EL INSTITUTO "GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ DE OVIEDO"* [The "Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo" Institute]. *Arbor (Spain)* 1955 30(109): 134-137. Describes the publications and activities of this Institute of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas which specializes in the study of American history.

J. Roig Obiol (IHE 7701)

2221. Persowski, Franciszek. *ROLA OŚRODKÓW PROWINCJONALNYCH W ROZWOJU KULTURY HISTORYCZNEJ* [The role of provincial centers in the development of historical culture]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 67-77. Discusses the possibilities of historical research in smaller cities, where there are no universities and where re-

search can be done only by librarians, archivists, history teachers or amateurs working in other professions. Such studies could and should be restricted to local history. The author emphasizes the need for material rewards for such works and the difficulty in organizing co-operative projects such as publication of local records. Interest in and support of historical activities by local authorities greatly decreased after the war, and students now show less interest in history. A. F. Dygnas

2222. Portal, Roger. *HISTORIA SŁOWIAŃSZCZYNY - NAUCZANIE I STUDIA NAD NIĄ WE FRANCJI* [Slav history: teaching and research in France]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 188-195. A short historical account of Slavonic studies in France, beginning with the establishment of a College de France (1840), and listing all the institutes and chairs devoted to this field. The author emphasizes that of all Slavonic subjects, Russian studies are most popular and the Russian language is now taught in some grammar schools. He complains that studies are mostly limited to Slavonic languages, and stresses the lack of teaching staff. Some historical problems studied in doctoral theses are mentioned. Polish studies are described as the best developed next to the Russian. A. F. Dygnas

2223. Ratkoš, P[eter]. *ZPRÁVA O ČINNOSTI VÝSKUM-NEHO PRACOVISKA ČSAV V BUDAPEŠTI* [Report on the work of the Research Center of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Budapest]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(2): 291-292. On the basis of a cultural agreement between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, a social studies research center of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was established in Budapest in 1955. Recently the author and Vladimír Matula, members of the Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, were sent to Budapest in order to collect source material, on such subjects as Slovak political and labor movements in the 19th and 20th centuries, stored chiefly in the Hungarian National Archives. F. Wagner

2224. Rothstein, A. *PREPODÁVANIE I IZUCHENIE ISTORII SSSR V BRITANSKIH UNIVERSITETAH* [Teaching and studying of the history of the USSR in British universities]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (5): 207-214. Description of work done in Russian and Soviet history by English historians in England. The author concludes that its quality is vitiated by political prejudice and domination by Americans, and that students have no way of getting good training in the field. M. Raeff

2225. Sándor, Vilmos, and Tibor Erényi. *BESZÁMOLÓ AZ 1955. ÉVI PRÁGAI TÖRTÉNESSZKONFERENCIÁRÓL* [An account of the Prague conference of historians in 1955]. *Századok* 1956 90(1/2): 239-249. The Institute of Party History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on the recommendation of the 1953 Budapest Conference of Historians, arranged a conference of the historians of the peoples' democracies, 21-24 September 1955. Chief topics of discussion were problems relating to the labor movement and capitalistic development with special reference to neighboring countries. Contributions by the Hungarian delegates, Zsigmond Pál Pach, Tibor Erényi and Vilmos Sándor, were focused on evaluating the role of the Habsburgs and the historical necessity of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. F. Wagner

2226. Sedláč, Fr[antišek]. *Z EDIČNĚ ČINNOSTI ARCHIVNEJ SPRÁVY MINISTERSTVA VNÚTRA ROKU 1956* [Publishing activity of the Archival Administration of the Interior in 1956]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(3): 412-414. Reviews four publications issued in 1956 by the Archival Administration of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague. Each is a guide to archival material (on George of Poděbrad, the Turkish oppression, and events in Czechoslovakia during the 19th and 20th centuries) stored in the state archives of Litoměřice and Jablonec nad Nisou, city archives of Brno, and the district archives of Loupy. F. Wagner

2227. Sidorov, A. L. *NAUCHNAIA SESSIJA PO ISTORII NARODOV SREDNEI AZII I KAZAKHSTANA SOVETSKOGO PERIODA* [Scientific session on the history of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the Soviet period]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (5): 192-198. Account of sessions, held 7-11 May 1957 in Alma Ata, in which papers were read and discussions held on the history of the Great October Revolution in Central Asia and on the peculiarities of socialist construction in this area. M. Raeff

2228. Toppe, Hilmar (Munich). DIE OSTFORSCHUNG IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND [Eastern (Europe) research in the German Federal Republic]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(10): 579-584. Reviews the activities (since 1945) of institutions and academies in West Germany and West Berlin, which have promoted and encouraged the study of the history of Eastern Europe. The author lists seminars and academic conventions that were held in Germany on this topic. An annotated bibliography of major publications is appended. R. Mueller

2229. Unsigned. LIST OF MICROFILM OF ORIGINAL MATERIAL OF AUSTRALIAN INTEREST UP TO 1860 IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON. Historical studies: *Australia and New Zealand* 1957 7(28): 460-465. The records microfilmed consist of papers from the Colonial Office, Home Office, Admiralty, Treasury and War Office. Some will be printed later and were not microfilmed. G. D. Bearce

2230. Unsigned. MEMORIA DEL DIRECTOR DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DR. OSCAR MALCA OLGUIN, CORRESPONDIENTE AL AÑO 1953 [Report of the Director of the National Archive, Dr. Oscar Malca Olguin, for the year 1953]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Peru* (Peru) 1956 20(1): 66-241. An account of the work of cataloguing and classification accomplished in the National Archive during the year 1953, with a note on the contents of some sections of interest to scholars working in the field of American studies. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17315)

2231. Unsigned. MEMORIAS INEDITAS SOBRE ARCHIVOS ESPAÑOLES [Unpublished reports on Spanish archives]. *Boletín de la Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1955 (30): 47 pp. Index of the reports sent at various times between 1923 and 1952 by officials of the Archives Corporation to their superiors, on the results of their visits to various Spanish archival centers to obtain a complete inventory of the nation's document resources. The index is classified alphabetically by province and thereunder by locality. The contents of each of these archives is not indicated. V. Salavert Roca (IHE 12984)

2232. Unsigned. STATUT POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO W BRZMIENIU PRZYJĘTYM NA WALNYM ZGROMADZENIU W WARSZAWIE W DNIO 21.10.1956 [Statute of the Polish Historical Society as passed at the general meeting on 21 October 1956 in Warsaw]. *Kwartalnik historyczny* 1957 64(3): 277-284. Full text of the new statute. A. F. Dygnas

2233. Unsigned. Z DZIAŁALNOŚCI RADY NAUKOWEJ INSTYTUTU [Activities of the Council of the Institute].

Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(2): 211-218. Report of the meeting of the Council of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy, held on 15 December 1956. The opinions of all the participants in the discussion, which concerned the past and future activities of the Institute, are summarized. Special emphasis was given to the present standard of *Kwartalnik Historyczny* and on plans for its future development. A. F. Dygnas

2234. Valcárcel, Daniel. GRUPO PERUANISTA [A Peruvian society]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1955 9(43): 403-405. Short notes on the Sociedad Peruana de Historia of Lima, particularly its aims, management, members, work achieved since its creation in 1945, and its historical publications. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 8682)

2235. White, H. L. (National Library, Canberra). SOURCE MATERIALS FOR AUSTRALIAN STUDIES. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1957 7(28): 452-460. Examines the merits and defects in collections of source materials in Australian libraries. Libraries now hold microfilms of manuscripts in the Public Records Office, London, relating to Australia and New Zealand (to 1860). They generally collect traditional sources such as books, manuscripts and prints, rather than photographs, recordings or films. Australian libraries have limited holdings on business, labor and political parties, but have organized efforts to collect sources on economic life. G. D. Bearce

2236. Zajackowski, Ananiasz. V TÜRKİ KONGRESİ HİSTORYCZNY (V TÜRK TARİH KONGRESİ, ANKARA, 12-17. IV. 1956) [Fifth Turkish Historical Congress, 12-17 April 1956]. *Przegląd Orientalistyczny* 1957 1(21): 27-35. Cites the papers read at the Congress and describes Polish participation. Most papers concerned archeology and ancient history. Plans for the organization of future studies on Islam and in Turkology, and for the establishment of a Turkish Academy of Sciences, were discussed. G. Tietz

2237. Żarnowski, Janusz. NARADA HISTORYKÓW W SPRAWIE BADAŃ NAD HISTORIĄ OKRESU POPOWSTANOWEGO I NAJNOWSZEGO [Conference of historians on the subject of research in post-insurrection and contemporary history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 220-226. The conference, held 5-6 December 1956, was organized by Polish Communist Party groups in various historical institutions. Over 150 persons participated. A summary of papers read and voices in discussion is given. Most of them sharply criticized the present state of archives, research and organization of the study of post-1863 Polish history. Resolutions aiming at the improvement of the situation were passed, and a special commission established to supervise the task of putting them into operation. A. F. Dygnas

NOTE: The attention of the reader is called to the

Notes and News Section

of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS (pages 268-271) for other items on past and forthcoming meetings of interest to historians.

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

2238. A. M. TRI DRAME NA MORU [Three sea dramas]. *Politika* 1957 30 June. The article describes: 1) the sinking of the Yugoslav warship "Zagreb" in the harbor of Tivat by Milan Spasić and Sergije Mašer, both of whom lost their lives in the process of preventing the ship from falling into Italian hands; 2) the mutiny on board the Austrian flagship "Sankt Georg" on 1 February 1918, as a result of which Mato Brnićević and three other sailors were sentenced to death. and 3) Ivo Vizin's seven-year voyage around the world in his galley "Splendido," 1852-1859. The descriptions are based on exhibits in the Maritime Museum, Grgr Palace, Kotor (Cattaro). S. Gavrilović

2239. Barth, Hans (Univ. of Zürich). THE DECLINE OF LIBERAL VALUES SINCE 1914. *Confluence* 1957 5(4): 355-366. A philosophical analysis of political theory and action over the past forty years. Attention is given to the interpretations of Mosca, Sorel, Nietzsche, Bergson and Schopenhauer. A. F. Rolle

2240. Barzini, Luigi. DIE GUTE ALTE ZEIT [The good old days]. *Monat* 1956 8(96): 22-24. The critics who have extolled the "good old days" have done so because they repudiated the restlessness and injustices of modern technology and democratic social and political institutions. These same individuals, however, have been unperturbed by the corruption and brutality of earlier times. The author points to specific examples in which peasant reforms or the introduction of general suffrage were lamented as signifying the end of a golden age and the triumph of sordid decadence. At the present time, large numbers of traditionalists in France and Italy look nostalgically to a past that regarded leisure as a virtue and work as an evil. R. Mueller

2241. Bataillon, Marcel. CE QUE L'HISPANISTE DOIT A L'ESPAGNE [What the Hispanologist owes Spain]. *Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré* 1956 11 (7): 483-488. Short evaluation of Spanish civilization stressing the linguistic unity of the Latin American area as a Spanish achievement and indicating Spanish contributions to the development of drama, the modern novel and modern philosophy. D. van Arkel

2242. Blank, Herbert. ELITEN UND PRÄTORIANER [Elites and Praetorian Guards]. *Neues Abendland* 1957 12 (3): 231-236. Attempts to show that the general staff was the form of military elite appropriate to the age of democracy and bourgeois thought (1789-1939). G. Schoebe

2243. Borkenau, Franz (Munich). DAS PROBLEM DER MÄCHTERGREIFUNG DES KOMMUNISMUS [The problem of the Communist seizure of power]. *Sowjet Studien* 1956 1(1): 5-19. Democratic institutions of government, which made the appeal of revolutionary doctrines to the masses ineffective, have disproved Marx's prophecy that socialism would score its initial successes in industrially advanced countries. Revolution grew increasingly reprehensible to the majority of the population with the growth of enlightened working and middle classes who had a stake in the smooth functioning of stable governments. The Revolution of 1917 triumphed in Russia because of the absence of such classes, and because of the development of a rigidly organized, monolithic sect of fanatics, isolated from the rest of the Russian population. Realizing this, Lenin and Trotsky later opposed the idea that the Communist Party in Russia or elsewhere should become a mass party and discouraged its fusion or co-operation with Socialist or Social Democratic movements. R. Mueller

2244. Caracciolo, Alberto. IL CENTRALISMO DEMOCRATICO E LA VITA INTERNA DEI PARTITI OPERAI [Democratic centralism and the internal life of workers' parties]. *Società* 1956 12(6): 1036-1058. A review of certain Marxist precepts concerning the relationship of "democratic centralism" with the management of workers' parties, giving special prominence to the ideas of Lenin, Stalin, Zhdanov and other Communist Party leaders. A. F. Rolle

2245. Cogniot, Georges. HENRI HEINE (1797-1856) DEVANT SON TEMPS ET DEVANT LE NOTRE. II [Heinrich Heine, (1797-1856), ahead of his own time and ahead of ours. II]. *Pensée* 1956 (65): 55-64. Refers to Heine's friendship with Marx and Engels, his defense of the working class, his prophecy of revolution, and his popularity in Soviet Russia. He was highly esteemed by Lenin and Stalin. The author attacks the "reactionary" attitude of 20th century French and German scholars and middle class readers, and their attempts to prove that Heine was not a Communist. See also: 3: 369 Janet Evernden

2246. Coleman, D. C. ELI HECKSCHER AND THE IDEA OF MERCANTILISM. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 1957 5(1): 3-25. A review article on the new English edition of Heckscher's *Mercantilism*. The author discusses various meanings given to the word mercantilism, and pays particular attention to the need for relating economic policy to economic conditions. He concludes that mercantilism is not a very useful concept for historians. H. Pollins

2247. de Caprariis, Vittorio (Univ. of Naples). THE CRISIS OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. *Confluence* 1957 5(4): 291-306. A philosophical essay on the nature of politics summed up by the phrase: "We must rethink liberalism as the liberal and therefore progressive outlook of any age, as a perennial method for solving concretely the problems of the century." A. F. Rolle

2248. Deffontaines, Pierre. MEDITERRANEO AMERICANO E MEDITERRANEO EUROPEO [The American and the European Mediterraneans]. *Boletim Paulista de Geografia* (Brazil) 1955 21: 28-41. A comparative geographical and historical study of the Mediterranean and the Caribbean. The author emphasizes the importance of the latter as a center of trade from the discovery of America until the 18th century, when the decline of its ports began.

Rocío Caracul Moyano (IHE 17353)

2249. Della Volpe, Galvano. PER UNA METODOLOGIA MATERIALISTICA DELLA ECONOMIA [Towards a materialistic methodology of economics]. *Società* 1957 13(1): 36-71. A philosophical review of 19th century Marxist and Hegelian concepts of materialism and their relationship to the study of economics. A. F. Rolle

2250. Forné, Antoni. EVOLUCIO ECONOMICA I SOCIAL D'ANDORRA [Economic and social evolution of Andorra]. *Andorra* (Andorra) 1956: 36-38. Brief notes on how Andorra, whose economy was essentially agricultural, has been transformed since the Spanish Civil War into a country whose economy is based on commerce and tourism. J. Rubió Lois (IHE 16121)

2251. Franzel, Emil. WESEN UND WANDLUNG DER PARTEIEN [Nature and changes of the parties]. *Neues Abendland* 1957 12(3): 237-254. Discusses the significance of political parties in the modern parliamentary state, and the problem of the freedom of decision of parliamentary delegates. The author sketches the development of the German and Austrian political parties since the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848, with special reference to the irrational elements which determine adherence to a particular party ("political totemism"). He suggests some reform measures to re-establish an effective division of powers in government and to reduce the omnipotence of the parties. G. Schoebe

2252. Freudenthal, August. KARL MARX UND DIE "MANAGER" [Karl Marx and the managers]. *Geist und Tat* 1956 11(12): 371-377. A survey of Marx's views on the industrial managers and a comparison with those of James Burnham, Herbert Gross and Johann Plenge. The documentation includes an article by Marx in the *Spectator* of 3 June 1866. H. Hirsch

2253. Freund, Michael. GESTALTWANDEL DER GESELLSCHAFT [Structural transition of society]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1956 11(7/8): 10-13. Traces social and political developments in the Western world during the last fifty years which have improved the overall material and

spiritual well-being of the majority of the people. These improvements have been caused by such factors as democratic constitution laws, extensive social legislation, and leveling influences of the modern churches and the armed forces.

R. Mueller

254. Fuentes Castellanos, Ricardo (O.P.). SENTIDO CRISTIANO DE LA CULTURA HISPANICA [The Christian spirit of Spanish culture]. E.C.A. Estudios Centro America (El Salvador) 1956 11(104): 209-212. An essay on Christian roots of Spanish culture and their transmission to New World.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 15795)

255. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Munich). EWIGER FRIEDE. EINEM BUCHE KURT V. RAUMERS [Eternal peace. On a book by Kurt Raumer]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1955 3(3): 352-357. A review article on EWIGER FRIEDE, FRIEDEN UND FRIEDENSPLÄNE SEIT DER RENAISSANCE. ORBUS ACADEMICUS. Geschichte der politischen Ideen in Dokumenten und Darstellungen (Freiburg and Munich, 1953). Gollwitzer lauds Kurt Raumer for presenting the first competent historical examination of pacifism as an intellectual force in European civilization. The effort in this field of study must be greatly increased because the methods of warfare continue to become more destructive.

R. Mueller

256. Grunebaum, Gustave E. von (Chicago). DER ISLAM UND DAS PROBLEM KULTURELLER BEINFLUSSUNG [Islam and the problem of cultural influence]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1956 6(1): 19-26. Discusses the impact of Western civilization on the Moslem world. Islam could absorb Persian, Indian and even Greek cultural influences more easily than modern European. Adaption is therefore a difficult problem, because it leads to doubt of traditional values, which in turn causes unrest. One possible solution to this problem is the recognition that all that the West now has to offer Islam, was once, in a different form, given to it by the Islamic world.

D. van Arkel

257. Grzybowski, Konstanty. Z DZIEJÓW POJĘCIA POSTĘPU [On the history of the idea of progress]. Kwartalnik historyczny 1957 64(3): 3-20. The foundation of the idea of progress was the Stoic belief in the unity of the human race. St. Augustine contributed the understanding of the history of humanity as one whole and Renaissance thinkers, the conception of historical process. In the 18th century, the belief in progress became an almost universally accepted social force, but the idea, according to rationalist interpretation, contained also the vision of a goal, a final moment in which progress would be fully achieved. That static conception disappeared in the 19th century. French and especially German thinkers such as Savigny developed the concept of historical continuity. The German historical school also introduced the concept of the social group as the driving force of progress. In mid-century appeared Marx's criterion of progress as the harmony between basis and superstructure. "Bourgeois followers of the idea of progress follow two lines of thought: one sees the progress mostly in the field of technology; the other (Nietzsche, Huizinga, Burckhardt) is pessimistic. Recognition of technological achievements as the only criterion of progress leads to fascism. The conflict between capitalism and socialism is a "conflict of values": as a criterion of progress the former accepts material values; the latter, ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. There is no possibility of parallel existence of "humanistic, universal progress" and capitalism.

A. F. Dygnas

258. Hirszowicz, Maria. W SPRAWIE PRZECIWSTAWOŚCI BURŻUAZYJNEGO I PROLETARIACKIEGO POJMOWANIA IMPERIALIZMU [On the essential contrast between the bourgeois and the proletarian interpretations of imperialism]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1956 3(23): 3-34. Bourgeois interpretations of imperialism, such as J. A. Hobson's, maintain that the policy of expansion and resulting profits have a class character, but that imperialism is not a matter of choice, it is a necessity for any dynamic economic system. This interpretation was criticized by such Social Democrats as Rudolf Hilferding, who stressed the fact that imperialism means essentially monopoly and economic power. Only the Leninist theory brings a definitive interpretation by pointing out that economic imperialism leads necessarily to war, as the only

way of resolving the conflicts of imperialistic rivals. Due to the action of socialism and democracy, imperialism is now declining.

G. Tietz

2259. Llobet, Salvador. LES VALLS D'ANDORRA [The valleys of Andorra]. Andorra (Andorra) 1956: 2-5. Summary of a lecture. The author shows how geographical, economic and political factors have combined to raise Andorra to its present high commercial level.

J. Rubió Lois (IHE 16120)

2260. Mantovani, Juan. LA EDUCACION POPULAR EN AMERICA. HISTORIA DE UNA IDEA [Popular education in America. The history of an idea]. Imago Mundi. Revista de Historia de la Cultura (Argentina) 1955 2(7): 14-41. An essay on the development of the idea of popular education in America. The author first examines the evolution of this idea in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries, and in the United States, and then analyzes the process in Spanish America, especially just before and during the struggle for independence.

J. Vicens Vives (IHE 8734)

2261. Morales Crespo, Eddie. EUROPA, ESPAÑA, HISPANO-AMERICA [Europe, Spain, Spanish America]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1956 1(8): 4-11. After analyzing the characteristics of European, Spanish and Spanish American culture, the author concludes that the last two are comparable, but not identical, and that all three are manifestations of Latin culture.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 15796)

2262. Nürnberger, Richard (Univ. of Göttingen). REVOLUTION UND TRADITION PARIS-MOSKAU-PEKING [Revolution and tradition, Paris-Moscow-Peking]. Aussenpolitik 1957 8(8): 503-508. Although the conditions and techniques of the Communist revolutions in Russia and China varied, theorists from Marx through Lenin and Trotsky to Mao acknowledged a continuity of revolutionary tradition dating back to 1789. The "radical" social revolution in France never succeeded in overcoming the conditions arising out of the "liberal" political revolution which consolidated the power of the bourgeoisie. The Communist revolutionaries studied the French experience and sought to avoid the mistakes of the French radicals.

C. R. Spurgin

2263. Nulle, S. H. AN ECOLOGY OF THE ISMS. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(3): 350-360. Traces the development of the use of the ideologies and symbols which are known as "isms." The author gives the dates of the first use of such words as Lutheranism (1560), solipsism (1722), patriotism (1726), Americanism (1808) and pacifism (1901), and contrasts the periods when "isms" flourish with those in which they do not.

H. Kantor

2264. Palop Martínez, Josefina. ENSAYO DE UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA RAZONADA DE VIAJES POR AMERICA. SIGLOS XVI-XIX [Essay of selected bibliography of travels through America. 16th-19th centuries]. Revista de la Universidad de Madrid (Spain) 1956 5(17): 72-73. Biographical notes on the explorers, giving itineraries of their journeys, and editions of their writings. Summary of a doctoral thesis.

J. Mercader Ribá (IHE 17354)

2265. Parkinson, C. Northcote (Univ. of Malaya). TIN-PLATE, AN OUTLINE HISTORY. History Today 1957 7(9): 610-617. A brief survey of the history of tin mining and tin-plating, with particular emphasis upon the history, production and importance of the tin produced in Malaya.

E. D. Johnson

2266. Polišenský, J. REVANŠISTICKÉ TENDENCE V ZÁPADONĚMECKÉM DĚJEPISECTVÍ [Revanche tendencies in West German historiography]. Nová Mysl 1957 (1): 89-92. Taking Walter Kuhn's Geschichte der deutschen Ostsiedlung in der Neuzeit, vol. 1 (Cologne and Graz, 1955) as the factual basis for his criticism of West German institutes devoted to the study of East European problems, points out that: 1) this study did not use original sources of data, that are available only in the territories concerned, but is based on a biased selection of secondary sources; 2) it erroneously identifies the eastern frontiers of Germany in 1944 with the line of expansion of the German-speaking peoples in 1500; 3) consciously or unconsciously ascribes modern nationalistic motives which were entirely lacking to the feudal lords. These biased views

can be explained by the "Gross-Deutschland" myth.

I. Gadourek

2267. Richthofen, Bolko Freiherr von (formerly Univ. of Leipzig and Königsberg). *DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE DARSTELLUNG DER OSTDEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE* [Communist presentation of East German history]. *Sowjet Studien* 1956 (1): 159-181. Since 1945 Polish and East German historians have followed Soviet-inspired interpretations and analyses in their approach to the modern history of eastern Germany. These historians sought primarily to establish a scholarly justification for the Oder-Neisse boundary and to brand German eastward migrations during the 15th and 16th centuries as early forms of aggression and imperialism. To prove these claims, Polish and East German historians have frequently resorted to crude falsifications, omission of reputable source materials, and acceptance of spurious records. The author concludes by refuting the claims of several Communist historians that German landlords systematically impoverished and subjugated the native peasants in Great Poland and Silesia during the 18th and 19th centuries. R. Mueller

2268. Rohtlieb, Curt. *GAMMAL OCH NY STATSVETENS-KAP* [Old and new political science]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1956 59(3/4): 277-249. Analysis of four prize essays, written in answer to the query "How should the power of the state be limited in a democratic society?" Earlier Swedish constructions are shown to be German, Bismarckian or socialist in spirit, but even England and the United States have moved in the direction of added powers for a central government. All four agree that "the power of the state has increased, is increasing, and should be diminished" and they believe that the vital line of attack on the state's stupidity and disconcerting lack of creative power should be on its control over private income and private property. F. J. Bowman

2269. Salomon, N. *QUELQUES APPORTS DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE A LA CIVILISATION* [Some contributions of Latin America to civilization]. *Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré* 1956 11(7): 508-512. Survey of the cultural development of Latin America and its relations to Europe. The author deals particularly with the emancipation from European influence and the genesis of a new type of culture that is a mixture of Spanish and local traditions. D. van Arkel

2270. Simiot, Bernard. *LA ROUTE DES INDES N'A PAS TOUJOURS PASSE PAR L'EGYPTE* [The route to the Indies has not always passed through Egypt]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(83): 586-593. Reviews the general routes of trade between East and West, such as the ancient Egyptian canal of Necho II, the silk routes, the Red Sea caravan route used by Venice, the route of Vasco da Gama, and the Suez Canal. The author concludes with a discussion of United States policy in the Middle East and speculates on the routes which various nations could use now in lieu of the Suez Canal. R. C. Delk

2271. Suchodolski, Bogdan. *SPORY O POSTEP* [Controversy on the subject of progress]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(5): 79-88. Two criteria of the idea of progress were presented at the Polish-French Seminar of UNESCO in Paris in 1956, devoted to the discussion of this concept. The criterion supported by the intellectuals of the socialist countries involves the abolition of class inequality, universal equality of social and professional rights, the guarantee to all of identical possibilities of social advancement and of development, and appreciation for the value and prestige of work. The criterion upheld by the intellectuals of capitalist countries is the elevation of the standard of living of the masses (particularly, increased consumption of articles which make daily life more easy and pleasant). G. Langrod

2272. Sur, Juan del. *DRAMAS DE LA NAVEGACION EN EL MAR AUSTRAL* [Dramas of navigation in the South Sea]. *Argentina Austral* (Argentina) 1956 17(294): 34-35. Account of the best-known shipwrecks that occurred off the extreme south of Latin America, from the 16th to 19th centuries. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17422)

2273. Thayer, Kathleen. *MODERN MAN AND HYBRID VIGOR*. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1957 56(4): 417-427. Man has been improving for centuries because of his greater

control over the environment and because of genetic improvement. The author quotes various studies which demonstrate the changes in such things as man's size, weight, and intelligence, and she attributes the genetic improvement to the fact that the modern world permits outbreeding, since it is possible for persons from different parts of the world to marry. Eventually a crest in these improvements will be reached, but this may be decades away. The improved human being who is stronger, lives longer, and is more intelligent than his ancestors may be capable of solving the problems facing humanity. H. Kantor

2274. Tyler, Cyril. *THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEEDING STANDARDS FOR LIVESTOCK*. *Agricultural History Review* 1956 4(2): 97-107. Emphasizes the development of feeding standards for livestock in England, Germany and America during the last century. C. F. Latour

2275. Unsigned. *ARAB NATIONALISM*. *British Survey* 1956 (92): 1-22. A summary of Arab nationalism and its bases, sketching the 19th century background but dealing largely with the period since World War I. The author traces its sources, discusses the encouragement given, often unwittingly, by the colonial powers, and makes an attempt to assess the impact of Communism and its future in the Arab world. G. Rehder

2276. Verneau, Francesco. *IL PRINCIPIO DI NAZIONALITA* [The principle of nationality]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1957 34(390/391): 207-209. A philosophical-historical essay comparing Italy's conception of nationality with that of Puritan England and 18th century France. A. F. Rolle

2277. Viola, Joaquim. *ELS PATRIMONIS COLLECTIUS* [Collective patrimony]. *Andorra (Andorra)* 1956: 32-34. Summary of a lecture. The author examines principally the origin of the Andorran communities, and the reason for their preservation up to the present day: the country's singular political personality. J. Rubió Lois (IHE 16122)

2278. Voltes Bou, Pedro. *ENSAYO SOBRE LAS MOTIVACIONES ECONOMICAS DEL FENOMENO ROMANTICO* [Essay on the economic motivation of the romantic phenomenon]. *Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica* (Spain) 1956 (2/3): 207-225. Remarks on the conditioning of Romanticism by the Industrial Revolution. J. Pérez Ballestar (IHE 17045)

2279. Zea, Leopoldo. *RUSIA AL MARGEN DE OCCIDENTE* [Russia on the border of the West]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(4): 67-85. Russia is compared to Spain and Latin America, since all three consider themselves to be part of Western civilization, but are not so considered by West Europeans. The struggle between Russia and the West is a factional struggle between two offshoots of Greco-Roman culture--the protagonists in this conflict once were Rome and Moscow; now they are Moscow and Washington. Russia is the heir of Byzantium and the Orthodox Church. It wants to be not only a part of Europe but its leader. H. Kantor

International Relations

2280. Altman, Józef. *NACJONALIZACJA TOWARZYSTWA KANALU SUESKIEGO W SWIETLE PRAWA* [The nationalization of the Suez Canal Company in the light of the law]. *Państwo i Prawo* 1956 11(11): 792-807. The agreement of 22 February 1866 stated that the Suez Canal was part of Egyptian territory, and that the Company was an Egyptian company, under that country's jurisdiction. The attitudes of Great Britain, France and the United States toward proposed nationalizations or alterations in the status of the Company, before the nationalization in 1956, are traced. J. Erickson

2281. Davidson, J. W. (Australian National Univ., Canberra). *SCHOLARSHIP AND THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES*. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1957 7(28): 406-420. The careers of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Sir George Grey, and Sir Arthur Gordon are illustrations of the best sort of colonial government of non-European peoples. These men were scholars and persons of "in-

lect and sensibility," more concerned with discovering truth, understanding and appreciating the people they governed, and applying this knowledge, than with public recognition and the possession of power. G. D. Bearce

2282. Herrera Soto, Roberto. BELICE. ¿INGLES, MEXICANO, GUATEMALTECO? ITINERARIO HISTORICO DE UNA CONTROVERSID [British Honduras. English, Mexican, Guatemalan? Historical guide to a controversy]. Historia (Colombia) 1955 1(1): 59-88. A historical study of the British Honduras question, from the Spanish decree of 1539 which placed the area under the jurisdiction of Guatemala, up to recent developments of the problem, mentioning the various treaties affecting the territory. The author affirms the rights of Guatemala to British Honduras, as opposed to those of England and Mexico. Bibliography. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8715)

2283. Jones Parra, Juan. PROCESO HISTORICO DE LA FORMACION DE NUESTRAS FRONTERAS [The historical process of the establishment of our frontiers]. Cultura Universitaria (Venezuela) 1956 54: 10-40. Chronological account of the most important treaties, pacts and events establishing Venezuela's frontiers from the colonial era up to the present day. Based on reports presented by the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs to the national congress from 1830 to 1950, and on the republic's treaties. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17307)

2284. Lorenz, Willy. ENDE ODER WANDLUNG DES EUROPÄISCHEN DIPLOMATEN? [End or transformation of the European diplomat?]. Neues Abendland 1957 12(3): 261-265. Compares the development of diplomacy between the European states since 1945 with that between the various German states and also with the external diplomatic relations of the individual German states since 1867 and 1871. G. Schoebe

2285. Mikat, Paul (Univ. of Bonn). DIE PÄPSTLICHEN SANDTEN [The Papal envoys]. Aussenpolitik 1957 8(2): 103-112. Canon law and international law recognize the right of the Pope to send his representatives abroad. The author traces the history of this practice with special emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries when the temporal power of the Pope was modified by actions of the Italian government. C. R. Spurgin

2286. Rantzau, Johann Albrecht von (Technical Univ., Berlin). KOEXISTENZ IN GESCHICHTLICHER BETRACHTUNG [Co-existence in historical perspective]. Aussenpolitik 1956 7(12): 787-792. While co-existence is generally defined as a formal or tacit agreement between powers of powers of divergent political and philosophical orientation to avert conflict, the author feels that many cases of co-existence were less a question of "live and let live" than of seeking aid from an ideological enemy to embarrass or weaken an ideological ally. Among the instances cited are the Franco-Turkish alliance in the 16th century, the French-Protestant alliance in the Thirty Years War, and the shifting political arguments in the years 1792-1830. C. R. Spurgin

2287. Sáenz, Vicente. LOS CANALES INTERNACIONALES [International canals]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1957 16(3): 7-19. A discussion of the legal position of the Suez and Panama canals, including historical references to some of the treaties which established the status of the canals. H. Kantor

Military History

2288. B.B.S. THE CASE FOR SEA POWER IN THE NUCLEAR AGE. British Survey 1957 (102): 7-17. Briefly reviews the evolution of modern sea power. C. F. Latour

2289. Czechowicz, K. WOJNA I SZTUKA WOJENNA [War and the art of war]. Bellona 1956 (1/2): 52-58. The war potential of a state consists of all aspects of its activity—psychological, political, economic and its actual physical strength. The aim of war is the reduction of the opponent, a fact which was recognized as early as the Persian Wars. From this maxim follow all the definitions of tactics and strategy, organization and the form of war which have been pro-

duced by writers from the Chinese Sun Tzu to Napoleon and the modern writers on strategy. J. Erickson

2290. Hargreaves, Reginald (Major). THE FINAL HAZARD. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(11): 1175-1187. A brief review of military medical practice and administration from earliest times until the end of the 19th century. C. F. Latour

2291. Hitz, Hans. TAKTIK UND STRATEGIE [Tactics and strategy]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(11): 611-628. Traces the evolution of terminology and concepts of military science as they emerged from the studies of prominent military theoreticians and strategists during the 19th and 20th centuries. The author describes the definitions given to such terms as "strategy," "tactics" and "operations" by Clausewitz, Jomini, Moltke, Schlieffen, Liddell Hart and Admiral Castex. A discussion of the influence of Clausewitz's theories on Soviet military thought and of the moral factors involved in cold war strategy is included. R. Mueller

2292. Lessmann, Richard. FEUER, GIFT UND GAS [Fire, poison and gas]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1957 6(7): 18-20. Discusses chemical warfare through the ages. F. B. M. Hollyday

2293. Nohn, E. A. FESTUNG UND SCHANZE [Fortress and field fortification]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(8): 435-446. Reviews the development of defensive construction since the 17th century. The author holds that modern war has by no means made defensive fortifications obsolete. C. F. Latour

2294. Paquier, Pierre (General). L'ESCORILLE LA FAYETTE [The Lafayette Squadron]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1957 13(2): 103-113. Numéro Spécial: Fraternité d'Armes Franco-Américaine. The first part of the article, written by General Paquier, deals with the World War I volunteer group, "the American Squadron," which fought in French uniform, and which became, after American entry into the war, the 103rd Pursuit Squadron of the U.S. Army. The major part of the article is a study by the Historical Service of the Air Army of the history of various air formations, named, in token of French-American friendship, Lafayette Squadrons, from 1917 to the end of World War II. Illustrated. H. M. Adams
See also: 2413, 2582, 2813, 3126

2295. Parkinson, Northcote C. THE PRE-1942 SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(9): 939-953. After the beginning of the 20th century, British Liberal Party statesmen who were dedicated to pacifism, liberalism and economy permitted naval predominance in the Far East to pass from Great Britain to the United States and Japanese navies. As a result, British docking facilities at Singapore and Trincomalee were generally allowed to deteriorate, except for a brief flurry of construction before and during the First World War. During the 1920s, the economy-minded Labour Party further neglected Singapore harbor, as British docking facilities in Europe received priority and British warships were kept in European and Near Eastern waters. As a result, the Japanese were able to conquer Malaya and Singapore with ease in the Second World War. R. Mueller

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2296. Díaz de Villegas, José. LA GUINEA DE IRADIER Y LA DE HOY [The Guinea of Iradier and of today]. Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos (Spain) 1956 9(36): 7-23. Gives the text of a lecture given on 10 December 1955, in the Chamber of Commerce and Navigation of Barcelona. M. Grau Monserrat (IHE 17741)

2297. Reventlow, Rolf (Munich). ALGERIEN UND FRANKREICH [Algeria and France]. Zukunft 1957 (8/9): 220-225. Although France gave Algeria a beneficial administration, it failed to grant French citizenship to the population. This fomented bitterness among enlightened Algerian political circles and stifled the growth of mature political parties which might have reached a mutually advantageous compromise with France. The author urges that France can remedy this past

mistakes only by granting Algeria complete independence to assure its allegiance to the West and especially to France.

R. Mueller

2298. Soustelle, Jacques. EL DRAMA DE ARGELIA [The drama of Algeria]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1957 16 (3): 20-44. A discussion of the current problems facing Algeria and a review of Algeria's history, particularly in reference to its water supply. H. Kantor

Asia

2299. Choi, Kee Il (Harvard Univ.). TOKUGAWA FEUDALISM AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE NEW LEADERS OF EARLY MODERN JAPAN. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 9(2): 72-84. Traces the emergence of a new class of economic leadership in Japan after the mid-18th century. The author summarizes the influence and subsequent decline of economic leaders during and after the Tokugawa and Bakufu dynasties, and their replacement by the industrially powerful families whose rise was sponsored by the Daymo, Tempo and Meiji rulers during the 19th century. Appended tables list industrial leaders during the late 19th century and their caste, education and foreign travels. R. Mueller

2300. Fung, Yu-lan, and Chu Pai-k'un. P'I-P'AN HU SHIH CHUNG-KUO CHE-HSUEH SHIH TA-KANG TI SHIH-YUNG-CHU-I KUAN-TIEN HO FANG-FA [A critique of the realistic viewpoints and methods of Hu Shih's Outline of Chinese Philosophy]. Peking Ta-hsueh Hsueh-pao (Jen-wen K'o-hsueh) 1955 (1): 33-53. Reviews critically the methods of Hu Shih's interpretation of Chinese intellectual history. Hu Shih's treatment of Chinese philosophical thought is not acceptable because it is based chiefly on Chinese idealism and makes no use of Marxist technique. A survey of Hu Shih's influence in China during the past forty years is also included. Chen Tsu-lung

2301. Orleans, Leo A. (Library of Congress). THE 1953 CHINESE CENSUS IN PERSPECTIVE. Journal of Asian Studies 1957 16(4): 565-574. Contains a brief discussion of censuses in 1909-11, 1912, and 1928, as well as tables of population distribution by provinces in millions and in per cent from 1909 to 1953. G. A. Lensen

2302. Srinivas, M. N. (Maharaja Sayajirao Univ., Baroda). CASTE IN MODERN INDIA. Journal of Asian Studies 1957 16(4): 529-548. Examines the institution of caste in India during the last century, arguing that the establishment of Pax Britannica set the castes free from the territorial limitations inherent in the pre-British political system, enabled caste to assume political functions, and, by setting in motion economic forces which upset the traditional hierarchy, generally increased caste consciousness. The economic forces released under British rule resulted in greater mobility within the caste system, but not in progress towards an egalitarian society. Power and activity of caste has increased in proportion as political power passed increasingly from the rulers to the people. G. A. Lensen

Australia

2303. Bernucci, Giorgi Luigi. AUSTRALIA. Rivista Militare 1957 13(7/8): 1119-1140. Examines the possibilities for further development of Australia in the light of its historical development. The author, noting the increasing importance of Australia because of its delicate situation as an isolated "white" continent in an Asian world, indicates the necessity for a strengthened position for this country. Liselotte Lemmel

2304. Price, C. A. (Australian National Univ.). GERMAN SETTLERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1839-1900. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1957 7(28): 441-451. Corrects misconceptions about German colonization in Australia. The Germans were peasants who came to Australia from the eastern, northwestern and central regions of Germany (not from the Rhineland) because of crop failures and long-term craft depressions. They were not intellectuals fleeing the 1848 revolution. They tended to disperse rather than concentrate in ethnic centers, but preserved their Lutheran faith, national culture, peasant thrift and industry. The German set-

tlers resisted Anglicization until World War I.

G. D. Bearce

Canada

See: 2414

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

2305. Cornea, Victor. RUMANIA. British Survey 1957 (101): 1-24. Reviews Rumanian history from the Middle Ages to the present, with emphasis on contemporary affairs. C. F. Latour

2306. Gandev, Khr., and N. Todorov. IZ ISTORII RAZVITIIA PROMYSHLENNOGO KAPITALIZMA V BOLGARI V PERIOD TURETSKOGO IGA [From the history of the development of industrial capitalism in Bulgaria under Turkish rule]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (5): 143-150. On the basis of unpublished, though incomplete, archival sources, gives the history of the textile enterprises of the Giumiushgerdan family in Plovdiv from the beginning of the 19th century to 1878, summarizing the policies of the enterprise, its growth and development. Tentative figures for production, wages and labor force are based on calculations from the fragmentary evidence found in the papers of the enterprise. M. Raef

2307. Kržavac, C. VELIKI REVOLUCIONARI - GEORGI DIMITROV [The great revolutionaries - Georgi Dimitrov]. Komunist (New Series) 1957 21 June. Brief biography of the leader of Bulgarian and international Communism. In his early years Dimitrov was a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Workers Party ("the strict socialists"), and he took part in the First Balkan Social Democratic Conference in Belgrade in 1910. In World War I he fought against "social chauvinism" and demanded in the Sobranje that Bulgaria not join the Central Powers. From 1935-1945 he was Secretary-General of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. S. Gavrilović

2308. Mathiopoulos, Basil. ENTWICKLUNG DER DEUTSCH-GRIECHISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Development of German-Greek relations]. Aussenpolitik 1956 7(9): 573-577. Discusses Greek-German relations from the 18th century to the present, with emphasis on the preoccupation of German scholars with Greek history and culture, the role of German-born Greek kings, and the political role which Germany has played in the eastern Mediterranean. C. R. Spurgin

FRANCE

See also: 2297

2309. Besnier, R. OBSERVATIONS RELATIVES A UNE SYNTHSE PROVISOIRE DES RESULTATS DES RECHERCHES DIRIGES PAR L'I.S.E.A. SUR LA CROISSANCE DU REVENU NATIONAL ET DE LA FORTUNE PRIVEE EN FRANCE DE 1780 A 1914 [Observations on a provisional synthesis of the results of the ISEA researches about the growth of national income and private wealth in France from 1780 to 1914]. Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger 1956 34(1): 114-118. Discusses two volumes published by the Institut de Science Economique Appliquée [ISEA], Matériaux pour une analyse de l'accroissement de la richesse privée en France (1826-1914) and Le revenu national. From 1780 to the present, the growth of the French population has been very slow. Increase in private wealth was slow at the beginning of the 19th century, more noticeable from 1815 to 1878, and slow again from 1878 to 1910. H. Montegaie

2310. Chatelain, Abel. DANS LES CAMPAGNES FRANÇAISES AU XIXE SIECLE: LA LENTE PROGRESSION DE LA FAUX [In the French fields of the 19th century: the slow progression of the scythe]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(4): 495-499. Argues that while the scythe was widely used for cutting barley, oats and similar crops in France during the first half of the 19th century, it did not gain widespread acceptance in harvesting rye and wheat until the second half of the century. This was due to the peasants' reluctance to harvest grain before it was ripe

ad to the plentiful supply of cheap labor. In the last half of the century the extension of wheat lands and the rural exodus led to the adoption of the scythe. R. C. Delk

2311. Laurent, Robert (Lycée de Dijon). LES VIGNERONS DE LA "CÔTE D'OR" AU XIX^E SIÈCLE [The vineyard workers of the "Côte d'or" in the 19th century]. *Information Historique* 1956 18(3): 100-106. A study of the social history of the vineyard workers of Burgundy during the 19th century. Based on a thesis written by the author for the Doctorat-s-lettres. H. Monteaigle

2312. Soboul, Albert. LA COMMUNAUTE RURALE FRANÇAISE (XVIII^E-XIX^E SIÈCLES). PROBLEMES DE BASE [The French rural community in the 18th to 19th centuries. Basic problems]. *Pensée* 1957 7(3): 65-81. Supports the thesis that "the French Revolution, in destroying feudal relations of production, precipitated the disintegration of the community... in liberating productive forces from the shackles of feudalism, released economic individualism and accelerated the process of disintegration... already begun before 1789." The social groups constituting the "driving force" behind, and benefiting from, this disintegration and transformation included the agricultural "laborers" and those peasants with secondary industrial or commercial interests. Other groups, such as large scale producers, share-croppers and independent small holders, resisted the process, but with increasing success, throughout the 19th century. J. Kuehl

GERMANY

See also: 2308

2313. Brewer, Carey. THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE GERMAN ARMY. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1956 82(2): 157-166. A historical survey of the development of the German General Staff. The development, administration and function of the German military staff system demonstrate the inherent shortcomings of a military supreme command which must operate as a single-service (or branch) staff in an era of multi-service warfare. The German experience shows that "a military staff can be successful only to the extent that it is used as an instrument of the military organization it is designed to serve... It must, in every sense, be a product of its own organization." R. Mueller

2314. Hermann, Hilde. GROSSE DEUTSCHE FAMILIEN (Great German families). *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1955: IX. DIE VON GAGERN, (13): 40-52. X. DIE VON SIMONS, (14): 23-135. XI. DIE SPITTAS, (16): 285-295. XII. DIE VON WINTERFELDS, (17): 367-378. XIII. DIE BUNSENS, (18): 462-453. XIV. DIE SCHLATTER- ZAHN- TIBURTUS, (20): 66-617. XV. DIE VON ARNIMS, 1956 (24): 930-944. Examines the role of various prominent families in German history up to the present. W. G. Ruf

2315. Herzfeld, Hans. DIE ENGLÄNDER ÜBER DIE DEUTSCHEN [The British about the Germans]. *Monat* 1956 9(94): 65-67. Reviewing the growth of favorable assessment of German civilization in British historiography, the author contends that this development has aided the two nations to understand each other better and especially to recognize many common roots of their civilization. These beneficial results are well analyzed in a recently published book, *Deutschland in Englischer Sicht* (Düsseldorf: Michael Tritsch), whose author, Manfred Messerschmidt, credits British liberal and conservative historians for developing a sympathetic evaluation of 19th and 20th century Germany. R. Mueller

2316. Meier-Welcker, Hans. DIE GEISTIGEN KRÄFTE IN DER DEUTSCHEN WEHRMACHT SEIT BEGINN DES 20. JAHRHUNDERTS [The intellectual forces in the German armed forces since the beginning of the 20th century]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1957 7(9): 491-504. Analyzes the slow decline of the intellectual foundations of the German armed forces from the monarchism and romantic traditions of the turn of the century to the dilemmas of the Nazi period. Modern technology now appears to have reached a point where the professional soldier has been supplanted by the specialized war technician, whose mentality necessarily corresponds to his assigned task of achieving maximum physical destruction. C. F. Latour

2317. Muth, Heinrich. LITERATURBERICHTE: ZEITGESCHICHTE: INNENPOLITIK SEIT 1933 [Review articles: contemporary history: domestic politics since 1933]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(8): 506-520. Reviews over twenty German books and several German articles published from 1952 to 1957, dealing with recent domestic history of Germany. F. B. M. Hollyday

2318. Savory, Sir Douglas L. HELIGOLAND, PAST AND PRESENT. *Contemporary Review* 1957 191(1097): 273-278. The author criticizes the original cession of Heligoland to Germany in 1890, its return to Germany in 1919, and especially its use for target practice by the Royal Air Force after 1945. The Frisian population has always been very pro-British. J. G. Gazley

2319. --. DEUTSCHE UNIVERSITÄTEN [German universities]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1955: Scholz, H., I. DIE WESTFÄLISCHE WILHELM-UNIVERSITÄT IN MÜNSTER [Part I. The Westphalian "Wilhelm" University of Münster], (15): 205-214. Fetscher, I., II. DIE EBERHARD-KARLS-UNIVERSITÄT IN TÜBINGEN [Part II. The "Eberhard-Karl" University of Tübingen], (19): 529-538. Short accounts of the history of the universities of Münster and Tübingen from their founding to the present day. W. G. Ruf

See also: 3: 195

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2318

2320. Bauman, Zygmunt. SOLIDARYZM KLASOWY LABOUR PARTY W DOKTRYNIE I W POLITYCE [Class solidarity of the Labour Party in doctrine and politics]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1956 1(21): 135-163. Lenin regarded the idea of solidarity of the classes as opportunistic. Opportunism of this type has characterized the social attitudes of the British Labour Party, whose leaders from Philip Snowden to Hugh Gaitskell have affirmed the principle of solidarity between the working class and capitalists in Great Britain, to the detriment of truly revolutionary principles. Only the Communist Party has struggled for real freedom of the working classes in Great Britain. G. Tietz

2321. Braithwaite, Constance (Newcastle). CONSCIENCE IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW. *Durham University Journal* 1957 49(2): 62-69. Traces the development during the last 130 years in Great Britain of law-breaking for reasons of conscience and resulting provisions for legal conscientious objection to the law of oath and to the law of compulsory vaccination. In their final form, these provisions made possible the successful reconciliation of the moral claims of the state with those of individual conscience. R. Mueller

2322. Busse, Konrad (Bonn). RÄUME UND SCHICHTEN DER AGRARWIRTSCHAFT IN GROSSBRITANIEN. EINE WÜRDIGUNG DER JÜNGSTEN BRITISCHEN AGRARRAUMFORSCHUNG [Areas and strata of agriculture in Great Britain. An appreciation of the most recent British agricultural research]. *Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1956 43(3): 218-238. Praises British agricultural historiography which, especially after 1945, has become the province of social historians rather than economists and agronomists. The author describes the work and publication of British institutes dealing with many phases of British agricultural history, and discusses critically major standard sources for British agricultural history and their value for examining such topics as land-systems, famines, the Corn Laws, and enclosures. R. Mueller

2323. Eyck, Frank. THE CROWN IN POLITICS. *Contemporary Review* 1957 191(1096): 226-229. The cardinal principle of the Crown's impartiality in politics was established by the Prince Consort, first in his compromise with Peel over the appointment of household officials, and later in his aid to Queen Victoria in forming the various governments which followed the split of the Tory Party in 1846. George V was forced to exercise the "exclusive royal prerogative of appointing the Prime Minister" in 1923 (Baldwin) and 1931 (MacDonald and the National Government). The author feels that the Liberals were not justified in extracting the promise from George V to "pack" the House of Lords in 1910-1911. J. G. Gazley

2324. Hobsbawm, E. J. (Univ. of London). *TWENTIETH-CENTURY BRITISH POLITICS. Past and Present 1957* (11): 100-108. Surveys about forty articles and books ranging from C. L. Mowat's *Britain between the Wars* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955) to Sir Osbert Sitwell's *autobiographical Laughter in the Next Room* (London: Macmillan and Co., 1949). The author concludes that recently published works have contributed substantially to the knowledge and appreciation of British political history. J. C. Rule

2325. Smith, J. H. *THE CATTLE TRADE OF ABERDEENSHIRE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Agricultural History Review 1955* 3(2): 114-118. Shows how the London market was opened for Aberdeenshire cattle breeders. After the 1830s, an ever increasing number of cattle was shipped to London. The trade was stimulated by the extension of the railway network. Production of beef doubled in the period 1800-1870. Dependence upon imports of store cattle, the breeds, and the changing prices of cattle are also discussed. D. van Arkel

2326. Wright, J. F. (Oxford Univ.). *AN INDEX OF THE OUTPUT OF BRITISH INDUSTRY SINCE 1700. Journal of Economic History 1956* 16(3): 356-364. A review article on W. Hoffmann's *British Industry 1700-1950* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1955; German edition published in 1940). The author criticizes Hoffmann for omitting a description of the methods used, and argues that Hoffmann's estimates for various branches of production should be handled with caution. The author concludes that mere measurement is not of much use when it is not preceded by an analysis of the methods employed. D. van Arkel

HABSBURG EMPIRE

2327. Böhm, Wilhelm. 1907-1957; EIN HALBES JAHRHUNDERT ALLGEMEINES WAHLRECHT [1907-1957; a half century of universal suffrage]. *Österreichische Monatshefte 1957* 13(6): 18-20. A brief review of fifty years of parliamentary government in Austria. C. F. Latour

2328. Husa, V. *DĚJINY ČESKOSLOVENSKA V PODÁNÍ SOVĚTSKÝCH HISTORIKŮ* [The history of Czechoslovakia in works of Soviet historians]. *Slovanský Přehled 1956* 42(8): 259-262. A critical discussion of a series of Soviet works dealing with the history of Czechoslovakia since 1918, as well as the general history of Bohemia. G. R. Schroubek

2329. Jakó Zsigmond. *PRAMENNÝ MATERIÁL K DEJINÁM SLOVENSKA V HISTORICKOM ARCHIVE RUMUNSKÉJ AKADEMIE VIED V KLUŽI* [Source material on the history of Slovakia in the Historical Archives of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences in Cluj]. *Historický Časopis 1957* 5(3): 419-424. Describes a number of Hungarian family archives relating to the history of various counties of Slovakia from the 16th through the 19th centuries. The material in these archives is incomplete, but serves as a supplement to sources in the archives of Vienna, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. F. Wagner

2330. Jedlicka, Ludwig F. "DIE HERZHAFT TAT ENTSCHEIDET"; VOR 200 JAHREN WURDE DER MARIA-THERESIEN-ORDEN GESTIFTET [The brave deed decides; 200 years ago the Maria Theresia medal was founded]. *Österreichische Monatshefte 1957* 13(6): 14-17. Reviews the history of the most famous decoration of the Austrian monarchy. C. F. Latour

2331. Makkai, László, and Ottó Szabolcs. *TÖRTÉNET-TUDOMÁNYI KANDIDÁTUSI DISSZERTÁCIÓK VITÁI* [Debates about the dissertations of candidates of historical science]. *Századok 1956* 90(4-6): 841-853. Refers to a series of works by Tibor Wittmann, László Makkai, Imre Szántó, Sándor Gyömrői, Lőránt Tilkovszky, Domokos Kosáry, János Varga and József Perényi, which had been discussed before the Scientific Classification Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The topics and discussion remarks dealt chiefly with the modern period of Hungary's political and economic history. F. Wagner

ITALY

2332. Clough, Shepard B. (Columbia Univ.), and Carlo Livi (Univ. of Venice). *ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ITALY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT OF*

NORTH AND SOUTH. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(3): 334-349. The following factors explain the marked difference between the economic development of Northern and Southern Italy: 1) since technology spread from England to areas that were geographically or culturally closest to it, the North was affected earlier; 2) the North had better natural resources and better communications with the already industrialized areas of Europe; 3) Piedmont was connected with France after 1871 by the Mont Cenis tunnel; 4) the North had a tradition of trade and commerce, and these activities were not considered socially degrading as they were in the South; 5) the North invested much more in industrial undertakings; 6) the South had a higher birthrate and a higher proportion of emigration, with the result that a greater percentage of its population was dependent on the work of others than in the North; 7) social stratification was more rigid in the South, making the region less flexible than the North, and 8) the Risorgimento was essentially a Northern movement, and the North profited more from it. Considerable statistical material is included. D. van Arkel

2333. Giannini, Amedeo. *I RAPPORTI ITALO-SPAGNOLI (1860-1955) [Italian-Spanish relations (1860-1955)]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1957* 24(1): 8-63. Presents the first comprehensive survey of Italian-Spanish relations from the unification of Italy to the present day. The author emphasizes the Mediterranean and Moroccan problems, but also deals extensively with economic and cultural relations. The essential feature of the relations between the two countries a strong dependency on Great Britain, is a consequence of economic and political conditions. Notwithstanding the frequent changes in the government in Spain, Italy (unlike France) never interfered in the internal affairs of that country. Intervention during the Spanish Civil War was an international rather than a national affair. The appendix contains a short bibliography. F. Fellner

2334. Momiagliano, Arnaldo (London). *IN MEMORIA DI GAETANO DE SANCTIS (1870-1957)* [In memory of Gaetano De Sanctis (1870-1957)]. *Il Ponte 1957* 13(7): 1068-1072. Article forms a part of an essay to appear soon in the *Rivista Storica Italiana*. The author pays tribute to the renowned historian of the Romans and Greeks. De Sanctis was inspired by Professor Karl Julius Beloch. In politics he was identified with the Catholic Popular Party and was a friend of Don Sturzo and Alcide de Gasperi. Though opposed to Fascism, he supported its wars and he retained his university position. After the war he helped reorganize higher education in Italy. C. F. Delzell

POLAND

2335. Groniowski, Krzysztof. *DYSKUSJA NAD II TOMEM "ISTORII POLSKI"* [Discussion on the second volume of the Russian History of Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957* 64(3): 212-222. On 15 March 1957 in the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy, a discussion was organized on the second volume of the History of Poland (1846-1917), published in Russian by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. U. A. Shuster, one of the authors, and nineteen Polish historians participated in the discussion, which also dealt with the third volume of the History of Poland, now being prepared by the Polish Academy and covering the same period. The remarks of the participants in this discussion (a summary of which is printed) were limited to pointing out the shortcomings of the Russian publication. A. F. Dygnas

2336. Koehlerówna, Aniela. *BIBLIOTEKA POZNAŃSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA PRZYJACIÓŁ NAUK 1857-1957* [The Library of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences, 1857-1957]. *Roczniki Historyczne 1957* 23: 381-429. This library was organized by the Society in 1857 and by 1918 had over 100,000 volumes. Thereafter, because of its excellent Polish collection, the library became an important complement of the university library taken over from the Germans. After the Second World War, and the resulting dispersion and partial destruction of books and collections the library was totally reconstructed and now has about 150,000 volumes. It has an especially good collection of Polish and foreign books from the 15th to the 18th centuries, as well as periodicals and books published in the 19th century in Great Poland. G. Tietz

2337. Kościakowski, Stanisław. *SPOSTRZĘŻENIA I UWAGI KRYTYCZNE* [Critical remarks and observations].

cultura 1957 11(7/8): 45-69, and (9): 10-30. A detailed, critical analysis of the draft of the latest textbook on Polish history, prepared under the auspices of the Polish Academy, stressing that it is the first synthesis of Polish history written from Poland from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, the author examines its good and bad points. He commends the stress laid on social and economic problems, the detailed treatment of the history of Silesia and Pomerania, the introduction of chapters on historiography, and the good maps and illustrations. On the other hand, he criticizes certain aspects of terminology; the excessive number of quotations from Marxist classics and the lack of quotations from the classic historical works; too many deductions not confirmed by sources, but in accord with Marxist theory; the use of anachronistic terminology, and the lack of objectivity in such problems as the Polish-Lithuanian Union, Polish-Russian relations, and peasant and religious problems. A. F. Dygnas

2338. Kostrzewski, Józef. O "EMIGRANTACH" NAUKOWYCH Z WIELKOPOLSKI [On the scientific "émigrés" from Great Poland]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 11-24. Great Poland did not have a university of its own until 1919, a great number of Poles interested in science were obliged to go to Polish universities in the Russian and Austrian parts of the partitioned country, or to go abroad. The author mentions some of the most eminent of these Poles, who were important figures in the universities of Warsaw, Vilna, Cracow and Lvov, as well as in Vienna and in German universities. G. Tietz

2339. Kowalska-Lewicka, Anna. KILKA UWAG O WĘDRÓWKACH ZAROBKOWYCH GÓRALI PODHAŁAŃSKICH (A MARGINESIE PRACY WANDY JOSTOWEJ, WĘDRÓWKACH ZAROBKOWYCH GÓRALI PODHAŁAŃSKICH, "WIERCHY" XXIV, R. 1955 S. 141-153) [Some remarks on the seasonal migrations of Podhale highlanders (occasioned by a paper of Wanda Jostowa, "Seasonal Migrations of Podhale highlanders," *Wierchy*, Vol. 24, 1955, pp. 141-153)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 114-121. Describes the trends of migrations during the whole period after the partitions of Poland (from 1772), showing how and why highlanders migrated to other parts of Galicia in certain periods, and to the Congress Kingdom or to Hungary in others. The author also describes the pecuniary rewards resulting from these seasonal migrations and the extent of foreign cultural influence brought back to the naturally conservative, secluded highland society. A. F. Dygnas

2340. Lepkowski, Tadeusz, and Antoni Podraza. Z SZUKIWAŃ ARCHIWALNYCH W ZSRR [On the search of archives in the USSR]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 25-288. A report on a trip made by the authors to the USSR in search of materials on Polish history. The search covered the Central State Historical Archives of the USSR, the Manuscript and Old Books Department of the Lenin Library in Moscow, and the Central State Historical Archives of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev. A summary description of materials relating to Polish history of the second half of the 18th and the 19th centuries is given. A. F. Dygnas

2341. Lepszy, Kazimierz. O POLSKĄ BIOGRAFIE NAUCZELNIAKÓW [On the Polish national biography]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 196-208. Gives a short account of previous attempts to publish biographical works in Poland, and describes in detail the background of the preparation and publication of the *Polish Biographical Dictionary*. Editorial notes and cases when they were not adhered to are included. After it suspended publication in 1949, attempts were made to publish the collected materials in some other form, and in November 1956 it was decided to revive and continue the old publication. A summary of rules that guide it is given. A. F. Dygnas

2342. Opalek, Kazimierz (Cracow Univ.). MONTESQUIUSZ W POLSCE [Montesquieu in Poland]. *Państwo i Prawo* 1956 1(1): 17-25. A study of the role and influence of Montesquieu's *L'Esprit des Lois* on modern Polish constitutional theory. The Polish constitution of 1935 appears to be a complete denial of Montesquieu's principles in the spirit of the fascist and authoritarian trends of that era. G. Tietz

2343. T. L. BADANIA NAD HISTORIĄ POLSKI W STYTYCIE SŁOWIAŃSTWA AKADEMII NAUK ZSRR [Studies on Polish history in the Institute of Slavonic Studies

of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 289-290. Report on works published and in progress. A. F. Dygnas

2344. Vetulani, Adam (Cracow). W SPRAWIE PRAWA CHŁOPSKIEGO W POLSCE FEUDALNEJ [On the peasants' law in feudal Poland]. *Państwo i Prawo* 1956 11(10): 618-632. A general Marxist discussion of the problem of peasants' law in the feudal period. Although it has been maintained that there was no legal system applying exclusively to the peasantry in the feudal period, the author cites specific instances which indicate that such a legal system did exist in Poland before the partitions. G. Tietz

2345. Wojtkowski, Andrzej. STULECIE POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA NAUK [Centenary of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 311-348. This Society, of great importance in the cultural life of Prussian-dominated Great Poland because of the lack of a Polish university, was founded on 12 January 1857. Its chief aim was "to cultivate sciences and arts in the Polish language" in order to be able to resist the strong impact of German cultural influence. More specifically, its purpose was to investigate Polish history, especially of this province, as well as to promote the understanding of modern sciences and their application to various branches of social and economic life. The Society published a series of historical documents of great value, organized a good-sized library, and even started a small art gallery. The restoration of the Polish Republic in 1918 closed the "defensive epoch" of the history of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences. G. Tietz

RUSSIA

2346. Adighe, R. LITERATURE ON DAGESTAN AND ITS PEOPLE. *Caucasian Review* 1957 (4): 101-118. Presents a detailed bibliography on the history, ethnography, archeology, language, literature and culture of this autonomous Soviet republic. C. F. Latour

2347. Berlin, Isaiah (Oxford). THE SILENCE IN RUSSIAN CULTURE. *Foreign Affairs* 1957/58 36(1): 1-24. Modern Russian culture is acutely self-conscious, preoccupied with self. Most Russian writing tries to prove either that Russia is sui generis or that its failures are due to inability to act in accord with the universal law that guides other nations. Bolshevism, in conceiving of itself as a way of life, separated itself from Western Marxism and set up a "rational" vision of the millennium. Stalin, recognizing that Bolshevism would not achieve universal expression quickly, concentrated on building the machinery of power to help effect the totality. This included suppressing all intellectual freedom. Therefore, between 1932 and 1955, Russia has produced little of cultural value except in the field of science. R. Winks

2348. Black, C. E. (Princeton Univ.). MARXISM, LENINISM AND SOVIET COMMUNISM. *World Politics* 1957 9(3): 401-412. A historiographical article on recently published books on the history of the Soviet Union. The topics discussed are: the split in Marxist ranks between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks; the extent to which the revolution was shaped by Marxism; the Stalinist concept of the State; attitudes of Soviet citizens toward the regime, and stratification of Soviet society. Weighing the evidence provided by these books, the author concludes that the revolution was Marxist only in so far as Marx was the source of inspiration. The Soviet Union is the Russia of the early 20th century, modernized by the heirs of the Russian radical tradition. D. van Arkel

2349. Dubrowskyj, Wasyl (Munich). DIE NEUESTE SOWJETISCHE KONZEPTION DER GESCHICHTE DER UKRAINE [The latest Soviet conception of Ukrainian history]. *Sowjet Studien* 1956 (1): 83-95. The most recent Soviet effort to rewrite the history of the Ukraine is presented in the first volume of *History of the USSR* (Kiev, 1953). Dubrowskyj charges that this book, dealing with the history of the Ukraine from its beginnings to 1917, is void of scholarly interpretation and critical evaluation of source material, but instead contains numerous polemics against all but those "classical Marxist-Leninist" viewpoints on Ukrainian history which have not yet been purged by the Soviet government. R. Mueller

2350. Fichelle, Alfred. LES TRAITS ORIGINAUX DE LA CIVILISATION RUSSE [Original traits of Russian civilization]. Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré 1956 11(7): 552-554. A survey of the cultural development of Russia, showing that since the 18th century Russia has been increasingly open to foreign influences and has now achieved a specific culture that is oriented toward the East as well as the West. Notwithstanding an outward Western appearance, made more striking by technological development since the Revolution, Asian influences in Russia are so strong that they will eventually outdistance Western influences.

D. van Arkel

2351. Ginsburgs, George (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS 1917-1956. American Journal of International Law 1957 51(2): 325-361. The Soviet regime has always considered the refugee problem to be a crucial one. The recent Soviet tendency to classify most Russian refugees as criminals has made it difficult for the USSR to arrive at agreements with UN agencies or with other governments, and has intensified Europe's complicated refugee problems. Based on League of Nations and United Nations documents; treaties; state papers, especially Russian; and secondary works.

G. L. Lyan

2352. Iukht, A. I. INDIISKAIA KOLONIA V ASTRAXHANI [Indian colony in Astrakhan]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 135-143. Descriptive account of the composition, nature and activities of the colony of Indians (mainly from Punjab and Rajputana) established in Astrakhan from the 17th to the middle of the 19th centuries. While the number and commercial importance of the Indians declined sharply in the second half of the 18th century, they played a great role in the earlier period. Based largely on local archival materials.

M. Raeff

2353. Kisliakov, N. A. IZUCHENIE ISTORII TADZHIKSKOGO NARODA [The study of the history of the Tadzhik people]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (4): 182-186. Historiographical and bibliographical article, listing and discussing the literature since 1932, topically. The author concludes by pointing out some areas where more work and source publication are essential.

M. Raeff

2354. Mueller, Herbert F. (Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe). DIE ROLLE DES ERDÖLS IM RAHMEN DER SOWJETISCHEN ENERGIEWIRTSCHAFT [The role of oil in Soviet energy economy]. Osteuropa 1957 7(7/8): 494-504. Surveys the development of various sources of energy in Russia since 1913, with emphasis on the expansion of oil production, which is still inadequate.

E. C. Helmreich

2355. Protsyuk, S. THE KAKHOVKA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT AND THE GREATER DNIPEPER SCHEME. Ukrainian Review 1957 (4): 33-66. A discussion of contemporary developments, including some references to the historical background of Russian Dnieper development plans during the past 200 years.

C. F. Latour

2356. Schubnell, Hermann (Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden). BEVÖLKERUNGSPROBLEME IN DER SOWJET-UNION [Population problems in the Soviet Union]. Osteuropa 1957 7(3): 153-164, and (4): 254-265. The last census in the USSR was taken in January 1939. Using statistical material published in Moscow in 1956, the author analyzes population growth and the decline of birth and death rates, and concludes that population trends in socialist societies follow the same pattern as those in capitalist states. Tables cover the period since 1913. In the second installment, the author surveys urban growth in Russia, in connection with industrialization and the availability of the labor supply.

E. C. Helmreich

2357. Torossian, S. SOVIET POLICY IN THE ARMENIAN QUESTION. Caucasian Review 1957 (4): 9-22. Reviews Soviet Armenian policy since 1917, and concludes that the Soviet government has used the problem consistently and exclusively as a diplomatic weapon in negotiations with Turkey.

C. F. Latour

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

2358. Korpelainen, Lauri. TRENDS AND CYCLICAL MOVEMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN FINLAND, 1885-1952. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1957 5(1): 26-48. A discussion of the course of industrial employment in Finland, including an analysis of the material studied, a discussion of the statistical methods used and their significance, and a narrative account of the main periods. Based on official statistics.

H. Pollins

2359. Mulder, William. IMAGE OF ZION: MORMONISM AS AN AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN SCANDINAVIA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(1): 18-38. A detailed analysis of contemporary writings on early Mormonism in Scandinavian countries. Mormonism was so influential that in fifty years about 50,000 Scandinavians were converted and emigrated to the new Zion. The author shows that Mormons helped to spread knowledge of America, and describes the antagonism they provoked. Mormon polygamy, in particular, enraged its opponents. Apostate Mormons who returned to Scandinavia contributed largely to this antagonism.

D. van Arkel

2360. Stjernswärd, Brita. BRÖDERNA HAGERMAN OCH VITTSKÖVLE [The Hagerman brothers and Vittskövle]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1957 55(1/2): 32-36. Gives information about the Swedish-born Paris banker Jonas Philip Hagerman and the Ystad (Sweden) merchant Gustaf Hagerman, their ancestors and descendants, and their relationship to the estate Vittskövle in Sweden.

H. E. Ellersieck

SPAIN

See also: 2333, 2376

2361. Barceló Pons, Bartolomé. EVOLUCION DE LA ECONOMIA AGRARIA DEL TERMINO DE OCANA [Evolution of the agrarian economy of the district of Ocaña]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1956 17(63): 185-206. Traces the evolution of the agriculture of Ocaña (Toledo) since the 17th century. The author describes the structure of land ownership, which passed from the control of the Order of Santiago into individual hands in the 16th century. Based principally on the Survey of Ensenada and the geographical reports of Tomás López.

S. Llobet Reverter (IHE 15998)

2362. Deffontaines, Pierre. EL DELTA DEL LLOBREGAT [The Llobregat delta]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1956 16(63): 259-288. Reprint of an article published in 1949 in Revue des Pyrénées et du S.O., pp. 138-171. Study of agricultural geography in the Llobregat delta, with information on agricultural development in the 20th century. Some details of population in the 19th century are included.

S. Llobet Reverter (IHE 17004)

2363. Durán Cañameras, Félix. NOTAS PARA LA HISTORIA DEL NOTARIADO CATALAN [Notes for a history of the notary in Catalonia]. Estudios Históricos y Documentos de los Archivos de Protocolos (Spain) 1955 3: 71-207. An examination of the origins and development of the notary in Catalonia since the Middle Ages, discussing such matters as the personal circumstances of the Catalan notary, the most important notaries of the Middle Ages, tariffs and protocols. Based on unpublished documents from archives in Barcelona.

J. Vicens Vives (IHE 8038)

2364. Gordejuela y Sanz, Laura. GEOGRAFIA URBANA DE SAN SEBASTIAN [Urban geography of San Sebastián]. Revista de la Universidad de Madrid (Spain) 1956 5(17): 73-74. Emphasizes the close connection of commerce with the origin of San Sebastián, since its pass was the only exit through the Cantabrian Mountains to the kingdoms of the interior, Castile, Navarre and Aragon, in the 12th century. Its position as a fortress was important from the beginning of modern times until the demolition of the castle in 1869. The author also describes its contemporary character as a resort and regional capital.

J. Mercader Riba (IHE 16165)

2365. Lluch i Martín, Enric. ELS TRAGINERS PIRINENCOS [The Pyrenean muleteers]. Germinabit. Circular de la Unió Escolania de Montserrat (Spain) 1956 December: 5, 12. Information on the Catalan muleteer in the 19th century as a medium for the union of the mountains and the plain.

J. Rubió Lois (IHE 17005)

3366. Lluís y Navas, Jaime. LOS PARTIDOS POLITICOS BASICOS Y LOS LIMITES DE LA COLABORACION. CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE SU DOBLE CARACTER DE ESCUELA DOCTRINAL Y EQUIPOS DE GOBIERNO [The principal political parties and the limits of collaboration. Considerations on their double role of doctrinal school and governing body]. *Punta Europa* (Spain) 1956 1(4): 86-109. Political divergency arising from doctrinal differences can in fact be eliminated by converted into effective collaboration with the governing body when the national interest so demands it. The failure of liberalism may be explained by its disregard of this criterion of conduct. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17009)

3367. Lohmann Villena, Guillermo. CIFRAS Y CLAVES CRIPTOGRAFICAS. CAPITULOS PROVISIONALES DE UN ESTUDIO SOBRE CRIPTOGRAFIA INDIANA [Ciphers and codes in the Indies. Tentative chapters of a study of American cryptography]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1954 11: 285-380. History of ciphers and codes in the correspondence of Spain with her colonies in America, including many examples of the codes used. The author himself located many of the ciphers and was able to decipher them. The whole period of Spanish colonial history is covered, beginning with a letter in 1563 by Hernán Cortés. C. W. Arnade

3368. López Gómez, Julia. EL PUERTO DE ALICANTE [The port of Alicante]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1955 16 (1): 511-580. Describes the evolution of the construction of the port of Alicante, mainly from the 19th century to the present day. The author includes information about the movement of passenger ships and fishing boats, and gives much statistical data. Bibliography. S. Llobet Reverter (IHE 17006)

3369. Pena, José. ESTAMPA DE LA RIBERA [Sketch of the Ribera]. *Zuda* (Spain) 1955/56 1(6): 102-104. The on the cultivation of rice on the banks of the Lower Ebro (Ribera), from 1860 to the present day, with information on the increase of productive land and of output. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 17003)

3370. Rodríguez Arzúa, Joaquín. LA INDUSTRIA EN LA ISLA DE MENORCA [Industry on the island of Minorca]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1956 17(62): 5-40. Historical outline of industrial development since the 17th century, principally during the 19th and 20th centuries, with emphasis on the shoe, silver and jewelry industries, which are now on the decline. S. Llobet Reverter (IHE 16606)

3371. Rubia Barcia, J. AMERICO CASTRO Y LA REALIDAD HISTORICA DE ESPAÑA [Américo Castro and the historical reality about Spain]. *Torre* (Puerto Rico) 1956 4(14): 1-45. A critical analysis of Américo Castro's interpretation of Spanish history. F. E. Kidder

3372. Ruiz, Emilio. ESTUDIOS ECONOMICOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE SORIA [Economic studies of the province of Soria]. *Celtiberia* (Spain) 1955 5(10): 276-286. Study of the demography of this province and the influence of economic factors on its variations. The author concludes that the population is decreasing in rural areas, and that this trend will continue until the economy of the area, which is still based on agriculture and cattle breeding, is altered. Based on information supplied by the Provincial Delegation of Statistics. Montserrat Llorens Serrano (IHE 17258)

3373. Semprún Gurrea, José M. de. EL DESEÑAMIENTO DE LA HISTORIA DEL PENSAMIENTO ESPAÑOL [Disillusionment in the history of Spanish thought]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura* (France) 1955 (10): 1-58. After reference to various literary texts to prove the importance and meaning of "disillusionment," the author concludes that it is one of the most profound characteristics of the Spaniard. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 6908)

3374. Tallada, José M. EL PROBLEMA MONETARIO EN ESPAÑA EN EL SIGLO XIX [Spain's monetary problem in the 19th century]. *Moneda y Crédito* (Spain) 1956 (58): 53-67. An account, with commentary, of the state of Spanish monetary policy in the 19th century. The author concludes that the monetary downfall was due to: substitution for finest gold with that of an inferior kind; substitution for the latter with silver and 25 peseta notes; the drop in the value of silver issued coins in this metal to notes, the only legal means of

payment, and the financial difficulties of the state increased the circulation of banknotes over and above real economic needs. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17007)

2375. T[orres] B[albás], L[eopoldo]. ESQUEMA DEMOGRAFICO DE LA CIUDAD DE GRANADA [Demographic outline of the city of Granada]. *Al-Andalus* (Spain) 1956 21(1): 131-146. Traces the evolution of Granada from 1013 to the middle of the 19th century, describing the number of inhabitants and dwellings. Information is also given on the number of combatants from Granada during the Moorish period. M. Grau Monserrat (IHE 16147)

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 2367

2376. Arciniega Rosa. LA PROHIBICION DE LIBROS EN AMERICA [The prohibition of books in America]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1955 14(6): 197-204. Studies the peculiarities of the repressive policy in the Indies during the three centuries of the colonial era, in addition to the repressive activities in Castile after 1502. J. Muñoz Pérez (IHE 17446)

2377. Arciniegas, Germán. GONZALEZ PRADA, MARIA-TEGUI, HAYA DE LA TORRE. TRES MOMENTOS DE UNA SOLA VIDA [González Prada, Mariátegui, Haya de la Torre, three parts of one life]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(3): 203-211. Traces the relationship among Manuel González Prada (1848-1918), José Carlos Mariátegui (1891-1930) and Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre (born 1895). Each continued the work of his predecessor and the three have, in the Peruvian mind, merged into one "Manuel José Carlos Víctor Raúl González Prada Mariátegui Haya y de la Torre." H. Kantor

2378. Aristide, Achille. EL PROBLEMA DEL INDIO Y SUS SUPERVIVENCIAS EN HAITI [The problem of the Indian and his survival in Haiti]. *América Indígena* (Mexico) 1956 16(3): 213-230. Discusses the reasons for the depopulation of the island after the arrival of the Spaniards and its re-peopling with Negroes. Bibliographical references. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17358)

2379. Balaguer, Dalmiro F. Videla (Argentine Ambassador to Italy). L'ARGENTINE, VERSO LE SUE METE [Argentina, toward its aims]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica di Cultura* 1957 34(389): 153-165. A sympathetic historical review of Argentina's development as a democratic society within a Hispanic context. This approach to government has been nourished by widespread immigration. Argentina's goal of a high standard of living for all has also been supported by a rich and diversified agricultural and industrial economy. A. F. Rolfe

2380. Bazin, R. LE CARACTERE SPECIFIQUE DES CULTURES D'AMERIQUE HISPANIQUE [The specific character of Latin American cultures]. *Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré* 1956 11(7): 512-514. Since the late 19th century, Latin American countries have increasingly sought inspiration in Indian rather than in Spanish traditions. The author shows how the problem of what constitutes the various Latin American nationalities, such as Mexican, Argentine or Peruvian, has been raised in literature and philosophy. D. van Arkel

2381. Cardozo, Efraim. LA HISTORIA DEL PARAGUAY COMO CREACION DEL ESPIRITU [The history of Paraguay as a creation of the spirit]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* (Spain) 1955 136(1): 111-130. An essay interpreting Paraguay's history as "one of the most pathetic demonstrations of the triumph of the spirit over the material." J. Delgado Martín (IHE 17306)

2382. De La Torre, Loló. ITINERARIO EN LA ESPESURA MEXICANA [Travelling through the Mexican thicket]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(3): 54-67. A description of Mexico, including the author's reminiscences of Mexican historical events, such as President Lázaro Cárdenas' announcement on 18 March 1938 of the nationalization of the Mexican oil industry. H. Kantor

2383. Domínguez Company, Francisco. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE LAS INSTITUCIONES LOCALES DE HISPANOAMERICA (EPOCA COLONIAL) [Bibliography of the local institutions of Spanish America (colonial era)]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía (USA)* 1956 6(3): 209-223. This bibliography includes an account of various contemporary documents relating to local institutions, such as memoirs, petitions, ordinances, and judicial records; a discussion of general histories and classical treatises, and a description of current monographs, essays, bibliographies and periodical literature on this theme. Dorothy I. Blanchard

2384. Forero, Manuel José. EN DEFENSA DEL CRIOLLO [In defense of the Creole]. *Bolívar (Colombia)* 1955 (36): 125-132. Attempts to show that the Creole was not always considered as the inferior of the pure Spaniard, but that there were Spanish authors, as, for example, Padre Feijoo, who recognized his merits and extolled his virtues.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8791)

2385. Furlong, Guillermo. SAN IGNACIO DE LOYOLA EN LA ICONOGRAFIA RIOPLATENSE [St. Ignatius of Loyola in the iconography of the River Plate province]. *Estudios (Argentina)* 1956 (476): 63-72. Reflections on the reasons for the devotion to St. Ignatius in the River Plate province, with a list of the principal images of the Saint which were made in the colonial era and either still exist or to which there are references. Photographs.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17362)

2386. Galvão de Sousa, J. P. FORMACION BRASILEÑA Y PROBLEMATISMO HISPANO-AMERICANO [The formation of Brazil and the problems of Spanish America]. *Estudios Americanos (Spain)* 1955 9(43): 267-287. Compares the historical process of the attainment of independence in Brazil and the Spanish American countries, analyzing the characteristics, analogies and differences. A bibliography is included. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 8886)

2387. García, José Uriel. RAICES SOCIALES E IDEOLÓGICAS DE LA CULTURA Y DE LA DEMOCRACIA PERUANAS [Social and ideological roots of Peruvian culture and democracy]. *Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico)* 1957 16(3): 147-179. A detailed description of the society which the Spanish conquerors created on the ruins of pre-invasion society. This way of life has continued to the present day and directly influences the form of contemporary Peruvian society.

H. Kantor

2388. Gorostizaga, Daniel (O. F. M.). RESUMEN DE LA HISTORIA DEL VICARIATO DEL BENI (BOLIVIA) [Summary of the history of the Vicariate of El Beni (Bolivia)]. *España Misionera (Spain)* 1956 13(50): 119-133. An account of the Spanish Franciscans who evangelized the Apostolic Vicariate of El Beni (Bolivia) after it was established in 1917. A brief description of the Vicariate is included.

E. Serrafina Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 17153)

2389. Johnson, John J. (Stanford Univ.). MIDDLE GROUPS IN NATIONAL POLITICS IN LATIN AMERICA. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(3): 313-329. Middle groups, both urban and rural, have exercised a profound effect on the swiftly changing social scene in Latin America, although the political influence of rural groups has been of potential rather than immediate strength. When these groups have come to power they have shown an inability to rule effectively. However, more moderate elements within the middle groups have recently turned away from seeking solutions by more radical means and have slowed down the rate of change. Middle groups now must choose between several alternatives: they may unify their membership and achieve political strength and independence; they may abate the current trend toward welfare agencies and seek alliance with those who control wealth; or they may reaffirm their alliance with working elements. The article concludes with a bibliography of available materials on the subject. R. B. McCornack

2390. Marinucci, Fausto (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome). IL PETROLIO IN BRASILE [Oil in Brazil]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1957 24(2): 293-304. A survey of the oil resources of Brazil and a brief account of the history of their discovery and exploitation since 1882.

F. Fellner

2391. Mendieta y Núñez, Lucio. LA CLASE MEDIA EN MEXICO [The middle class in Mexico]. *Revista Mexicana de Sociología (Mexico)* 1955 17(2/3): 517-531. An analysis of the characteristics of the Mexican middle class, and its beginnings and evolution from the colonial era to the present day. Special reference is made to its present position and to its future possibilities. Bibliography.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17357)

2392. Nieto y Cortadellas, Rafael. DOCUMENTOS SACRA- MENTALES DE ALGUNOS CUBANOS ILUSTRES [Religious documents of some famous Cubans]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba)* 1956 7(1): 143-158, (2): 125-152, and (3): 121-151. The first article contains copies of the church documents referring to Francisco Vicente Aguilera y Tamayo (1821-1877), José Agustín Cervantes y Castro-Palomino (1782-1848), Tomás Estrada y Palma (1832-1908), Pedro González Estrada (1866-1937), José Silverio Jorjín y Brasmosio (1816-1878), José Manuel Mestre y Domínguez (1832-1886), Alvaro Reynoso y Valdés (1830-1888), and Esteban de Salas-Castro y Montes de Oca (1726-1803). The second article refers to the Cuban families Agüero, Azcárate, Collazo, Gibergera Guiteras y Font, Lamar y Varela, Milanés y Fuentes, De la Torre y Zayas. These documents date from 1814-1865. The third article contains documents (1718-1899) referring to Luis José de Aguiar y Pérez de la Mota, Pedro José de Cárdenas y González, Rafael Sixto Casado y García de Alayeto, Pedro Angel Castellón y Lavette, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y del Castillo, Tiburcio Díaz-Pimienta y Santander, Vidal Morales y Morales, Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes y Peláez, Mario García-Monocal y Deop and Felipe José de Zaqueira y León. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17681, 19199) See also: 3: 1189 Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17682)

2393. Nieto y Cortadellas, Rafael. UNA RAMA CUBANA DE LOS ROCA DE TOGORES [A Cuban branch of the Roca de Togores family]. *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba)* 1955 6(1): 113-145. Genealogical data on the Cuban branch of this Spanish family, one of whose members went to Havana at the end of the 18th century. The information covers the years 1787-1928, and comes from Cuban parochial archives. Article to be continued.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8916)

2394. Ortiz Sanz, Fernando. EL SENTIDO DE LA HISTORIA DE BOLIVIA [The meaning of Bolivian history]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre" (Bolivia)* 1954 45 (441): 57-64. Asks for a truthful and realistic evaluation of Bolivian history. The sadness and tragedies of Bolivian history should not be rationalized but thoroughly analyzed. C. W. Arnade

2395. Rama, Carlos M. (Montevideo). DIE SOZIALEN BEWEGUNGEN IN LATEINAMERIKA WÄHREND DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [Social movements in Latin America during the 19th century]. *Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1956 43(4): 357-367. A bibliographical essay on modern South American social history, with emphasis on works examining the social, economic and political status of the Indians, slaves and half-breeds; the participation of the clergy in national independence and social reform movements; Indian wars; land policies, and the growth of socialist movements in South American countries in the 20th century.

R. Mueller

2396. Troncoso Sánchez, Pedro. ESPIRITUALIDAD DEL PUEBLO DOMINICANO [The spirituality of the Dominican people]. *Revista Dominicana de Filosofía (Dominican Republic)* 1956 (1): 5-29. An essay on the history of the island and its most outstanding personalities, praising the character of the Dominican people. Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17303)

2397. Unsigned. DOCUMENTACION REFERENTE A VENEZUELA EN EL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS [Documents referring to Venezuela in the Indies General Archive]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela)* 1956 43(171): 257-270. Reproduces verbatim the catalogue of the Audiencia of Caracas (section 5 a of the Indies Archive) from files 1 to 390, which contain documents from the 16th-19th centuries. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17317)

2398. Vázquez, Genaro V. DIVISION POLÍTICA Y ADMINISTRATIVA DEL PAIS EN LA PRIMERA MITAD DEL

SILO XIX [Political and administrative division of the country in the first half of the 19th century]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística* (Mexico) 1954[1955] 77: 51-69. Describes the Vice-regency of New Spain up to the beginning of the 19th century, with reference to its organization, public wealth, trade, etc., and studies the political and administrative divisions made in Mexico after independence. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17556)

399. Wyckoff, Theodore. BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PARTIES. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1957 56(3): 281-298. A description of the Brazilian political system and a brief history of the party system since independence. H. Kantor

400. Ycaza Tigerino, Julio. ORIENTACION SOCIOLOGICA DEL ESTUDIO HISTORICO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA HIS-NOAMERICANA [Sociological position of historical study on Spanish American independence]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* (Spain) 1956 56(85): 219-232. Essay which draws attention to the sociological position of the Spanish American wars of independence, placing them "at the side of the historiography of modern Europe." It does not give a historical or sociological picture of the independence movement, but only indicates the "feudal background" of modern Spanish American political life, a background which "basically accounts for the phenomenon of independence." J. Delgado Martín (IHE 17620)

COLOMBIA

401. Duque Gómez, Luis. DE LA PRECOLOMBIA HASTA NUESTROS DIAS [Before the days of Colombia to the present]. *Benítez de Quesada* (Colombia) 1955 2(10): 35-40. Beginning of a work dealing with the survival of the genuinely Indian races in the cultures of the Colombian Indian groups, from the conquest up to the present day. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17366)

402. Londoño, Julio (General, Colombian army, retired). LA INFLUENCIA DE LA GEOGRAFIA EN LA HISTORIA DE COLOMBIA [The influence of geography in the history of Colombia]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1956 4: 504-506; 574-591. Comments by Eduardo Rodríguez Cerec: 592-607. General remarks on the importance of geography in Colombian history, chiefly citing the Spanish conquest and war of independence. Piferes includes in his comments a discussion of the late Colombian historian and public servant Eduardo Restrepo Sáenz, whose place in the National Academy of History was taken by Londoño. D. Bushnell

403. Morello, Ted. GEMAS DE COLOMBIA [Colombia's jewels]. *Américas* (USA) 1956 8(11): 21-24. Information on the deposit of de Muze emeralds in Colombian territory, with reference to their history and production from the date of their discovery (1564) to the present day. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17356)

404. Restrepo Canal, Carlos. BOGOTA Y LA CULTURA COLOMBIANA [Bogotá and Colombian culture]. *Revista de Ciencias* (Spain) 1955 15(61/62): 569-582. An account of the writers and men of science who lived in the city of Bogotá from its foundation until the present day, and their influence on Spanish American culture. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17368)

405. Unsigned. BREVE NOTICIA BIOGRAFICA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA [Short biographical note on the National University of Colombia]. *Anuario de Estudios* (Colombia) 1955: 11-14. Brief summary of the history of this university from its foundation (1554-1580) until 1935. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17364)

406. Uribe Cualla, Guillermo. EL SENTIMIENTO DE COLOMBIA AL LIBERTADOR [Colombia's feeling for the liberator]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(51): 169-176. Selection of poetical works and extracts from the writings of Colombian authors, valuing the personality and work of Bolívar. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17659)

Middle East

2407. Issawi, Charles. CRUSADES AND CURRENT CRISES IN THE NEAR EAST. *International Affairs* 1957 33(3): 269-280. Emphasizes four constant features of the Near East: 1) the national bridge (or barrier) between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, formed by Egypt and greater Syria; 2) the major influence of Egypt in this area, and Egyptian desire to control Syria; 3) the cultural and social cohesion given by Islam to the Near East, where the followers of Mohammed were not merely military competitors of Christian states but their bitter enemies; 4) the vital importance of Jerusalem as the religious center for Jews, Christians and Moslems alike. The earlier wars between Europe and the Arab states and the present crises have a degree of continuity, and recognition of the close parallels contributes to an understanding of contemporary attitudes in the Near East. S. L. Speronis

United States of America

2408. Alex, William. EL RASCACIELOS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS [The skyscraper in the U.S.]. *Torre* (Puerto Rico) 1955 3(10): 51-70. History of skyscrapers during the last seventy years as a cultural phenomenon as well as an architectural type. Biographical and bibliographical references are included. Illustrated. F. E. Kidder

2409. Coles, Harry L., Jr. APPLICABILITY OF THE PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM TO LOUISIANA. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956 43(1): 39-58. Demonstrates that historians as a rule have neglected the administrative history of public lands. Federal policies, rectangular surveys, public auctions, issuance of patents as evidence of title, and reservations for school lands could not be easily applied to public domain acquired through the Louisiana Purchase. Federal policy was based on the assumption that the government was dealing with virgin country. In Louisiana, however, there was a clash between this system and the preceding Spanish or French land system. The author discusses in detail the resulting problems of surveying and administering land claims. D. van Arkel

2410. Condit, Ira J. FIG HISTORY IN THE NEW WORLD. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(2): 19-24. Figs were first introduced into the West Indies in 1520, into North America by the Spaniards in the 1570s, and trees were introduced into Virginia from Bermuda in 1621. Figs were grown throughout the southeastern United States, but never became a commercial crop. Later, they were grown in Texas, Arizona, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2411. Coulter, E. Merton (Univ. of Georgia). NANCY HART, GEORGIA HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION: THE STORY OF THE GROWTH OF A TRADITION. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1955 39(2): 118-151. Reviews the growth, during the last 170 years, of the Nancy Hart tradition, which is now well-established in Georgia. C. F. Latour

2412. Dowd, Douglas F. (Cornell Univ.). A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAN WEST AND SOUTH. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(4): 558-574. Contends that the South, not the West, should be called an underdeveloped region. Western development cannot be called regional because it was too closely related to what happened in the East and overseas. The West was integrated into the nation's economy and even when the per capita income was lower than in the East, it was not "underdeveloped," since it was as fully exploited as contemporary technique allowed. The South, on the other hand, had the lowest per capita income, highest illiteracy rates and worst hygienic conditions of the country. The "industrial revolution" of the South in the 1880s was as one-sided as the agrarian development and did not make the South independent. Conditions could have been improved if Negroes and whites had combined their forces, but the race question prevented this. The author concludes that both the West and the South were short of capital and therefore economically dependent. Both were exploited, but the West was exploited because of its natural resources and the South because of its human resources in cheap labor. Finally, the South stood politically apart,

while Westerners tried to improve their situation by ordinary political procedures. D. van Arkel

2413. Dupuy, R. Ernest (U.S. Army, retired). WEST-POINT ET L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1957 13(2): 167-179. Numéro Spécial: *Fraternité d'Armes Franco-Américaine*. Summary account of the re-organization of West Point from 1817 on, along lines influenced by the observations and studies made by Colonel Sylvanus Thayer in France, at the instigation of Secretary of War James Monroe. Illustrated. H. M. Adams
See also: 3: 2294, 2582, 2813, 3126

2414. Fowke, Vernon C. (Univ. of Saskatchewan). NATIONAL POLICY AND WESTERN DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH AMERICA. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(4): 461-481. A comparison between Western development in Canada and the United States. The author uses the term "underdeveloped" in the sense of "negligible exploitation of natural resources, scarcity of capital, labor and entrepreneurship." In the United States, confederation and acquisition of Western territories were primarily motivated by defense purposes; in Canada, motives of economic nationalism were prevalent. Sectionalism, on the other hand, greatly hampered Western development. Although during the first half of the 19th century, the Northern U.S. was opposed to Western development, the two areas were later united in opposition to Southern expansionism, and in support of the Free-soil movement. The doctrine of Manifest Destiny and American penetration stirred the Canadians and stimulated confederation and Western development, which were mutually dependent. National policy also changed the Canadian tariff from a source of revenue to an instrument of protection. D. van Arkel

2415. Goodrich, Carter (Columbia Univ.). AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY: THE CASE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(4): 449-460. Deals with the American West as an underdeveloped area. It is not true that there was no planning in the development of the American economy: railways or canals, for example, were usually state enterprises. The author states that the main problems of public aid were: the lack of a sound criterion for selecting projects for government support; the failure to develop criteria for deciding which authority--federal, state or local--should help, and the lack of government means for effective support. The author stresses the importance of the "booster" spirit in local communities; without it, the government could have achieved very little. He concludes that the American tradition seems to favor government partnership with private undertakings over purely public enterprise. D. van Arkel

2416. Haas, Theodore H. (Editor-in-chief, Federal Bar News, Washington, D.C.). LEGAL ASPECTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FROM 1887 TO 1957. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1957 311: 12-22. A brief historical and legal discussion of the economic and social status of the American Indian through an examination of the legislation and application of Federal and State laws. J. S. Counelis

2417. Hadley, J. Nixon (Division of Indian Health, U.S. Public Health Service). THE DEMOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1957 (311): 23-30. A historical demographical survey of the American Indian population from pre-Columbian times to the present. J. S. Counelis

2418. Hutchinson, John. CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS. *Political Quarterly* 1957 28(3): 214-235. This discussion of corruption in the trade union movement in the United States from the 1880s to the present day serves as historical background for the Senate decision of 30 January 1957, authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the problem and to determine whether any changes in Federal law are required. J. A. S. Grenville

2419. Jaszufski, Grzegorz. O KORUPCJI W STANACH ZJEDNOCZONYCH [On corruption in the USA]. *Sprawy Międzynarodowe* 1955 (9): 41-53. In 1873 Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner published the satirical novel, *The Gilded Age*, on corruption in the USA. At nearly the same time (1874-75) an American Pole, Sygurd Wiśniowski, stressed, in

a Warsaw weekly which published impressions of U.S. life, the predominance of private interests in Congress. The author claims that there have been changes in the pattern of American political life. Corruption is now invisible only because its forms have been perfected. The analysis of this phenomenon is based on Blair Bolles' book, *How to get rich in Washington* (New York: Dell Publishing Company, Inc., 1952), which mentions lobbying, five per cent on profits resulting from official contracts, and typical scandals involving the use of influence. The second source is Senator Estes Kefauver's *Crime in America* (Garden City, Long Island: Doubleday and Co. Inc., 1951), which reviews many cases of illegal collaboration among politicians, businessmen, lawyers and even gangsters in securing illegal profits. G. Tietz

2420. Kemmerer, Donald L. (Univ. of Illinois). THE CHANGING PATTERN OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(4): 575-589. An analysis of the changes in the relations between land, labor and capital, throughout American history. As long as land was very cheap--the cost of the Louisiana Purchase amounted to 3 cents an acre--labor was very expensive, thus stimulating slavery, and capital was extremely scarce. With the great wave of immigration, labor became cheap, while land became relatively scarce and therefore more expensive. Because much capital was needed for expansion, the government's main concern was to protect capital. The situation changed again after World War I, when immigration came to a standstill, and consequently the cost of labor rose. The price of land continued to rise, but capital was then abundant, and America became a creditor nation. The author shows how these changes affected economic theory of the various periods concerned. D. van Arkel

2421. Larson, Vernon C. (Michigan State Univ.). THE DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT COURSES AT THE LAND GRANT INSTITUTIONS. *Agricultural History* 1957 31(2): 31-35. Short courses, or non-degree training, at the land-grant colleges developed from schools of agriculture formed within the colleges, and from other institutions which adopted short courses of varying lengths and purposes. Based upon published *Proceedings of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities*. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2422. McNickle, D'Arcy (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.). INDIAN AND EUROPEAN: INDIAN-WHITE RELATIONS FROM DISCOVERY TO 1887. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1957 (311): 1-11. An exposition of the problem of Indian-white relations in the USA, in terms of the conflict of land use and tenure systems, 1450-1887. The author concludes with the Dawes Act of 1887. J. S. Counelis

2423. Munroe, John A. THE NEGRO IN DELAWARE. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1957 56(4): 428-444. Traces the history of the Negro in the state of Delaware from the 17th century to 1957. H. Kantor

2424. Nell, William M. THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR AS INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956 43(2): 213-237. After 1787, a Territorial governor was automatically superintendent for Indian affairs. The governors had to report on Indian life in their respective Territories, administer existing reservations, and, above all, negotiate treaties. They were handicapped in the realization of the principal aim of Indian policy--conversion of the Indians from a nomadic way of life to agriculture--by financial difficulties and by the delaying of ratification or the complete rejection of treaties by Congress. Public opinion was often opposed to treaty-making, since it was felt that treaties only encouraged the Indians to rape and murder and confirmed them in the belief that the land was theirs. Other problems with which the governors had to deal were the illegal Indian trade, encroachment upon Indian reservations, and friction with military or locally elected Territorial authorities. D. van Arkel

2425. Oliver, Egbert S. THE RISE OF AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING OF ASIA. *United Asia* 1957 9(3): 149-156. Reviews changing American attitudes toward Asia from the founding of the Republic until the end of the 19th century. C. F. Latour

2426. Peterson, Helen L. [Executive Director, National Congress of American Indians, Washington, D. C.]. AMERICAN INDIAN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 1957 (311): 6-126. A social and historical survey of the political life of the American Indian, with special emphasis on the period after 1832. J. S. Counselis

2427. Silberschmidt, Max (Zürich). AMERIKAS ENTWICKLUNG ZU EINER INDUSTRIELL-BÜRGERLICHEN GESELLSCHAFT [America's development into an industrial-bourgeois society]. Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1956 43(1): 1-18. Examines conditions in the United States which contributed to the rising standard of living and to political stability since colonial times. The author points out that the growth of American industry, trade and agriculture was never impeded by the dynastic or church issues that have complicated the economic growth of European powers. After the Civil War, the United States faced the problems of cultivating virgin lands, procuring sufficient labor forces, and financing industries. European economic growth was handicapped by rapidly increasing population, scant natural resources, the necessity of expanding its industries, mainly to provide jobs for rapidly growing urban labor forces, and in order to be prepared for possible conflicts with rival neighboring countries. Whereas the economy of the United States gave rise to a society of workers who were free citizens with a stake in a capitalist government, the European working population developed as a separate class, antagonistic toward the bourgeoisie and bureaucracy on which the governments had to rely for their stability. R. Mueller

2428. Spince, Richard H. (Lieutenant). FROM ADMIRAL TO MIDSHIPMAN. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(11): 1188-1193. Reviews the historical background of ranks in the U.S. Navy. C. F. Latour

2429. Stourzh, Gerald (American Foundation for Political Education, Chicago). CHARLES A. BEARD'S INTERPRETATIONS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. World Affairs Quarterly 1957 28(2): 111-148. There is a development from simplicity to complexity in Charles A. Beard's theory of history and the social process. In the field of foreign affairs, however, Beard progressed from comprehensiveness to simplification. Three factors explain the change from the exuberant optimism and internationalism of his youth to the bitter isolationism of his old age: 1) the disappointments of World War I, the threat to liberty at home and the defeat of a just international order abroad; 2) the lightning-like impact of the Great Depression and its connection with the world's economic crisis, and 3) Beard's increasing hostility to Franklin D. Roosevelt, which included elements of his earlier fears of the threat to liberty and prosperity at home through involvement abroad. S. E. Humphreys

2430. Taylor, Raymond R. (Holy Trinity Church, South River, New Jersey). A CENTURY OF THE PHILADELPHIA DIVINITY SCHOOL, 1857-1957. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(3): 204-223. A history of the seminary, based on the author's full-length History of the Philadelphia Divinity School (Philadelphia, 1957). E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2431. Thompson, Hildegard (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs). EDUCATION AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS: INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 1957 (311): 95-115. A historical survey of American Indian education from 1568 to the present, with emphasis on the period from 1788 to the present. J. S. Counselis

2432. Villegas López, Manuel. ESTADOS UNIDOS CONTRA CHARLES CHAPLIN [The United States versus Charles Chaplin]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1957 16(5): 7-28. An interpretation of United States culture combined with a short outline of Charles Chaplin's life and struggle to be different while living in the United States. A powerful country resting on the foundation of a weak society, the United States recognizes all forms of liberty except the liberty of the individual to be different. Whoever doubts inevitable progress, as Chaplin did, cannot be accepted by United States culture. Because Chaplin's movies were all critiques of mechanistic and conformistic culture patterns, he eventually had to leave the United States in order to be faithful to his artistic self. H. Kantor

2433. Walsh, Richard J. (Reverend). HISTORY OF ST. TERESA'S PARISH, PHILADELPHIA. Records of the Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1956 67(2,3,4): 105-119. A detailed study of a century of a parish in a changing area in Philadelphia with fluctuating fortunes. Tables and bibliography. C. G. Hamilton

2434. Wohl, R. Richard (Univ. of Chicago). THREE GENERATIONS OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN A MID-WESTERN CITY: THE MCGEE'S OF KANSAS CITY. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(4): 514-528. Illustrates the growth of a Middle Western town, Kansas City, by describing the economic activities of three generations of businessmen in the McGee family. James Hyatt McGee, who came to Chouteau's Landing, the future Kansas City, when it was only a fur-trading post, engaged in all sorts of undertakings. He operated a flour mill, a distillery and a sawmill, was active in the Indian trade, and amassed land. One of his two sons, Allen Burr Harrison McGee, specialized in the outfitting business, after retiring from other enterprises; the other, Elijah Milton McGee, was astonishingly successful in the real estate business in the rapidly growing community. Allen B. McGee II, as president of the Kansas City Fibre Box Company, represents the industrial stage of development. The author holds that more such investigations of individual cases should be made, in order to understand better the real meaning of "enterprise." D. van Arkel

2435. Zimmerman, William, Jr. (Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., Washington, D. C.). THE ROLE OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SINCE 1933. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 1957 (311): 31-40. An exposition and evaluation by a former Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1933-1950) in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He assesses the effect and value of the Bureau in terms of the Indian, and provides historical, legislative and administrative background for the period from 1857 to the present. J. S. Counselis

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

2436. Artola, Miguel. EL SITIO DE SAN SEBASTIAN EN 1813 [The siege of San Sebastián in 1813]. Revista de la Universidad de Madrid (Spain) 1956 5(17): 27-67. A detailed account of the military operations, also describing the city of San Sebastián and its fortifications. Using documents from the municipal archive of San Sebastián and the Archivo Histórico Nacional, which are partially reprinted in the article, the author shows that the fire and sack of 1813 were the work of the attacking English and Portuguese troops. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17034)

2437. Barras y de Aragón, Francisco de las. LOS RUSOS EN EL NOROESTE DE AMERICA [The Russians in northwest America]. Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias (Spain) 1956 31(11): 111-126. Refers to the activities of the viceroy Juan Vicente de Güemes y Pacheco, second Count of Revillagigedo, in Mexico, and publishes two messages sent from Moscow by the Spanish ambassador, the Count de Lacy, to the Marquis de Grimaldi in 1775, referring to Russian discoveries and colonies in the northwest of America. The documents are from the Archivo de Indias in Seville. J. Reglá Campistol (IHE 17566)

2438. Berte-Langereau, Jack. L'ESPAGNE ET LE ROYAUME D'ETRURIE [Spain and the kingdom of Etruria]. Hispania (Spain) 1955 15(60): 353-455. A study of the

short-lived Kingdom of Etruria (1801-1807), with notes on the personalities of the Duke Ferdinand III of Parma, his son (the ill-fated Louis I of Etruria) and the latter's widow, the regent Maria Luisa, as well as on their relations with the court of Charles IV of Spain, and the ambassadors of Napoleon. Based on diplomatic documents in the National Historical Archives, the Palace Archives and the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and secondary works.

J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17026)

2439. Born, Karl Erich. HARDENBERGS PLÄNE UND VERSUCHE ZUR NEUORDNUNG EUROPAS UND DEUTSCHLANDS 1813/15 [Hardenberg's plans and efforts for the reorganization of Europe and Germany, 1813-1815]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(9): 550-564. Traces Hardenberg's success in establishing and maintaining Prussia's position as a great power, despite the division among the Allies, the diplomacy of France, and the obstacles placed in his path by Frederick William III and the military. Based on published sources.

F. B. M. Hollyday

2440. Boudard, René (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand). BONA-PARTE ET LA REPUBLIQUE DE GENÈS (1794-1797) [Bonaparte and the Republic of Genoa (1794-1797)]. *Informations Historique* 1956 18(3): 91-95. Studies the attitude of Napoleon Bonaparte towards Genoa, from his first mission to Liguria in July 1794, with Ricordi, a member of the National Convention, to the disorders of June 1797. Partially based on correspondence between Bonaparte and Faypout in the Archivio di Stato Genova.

H. Monteagle

2441. Brown, Marvin L., Jr. (North Carolina State College). AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE THROUGH PRUSSIAN EYES: A NEUTRAL VIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OF 1782-1783. *Historian* 1955/56 18(2): 189-201. Shows the failure of the Prussians to understand the significance of the American Revolution, which they regarded as a largely unimportant phase of the imperial struggle. When Frederick the Great realized that American independence was inevitable, he still failed to believe that the American union could endure.

E. C. Johnson

2442. Caldora, Umberto. L'OCCUPAZIONE FRANCESE DELLA CALABRIA (1806-1815) [The French occupation of Calabria (1806-1815)]. *Historica* 1956 9(4): 114-126, and 1957 10(1): 3-23. Sheds light on the vicissitudes of the campaign that led to the occupation of Calabria by French forces in the spring of 1806, and especially on the plans prepared by the Bourbon command for the defense of the kingdom. The author describes the English landing on the Calabrian coast in July 1806, and the subsequent defeat of the French in the battle of Maida, by which the English succeeded in halting the French preparations for the invasion of Sicily. The author stresses that the attitude of the Calabrian people was favorable to the maneuvers of the British expeditionary force. Article to be continued.

P. Pastorelli

2443. Delbez, Louis (Univ. of Montpellier). LES SOURCES PHILOSOPHIQUES DE L'INDIVIDUALISME REVOLUTIONNAIRE. ETUDE SUR LA PENSEE POLITIQUE AU XVIIIIE SIECLE [The philosophical roots of revolutionary individualism. A study of 18th century political thought]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1956 (24): 241-258. A study of rationalism, cosmopolitanism and the belief in progress, as the bases of revolutionary individualism. The author discusses some consequences of these ideas, such as: the prevailing irreligion or even active hatred of religion; the belief in natural laws which inspired the physiocrats; the revolt against traditional law, and the idea--which leads to internationalism--that human reason is everywhere alike. The author also stresses the leadership of France in almost all fields of human endeavor in Europe during the pre-revolutionary period.

D. van Arkel

2444. Egua, Constanancio (S. J.). LOS SANTOS IGNACIO Y JAVIER Y LOS JESUITAS DEPORTADOS A ITALIA POR CARLOS III (EXTRACTOS DEL CRONISTA CONTEMPORANEO, P. MANUEL LUENGO) [Saints Ignatius and Xavier and the Jesuits deported to Italy by Charles III. (Extracts from the contemporary chronicler, Father Manuel Luengo)]. *Miscelánea Comillas* (Spain) 1956 25: 267-325. Extracts (1767-1814) from the *Diario* of Father Luengo, which shed light on the life of the exiles, their love for the Jesuit order and its

saints, and desire for the re-establishment of the Order.

M. Riu Riu (IHE 16965)

2445. Godwin, George. CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER, 1757-1798. *History Today* 1957 7(9): 605-609. A brief summary of Vancouver's explorations along the northwest coast of North America, and his activities in surveying and naming points along the coasts of Washington and British Columbia. The author also mentions Vancouver's visits to Hawaii and his attempts to secure British control of those islands.

E. D. Johnson

2446. Jacobs, Berenice A. THE MARY ANN, AN ILLICIT ADVENTURE. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(2): 200-212. Recounts the difficulties of the American ship, "Mary Ann," which was sent in 1801 to Buenos Aires, a port which had been closed to foreign commerce by the Spanish government. This ship, one of many American vessels engaged in illicit trading with the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America, was seized, its cargo confiscated, and the vessel later sold, with its owners suffering a total loss. Based on original documents.

R. B. McCornack

2447. Kemmerich, Max. DER FRIEDE VON TILSIT [The Treaty of Tilsit]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 6(7): 13-16. Reviews the events leading to the conclusion of the Treaty of Tilsit, devoting particular attention to its effect on Prussia.

F. B. M. Hollyday

2447. Kemmerich, Max. STEIN IN RUSSLAND [Stein in Russia]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 6(9): 9-13. Sketches Stein's sojourn at the court of Alexander I in 1812 and 1813, extolling his German nationalism and adherence to Realpolitik.

F. B. M. Hollyday

2449. Kirk, Russell. FRIEDRICH GENTZ ON REVOLUTIONS. *Contemporary Review* 1956 190(1091): 283-287. An article occasioned by a recent reprint of Gentz's *Origin and Principles of the American Revolution, Compared with the Origin and Principles of the French Revolution*, which was originally translated into English by John Quincy Adams. Both Gentz and Adams were disciples of Burke, and both claimed that the two revolutions were essentially different, or rather that the American Revolution was no revolution at all.

J. G. Gazley

2450. Leturia, Pedro de (S. J.). LAS ENCICLICAS DE PIO VII Y DE LEON XII SOBRE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE LA AMERICA ESPAÑOLA [The encyclicals of Pius VII and Leo XII on the independence of Spanish America]. *Arbor* (Spain) 1955 (109): 93-101. A summary of earlier works by the author on this theme.

J. Delgado Martín (IHE 17619)

2451. Montebello, Duke of. LE MARECHAL LANNES, PRINCE DE SIEVERS [Marshal Lannes, Prince of Sievers]. *Souvenir Napoléonien* 1956 19(102): 4. Describes how Lannes received from Napoleon the title of Prince de Sievers, as a reward for the part he played in the Polish campaign and especially for his outstanding conduct in the battle of Friedland in 1807.

H. Monteagle

2452. Petrie, Sir Charles. EL DUQUE DE WELLINGTON EN ESPAÑA [The Duke of Wellington in Spain]. *Punta Europa* (Spain) 1956 1(9): 51-72. Informative note on Wellington, showing that Anglo-Spanish co-operation (between the English leader and the guerrillas) was the basis of Napoleon's defeat in Spain.

J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17027)

2453. [Ritter, Alois]. FESTANSPRACHE DES LANDTAGSPRÄSIDENTEN DR. ALOIS RITTER, ANLÄSSLICH DER GEDENKSITZUNG DES LANDTAGES AM 12. JULI 1956 [Address by the president of the Diet, Dr. Alois Ritter, on the occasion of the commemorative meeting of the Diet on 12 July 1956]. *Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein* 1956 56: 7-19. An address delivered at the special assembly of the Liechtenstein parliament, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the principality's independence. The Napoleonic Wars caused much misery in Liechtenstein and in adjacent Austrian and Swiss regions. Following the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, Napoleon created the Confederation of the Rhine, from

rich the Duchy of Liechtenstein was later detached. The Liechtenstein population was disgruntled over the added tax burdens that resulted from sovereignty, but subsequent generations came to appreciate that the Grand Duchy had been freed from entanglement in the conflicts of its neighbors.

R. Mueller

2454. Rodríguez Salcedo, Severino. PALENCIA EN 1808 [Palencia in 1808]. Publicaciones de la Institución Tello Téllez de Meneses (Spain) 1955 (14): 1-125. Portraits of events which took place in Palencia from its first occupation by the French in January 1808 to the end of that year: the result of Palencia and its subsequent occupations by the French; the deputation from Palencia to Bayonne; the fires at Torquemada and Aguilar del Campo, and other incidents of the war led from local life. Copies of various documents are included. Based on municipal records, capitular records and secondary works. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17030)

2455. Spinney, J. D. THE ALBANAISE AFFAIR. Martins Mirror 1957 43(3): 194-202. A detailed account of the mutiny in 1800 on the "Albanaise," a ship captured from the French and brought into the British navy. J. A. S. Grenville

2456. Susani, Luigi. NAPOLEONE BONAPARTE IN EGITTO [Napoleon Bonaparte in Egypt]. Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio 1956 22(3): 241-245. Studies the military vicissitudes of Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, on the basis of the plans prepared by the Directory in the spring of 1798 for the war against Great Britain. P. Pastorelli

2457. Terveen, Fritz. DIE BALLONFAHRT IN DEN EEREN DES 18. UND 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [Balloon travel in the armies of the 18th and 19th century]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(8): 447-459. Reviews in some detail the history of the military balloon service, from the days of the first French "air force" during the Revolutionary wars in the 1790s to the beginning of the 19th century. C. F. Latour

2458. Voltes Bou, Pedro. BARCELONA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS [Barcelona and the American War of Independence]. Barcelona (Spain) 1956 (15): 94-98. Notes on Barcelona's participation in the private war against England during the American War of Independence (1777-1781). Documents from the Historical Archive of the City of Barcelona. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 16953)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2459. Jadin, L. RELATION SUR LE ROYAUME DU CONGO DU P. RAIMONDO DA DICOMANO, MISSIONAIRE DE 1791 A 1795 [Narrative on the Congo kingdom by P. Raimondo da Dicomano, missionary from 1791 to 1795]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1957 3(2): 307-337. Reviews the history of missionary activity in the Congo region, and calls attention to the experiences of an Italian Capuchin monk, which are detailed in a manuscript from the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon, here presented in French translation. C. F. Latour

Asia

2460. Andō, Seiichi (Wakayama Univ.). KISHŪ TANABE RYŌ NI OKERU ZAIKATA SHŌGYŌ NO HATTATSU [The development of rural trade in the domain of Tanabe, Kishū]. Keizai Riron 1957 37: 1-41. A study of the development of rural trade in the domain of Tanabe in Kishū. The author discusses mainly the conflict between rural and urban commercial activity, and describes the feudal lord's regulation of rural trade. In this district, rural trade, which developed after the end of the 18th century, was carried on mainly with such products as timber, firewood and charcoal, produced in the mountains. It was never able to displace urban trade, and was gradually crushed by it or by the feudal lord's monopoly, or else was strangled by the latter's regulation. Based on local documents such as Tanabe Daichō and Mandai-ki. K. Sugiyama

2461. Hayashi, Hideo (Rikkyō Univ.). KINSEI MAKKI NI OKERU BISAI MEN-ORIMONO NO TENKAI KATEI [Growth of the Bisai cotton industry at the close of the Edo era]. Shakai-keizai-shi-gaku 1956 22(5/6): 486-516. An analysis of the development of the management in the cotton industry which flourished in Bisai, the western part of Owari. The new form of management in the later Shogunate period (from the Tempō era on) was essentially a commission agency system. Industrial capital and manufacturing were unable to grow to maturity, because the beginning of a margin of industrial profit was cut off by clan financiers and commercial capitalists, thus paving the way for absolutism. Based on documents of the Hayashi family in the village of Okoshi and on the documents of the Minoya. K. Sugiyama

2462. Satō, Saburō (Yamagata Univ.). EDO-JIDAI NI OKERU NIHONJIN NO KAIGAI HYŌRYŪ--CHŪGOKU HYŌCHAKU NO BAAI O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE [Japanese migration in the Edo period--with special reference to migrants to China]. Yamagata Daigaku Kiyo 1957 3(4): 151-172. During the Tokugawa (Edo) period in the 18th and 19th centuries--a period of national isolation--about one hundred Japanese went abroad. The author has collected the stories of migration handed down among the Japanese people, and, on the basis of this information, describes the Japanese migrants' view of China. The Chinese people treated the Japanese migrants very courteously. As a result, the Japanese who returned to Japan after seeing the conditions in China tended to criticize the political and social systems of their own country. In spite of Shogunate government prohibitions, the migrants spoke openly about foreign conditions, and what they discussed was handed down among the people. Although the kind treatment of the Chinese might have been partly due to their desire to profit from trade with Japan, it did much to influence the tendency toward the opening of Japan. Y. Saeki

2463. Satō, Shōsuke (Tōhoku Univ.). YŌGAKU NO KENRYOKU REIZOKU-KA NI KANSURU ICHI KOSATSU [A study on the subordination of Western learning to the authorities]. Nihon Rekishi 1957 (105): 9-14, and (106): 39-47. Considers the historical significance of Western (Dutch) learning for the feudal powers in Japan, and describes the changes which occurred during the period of the Kansei Reform. The Western school of learning developed in a unique way, extricating itself from the political control of the Shogunate rulers who had cultivated it, and, so far as it could, taking a critical attitude toward the feudal powers. However, when the pressure against Western learning was increased in the era of the Kansei Reform, the scholars of the occidental school voluntarily gave up their campaign for enlightenment, and succumbed to government control. Based on Kammu Yōroku by Genkan Ōtsuki, Rangaku Kaitei, Rangaku Kotōhajime Fuki, etc. K. Sugiyama

2464. Shimazaki, Takao (Keiō Univ.). "RŌ-NŌ" KEISEI NO KIBAN NI TSUITE NO JAKKAN NO KŌSATSU [On the background and spirit of the "rō-nō" in the last period of Tokugawa]. Mita Gakkai Zasshi 1957 50(6): 460-471. Examines the social and economic background of the development in the later Shogunate period of the "rō-nō," who were to take an active part in agricultural administration in the Meiji era. The field of activity of the "rō-nō," who were among the chief promoters of productivity in the later Shogunate period, was limited to the improvement of breeding, under powerful feudalistic restrictions. The "rō-nō" were characterized by the virtues of diligence, economy and modesty, a spirit encouraged by the rural desolation accompanying the development of merchandise economy and the regenerative policy of the feudal landlords. Based on Yoshi-shige Tamura's Nōgyō Jitoku. K. Sugiyama

Canada

See also: 2575

2465. Harbron, John D. SPANIARDS ON THE COAST. Beaver 1957 Summer: 4-8. Discusses the Spanish explorations of the British Columbia coast, 1774-1792, especially those of Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, in terms of still-retained Spanish place names in the province. R. Winks

2466. Smith, Lawrence A. H. LE CANADIEN AND THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION, 1806-1810. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38(2): 93-108. Examines the political views of the French-Canadian lawyers who published the weekly newspaper Le Canadien and who had come to dominate the Assembly. The author concludes that these men looked largely to British precedents both in the United Kingdom and other colonies for lessons which could be applied to the working of the Lower Canadian constitution. Based mainly on Le Canadien during its first period of publication, and also on the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, on the governor's official correspondence, and on other contemporary sources.

Author

Europe

FRANCE

See also: 2582

2467. Arvengas, Jean. LE COMTE DUBOIS, PREMIER PREFET DE POLICE (1758-1847) [Count Dubois, first prefect of police (1758-1847)]. Revue du Nord 1957 39(154): 125-145. A sympathetic, undocumented biography of Napoleon's first prefect of police in Paris, written by a descendant. H. D. Piper

2468. Cazenave, Georges. LA GARDE NATIONALE EN 1814 ET EN 1815 [The National Guard in 1814 and in 1815]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(83): 627-630. Describes the character and loyalties of the National Guard from the time of its reluctant revival by Napoleon I on 8 January 1814 until the flight of Louis XVIII upon Napoleon's return from Elba.

R. C. Delk

2469. Chapuisat, Edouard. JEAN JOHANNOT, GENEVOIS, DEPUTE A LA CONVENTION ET AU CONSEIL DE ANCIENS [Jean Johannot, Genevan, deputy to the Convention and to the Council of Elders]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1956 (24): 288-305. A detailed biography of the Genevan merchant and politician, Jean Johannot. He belonged to the moderates, who, without voting against the death of Louis XVI, tried to save him. As an expert in financial and economic affairs, he spoke and wrote mainly on these questions. He was an opponent of every form of absolute power and, as such, an enemy of Marat, Robespierre and Napoleon. D. van Arkel

2470. Cobb, Richard (University College of Wales, Aberystwyth). THE REVOLUTIONARY MENTALITY IN FRANCE 1793-1794. History 1957 42(146): 181-196. An attempt to define "a hypothetical person, 'the average revolutionary,' and his attitudes on various subjects. The average revolutionary was never the average Frenchman, being always in a small minority. He was likely to come from the lower middle class, though there was a sprinkling of professional men and especially of professional soldiers. In any event the sans-culotte's reactions tended to be morally rather than socially or economically motivated. Politically he was naïve, credulous and ill-informed. W. M. Simon

2471. Echeverría, José R. (Univ. of Chile). MAINE DE BIRAN Y EL VIVIR FILOSOFICO [Maine de Biran and the philosophical life]. Torre (Puerto Rico) 1957 5(17): 137-159. Interpretation of the life and work of the French philosopher and historiographer. Bibliographical footnotes are included. F. E. Kidder

2472. Gaillard, L. (Abbaye Saint Paul de Wisques). LA CRISE ECONOMIQUE DE 1810-1811 A SAINT-OMER [The economic crisis of 1810-1811 in Saint-Omer]. Revue du Nord 1957 39(154): 153-156. Examination of the weekly newspaper of this town reveals that small rural communities of this region suffered more severely from Napoleon's blockade of England than larger industrial towns, and that little was done by the government to aid them. H. D. Piper

2473. Gurian, Waldemar. L'INFLUENCE DE L'ANCIEN REGIME SUR LA POLITIQUE RELIGIEUSE DE LA REVOLUTION [The influence of the ancien régime on the religious policy of the Revolution]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1956 (24): 259-277. Attempts to demonstrate the untenability of the widely accepted view that the French Revolution was from its very beginning anticlerical

or even anti-Catholic. The final clash between Church and Revolution was not foreseen and even less desired. To prove this, the author shows how Gallicanism had made Church and State into one intricate whole, thereby fostering the national character of the French Church. Such an intimate relationship was at the time considered normal, to such an extent that even the most advanced thinkers could not conceive of a state without a state religion. Because of this and the social gap between the lower clergy and the bishops, there was originally no conflict between Revolution and Church. Revolutionaries were willing to accept the Church as an instrument for teaching public morality and as an element of national unity. The clash came more or less unexpectedly with the debate over the Civil Constitution of the Church and was greatly enhanced by the abolition of the monarchy, the subsequent anticlerical legislation, the new revolutionary cults and the various oaths of allegiance the clergy had to swear. D. van Arkel

2474. Hutt, M. G. (Univ. of Leeds). THE CURES AND THE THIRD ESTATE: THE IDEAS OF REFORM IN THE PAMPHLETS OF THE FRENCH LOWER CLERGY IN THE PERIOD 1787-1789. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1957 8(1): 74-92. Analyzes the complaints of the clerical pamphleteers about the gulf between the upper and lower clergy, the diversion of tithes, overtaxation of the lower clergy, their exclusion from a share in the administration of the Church, and the domination of the Church by the aristocracy, which was often non-resident and preoccupied with secular activities. The author concludes that the writers were motivated by a genuine desire to improve the state of religion. Their doctrines of reform are traced to the early 17th century teachings of Edmond Richer (1559-1633), methodized and popularized in the 18th century by Maultrot and Reymond. The pamphleteers' ideas were reflected in the demands of the clergy in the Estates-General and were seemingly akin to those of the Third Estate, although basically incompatible with the egalitarianism of the latter. P. H. Hardacre

2475. Labarre de Raillcourt, Dominique. LE GENERAL DE CASTRES (1771-1832). Souvenir Napoléonien 1956 19(98): 3. Léopold de Castres was a student at the military school of Brienne from 1779 to 1784 and then at the military school of Paris at the same time as Napoleon Bonaparte. His unpublished memoirs contain interesting information on Napoleon as a boy. The article is based on material in the Archives historiques du Ministère de la Guerre. H. Monteaigle

2476. Laulan, Robert. POURQUOI ET COMMENT ON ENTRAÎNÉ A L'ECOLE ROYALE MILITAIRE DE PARIS [Why and how one entered the Royal Military Academy in Paris]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1957 4: 140-150. Evidence from unpublished documents in government and family archives shows that, contrary to the verdict of certain historians, the purpose of this academy, founded by Louis XV (and attended by Napoleon), was not merely to produce "gentlemen," but to train them for a professional military career. H. D. Piper

2477. Leuilliot, Paul. CURES CAMPAGNARDS ET PRA-TIQUE RELIGIEUSE [Rural priests and religious practice]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(4): 503-504. Points out that the poverty of the rural clergy in the late 18th century has been exaggerated. Many rural priests came from noble, or prosperous bourgeois, families and enjoyed good incomes. The author cites the work of Michel Join-Lambert to show that while the rural clergy of the archdiocese of Rouen was inadequate in respect to number and quality in the late 17th century, its quality improved in the 18th century. Based on documents and secondary accounts. R. C. Delk

2478. Méneval, Claude de. LE BARON DE MENEVAL. Souvenir Napoléonien 1956 19(101): 3-5. Praises the private secretary of Napoleon, who was faithful to the Emperor to the end. He died in 1850. H. Monteaigle

2479. Saricks, Ambrose (Univ. of Kansas). DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 1789-1791. Historian 1956 18(2): 170-188. Discusses the numerous activities of the physiocrat Pierre S. Du Pont in the French National Assembly. Du Pont, a moderate, advocated a bicameral legislature, a strong executive, and confiscation of Church lands. He opposed the issuance of assignats. His tax reports made recommendations for moderate reform rather than strongly physiocratic remedies. The

tical progress of the revolution forced Du Pont into the background. E. C. Johnson

2480. Soulas, Jean (Lycée d'Orléans). RIVALITES URBAINES EN FRANCE 1789-90 [Urban rivalries in France, 1789-90]. *Information Historique* 1956 18(4): 138-143. Discusses the struggle, in the winter of 1789-1790, between French provincial towns, competing to be designated centers of the "départements" created by the Constituent Assembly (12 November 1789). Among others, such competition existed between Aix-en-Provence and Marseille, Clermont-Ferrand and Riom, and Chaumont and Langres. H. Monteagle

2481. Szajkowski, Z. RIOTS AGAINST THE JEWS IN METZ IN 1792. *Zion* 1957 22(1): 76. Publishes reports from the files of the Municipal Council of Metz in connection with riots against the Jews in that city during 1792. The riots were quickly suppressed by the Municipal Council and the military authorities. General Lafayette, in his orders to his troops, pointed out that religious freedom was one of the most sacred principles of the French constitution. The author is of the opinion that this case and other similar instances refute the common opinion that after the Rights of Man were extended to the Jews in France by the law of 27 September 1791, there were no more riots against them. Journal

2482. van Eten, Henry. LES QUAKERS ET LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [The Quakers and the French Revolution]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1956 (24): 278-287. A discussion of the impact of Quakerism on French revolutionary thought. The author analyzes contemporary writings on Quakerism on the eve of the French Revolution, and shows how the great majority of these writings were favorably inclined towards Quakerism. William Penn and the creation of Pennsylvania appealed to the imagination, particularly of the Girondins. During the Revolution, however, Quaker pacifism and refusal to take an oath sometimes caused the Quakers to be suspected of lack of patriotism. The author also mentions the activities of Thomas Paine, who was of Quaker descent. D. van Arkel

GERMANY

See also: 2634

2483. Mommsen, Wilhelm (Marburg). FREIHERR VOM STEIN. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1957 8(6): 329-341. Stresses Stein's reliance upon a proper combination of freedom and authority to produce "a healthy national life." The author notes Stein's opposition to the bureaucracy and urban proletariat, and lists the chief points of his reform program: creation of a free peasantry, personal freedom, a constitution making the estates the basis for a German national state, ministerial responsibility, and municipal self-government -- all of which aimed at creating a government based on the wealthy and educated rather than the masses. The importance of Stein's influencing the Czar to fight Napoleon outside Russia and his contributions to the establishment of the German Confederation are emphasized. The failure of the plans of Stein and his fellow reformers for self-government, the reform of the officer corps, and emancipation of the peasants at the expense of the great landowners placed great burdens on a future German democracy. F. B. M. Hollyday

2484. Scott, D. F. S. (Durham). THE GROWTH OF THE CLASSICAL TRADITION IN GERMANY. *Durham University Journal* 1957 49(2): 51-61. Traces the impact of ancient Greek civilization on German literature during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This influence was promoted by the discoveries of Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768), and led eventually to the relegation of the study of Roman civilization to the schools in Germany. Lessing was the first great writer to be strongly influenced by Winckelmann, and was followed by Herder, Goethe, Schiller and Wilhelm von Humboldt, whose works established Greek literature and philology as the most important components of the humanistic studies in the German Gymnasium and university. R. Mueller

2485. Zorn, Wolfgang (Munich). GRUNDZÜGE DER URSBURGER HANDELSGESCHICHTE 1648-1806 [Main trends in the economic history of Augsburg 1648-1806]. *Vierteiljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1956 43(2): 97-145. An excerpt from a forthcoming economic history of Bavaria and Swabia, tracing the development of Augsburg's

export and import trade, manufactures of export importance, and banking and industrial financing, up to the beginning of the 19th century. The author also provides material on the history of leading cotton-printing and goldsmith workshops in Augsburg. He stresses that the city regained its earlier prominence as a banking center toward the end of the 18th century. Based chiefly on commercial records of the Augsburg municipal and treasury archives. R. Mueller

2486. Żywirska, M. GÓRNICZA POMPA ODWADNIAJĄCA Z XVIII W. Z DOLNEGO ŚLĄSKA [Mining drainage pump of the 18th century in Lower Silesia]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1957 5(1): 67-71. Describes the mining drainage pump discovered in the year 1954 at Gierczyn in the district of Jelenia Góra (Lower Silesia). Illustrated. J. Topolski

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2572

2487. Alberich, José. UN HISPANISTA TEMPRANO: LORD HOLLAND [An early Spanish scholar: Lord Holland]. *Revista de Literatura* (Spain) 1955 8(16): 295-308. Biographical profile of Henry Richard Fox, third Baron Holland (1773-1840), and commentary on his work: *Some account of the life and writings of Lope Félix de Vega Carpio* (1806; second enlarged edition, 1817). J. Molas Batllori (IHE 17060)

2488. Barber, Peter. JOURNAL OF A TRAVELLER IN SCOTLAND 1795-1796. *Scottish Historical Review* 1957 36 (121): 25-51. Among the papers of the Pease family which have been recently examined by historians, the *Journal of John Pease* proves a mine of information concerning the life and leisure of late 18th century Scotland. John Pease, accompanied by an associate, traveled in Scotland on business for an English firm located in Newcastle-on-Tyne. During their journey from Edinburgh through the Highlands, Pease kept a vivid account, describing the Scottish temperament and Scottish weather, roads and inns. The *Journal* seems to have been kept as a guide for other members of the firm (and family) who traveled through Scotland on business ventures. J. C. Rule

2489. Brady, John (Rev.). CATHOLICS AND CATHOLICISM IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PRESS. *Archivum Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records* 1956 19: 225-272. Continued from 1955 Vol. 20 [See abstract 1: 2920]. Abstracts and quotations of items concerning Catholics and Catholicism, appearing in the Irish press during the period 7 June 1784-31 December 1789. The items deal with necrology, penal laws, Whiteboys, appointments and conversions. B. L. Crapster

2490. Chaloner, W. H. THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF JOHN WILKINSON, IRONMASTER. *Agricultural History Review* 1956 5(1): 48-51. Discusses the little known role which the famous industrialist John Wilkinson (1728-1808) played in agricultural history during the latter half of the 18th century. Wilkinson is revealed as one of the "spirited proprietors" of that age, who used industrial profits to improve methods of farming of marginal lands at a time when expanding population and the needs of war had produced a great demand for agricultural produce. Based in part on manuscript material. J. A. S. Grenville

2491. Davis, Ralph. SEAMAN'S SIXPENCES: AN INDEX OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY, 1697-1828. *Economica* 1956 23(92): 328-343. Describes a method of measuring commercial activity, making use of hitherto unpublished statistics on certain payments made by British sailors. These figures indicate the number of sailors employed. Their use as an index of commercial activity is discussed. H. Pollins

2492. Robert, Rudolph. ROMILLY, LAW REFORMER. *Contemporary Review* 1957 191(1096): 238-240. A summary of Romilly's career, emphasizing the great opposition to his law reforms, his role in initiating the movement toward a humanitarian criminal code, and his enlightened position in other fields. J. G. Gazley

2493. Roscos, Theodora. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Contemporary Review* 1957 191 (1097): 293-296. Brief sketches of 18th century Buck-

inghamshire society, houses, and notables, including the Dukes of Portland, Horace Walpole, Edmund Burke, William Wyndham, the Reverend William Cole, and the poets Gray and Cowper. J. G. Gazley

2494. Rudé, George (Holloway School, London). WILKES AND LIBERTY. *History Today* 1957 7(9): 571-579. A brief account of the public career of John Wilkes (1727-1797), particularly of the riots and disturbances that accompanied his publication of political news and his elections to Parliament in the 1760s and 1770s. Although he was later elected Lord Mayor of London and became a strong Tory in the last years of his life, his leadership of the "Liberty group" in these decades led to important political reforms in England and possibly had repercussions in the American and French Revolutions.

E. D. Johnson

2495. Vargas Ugarte, Rubén (S. J.). VIZCARDU GUZMAN, PROCER IDEOLÓGICO DE LA EMANCIPACIÓN AMERICANA [Vizcardo Guzmán, an ideological leader of the American emancipatory movement]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 31-33. Summary of a lecture on this Peruvian Creole (1769-1798), which draws attention to his work in England for Peruvian independence, with special reference to his well-known "Letter to Spanish-Americans."

Carmen Bâncora Cañero (IHE 17568)

HABSBURG EMPIRE

2496. Eckhart, Ferenc. A BÉCSI UDVAR JOBBÁGYO-LITIKÁJA 1761-1790-IG [The Vienna court's policy on serfdom between 1761 and 1790]. *Századok* 1956 90(1/2): 69-125. Investigates the origin and historical background of Maria Theresa's *Urbarium*, one of the consequences of which was the formation of a direct alliance between the Queen and the peasantry to keep the rebellious Hungarian aristocracy in check. The situation also prevailed during the reign of her son Joseph II, with the difference that he did not respect Hungary's peculiar legal status but rather the interests of the *Gesamtmönarchie*. The author describes at length the execution of the *Urbarium* by various local authorities, emphasizing that fear of the French Revolution halted the cordial collaboration between the Vienna Imperial Court and the peasantry. Uses chiefly archival material. F. Wagner

2497. Georgescu-Buzău, Gh. CARACTERUL RASCOALEI TARANESTI DIN TRANSILVANIA DE LA 1784 VAZUT DE ISTORIOGRAFIA BURGHEZA ROMINA [The character of the peasant revolt of Transylvania in the year 1784, as seen by Rumanian bourgeois historiography]. *Studii* 1955 8(5/6): 75-90. The first Rumanian to study the peasant revolt of 1784 in Transylvania was N. Densușianu in the year 1884. Densușianu, and the historians who followed him, such as Xenopol, Lupăș, Beu and Iorga, interpreted this revolt as a national uprising of the Rumanians of Transylvania against the Hungarians. Only David Prodan and Miron Constantinescu emphasized in their works the social, anti-feudal character of the revolt. A study of the revolt on the basis of historical materialism has still to be written. I. Popinceanu

2498. Klima, A. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BOHEMIA 1648-1781. *Past and Present* 1957 (11): 87-97. Outlines Bohemia's slow advance from the economic chaos that followed the Thirty Years' War to the relative prosperity of the late 18th century. During the century and a half following 1648, Bohemia experienced, on a modified scale, the growth of an industrial society not unlike that developing in Western Europe. There was a steady increase in population, a rise in the demand for industrial goods, accompanied by the rapid emergence of a bourgeois class, all of which raised Bohemia to a position of industrial leadership within the Austrian Empire. Based on research in the Czech state archives. J. C. Rule

2499. Reyhman, Jan. JAKOBINI WĘGIERSZY Z ROKU 1794 A INSUREKCJA KOŚCIUSZKOWSKA [Hungarian Jacobins of 1794 and Kościuszko's insurrection]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(2): 139-157. Review article of *A Magyar Jakobinus Iratái*, Vols. 2-3 (Budapest, 1952). The reviewer traces the activities of the Hungarian Jacobins, as reflected in the records of the trial of Martinovics, and their connections with Poland. It appears that the Austrians, sus-

pecting such contacts, gathered all possible information and carefully checked reports on the frontier traffic from their spies. Those fears and suppositions explain the very severe treatment of one of the leaders of Kościuszko's insurrection, Kołłataj, who after the failure of the insurrection was imprisoned by the Austrians for many years. The information presently available is still too meager to shed much light on the general problem of the relations between the Hungarian Jacobins and Kościuszko's insurrection. A. F. Dygmas

2500. Šorn, Jože. DODATEK K STAREJŠIM MLINOM ZA PAPIR NA SLOVENSKEM [A supplement to "Older paper mills in Slovenia"]. *Zgodovinski Časopis* 1955 9: 189-192. Adds some new data to the article "Starejši mlini za papir na Slovenskem" [Older paper mills in Slovenia] published in *Zgodovinski Časopis*, 1954, vol. 8, pp. 87-117. See also: 1: 2770 V. Melik

2501. Šorn, Jože. LJUBLJANSKA SUKNARNA [The cloth mill of Ljubljana]. *Zgodovinski Časopis* 1955 9: 62-87. Continuing his article "Začetki suknarne kranjskih deželnih stanov" [Beginnings of the cloth mill of the Carniolian provincial estates], published in *Zgodovinski Časopis*, 1952-1953, vol. 6-7, pp. 663-684, the author describes the development and working conditions of the then most important textile manufactory in Slovenia from 1730 till its end in 1802. Based on archival material. V. Melik

ITALY

See also: 2671

2502. Crescenzo, Gennaro de. MARTIRI ED EROI SALERNITANI AGLI ALBORI DEL RISORGIMENTO [Salerno martyrs and heroes at the dawn of the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 315-317. After the collapse of the Neapolitan Republic in 1799, its supporters were cruelly suppressed. Among the heroes and martyrs of this period were many natives of Salerno. They represented all walks of life and may be said to have heralded the dawn of the Risorgimento. Elisa A. Carrillo

POLAND

See also: 2499, 2678

2503. Zdrójkowski, Zbigniew (Warsaw). TOMASZ KUŹMIRSKI, NIEZNANY, OSIEMNASTOWIECZNY, POLSKI PRAWNIK HUMANITARYSTA I JEGO PISMA NA TLE WSPÓŁCZESNEJ LITERATURY HUMANITARNEJ [Tomasz Kuźmirski, an unknown Polish 18th century jurist and his writings, seen in the framework of contemporary humanitarian literature]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1955 7(2): 135-161. In 1792 two anonymous pamphlets appeared in Warsaw on such legal questions as the jurisdiction and composition of courts, court procedure and capital punishment. Only later was their author identified as Tomasz Kuźmirski. Kuźmirski advocated the establishment of local courts and proposed that capital punishment be replaced by life imprisonment with compulsory labor. Court procedure should take into consideration the social origin of the accused, as it plays an important role in the motivation of crime. Further, Kuźmirski rejected torture methods and minimized the value of sworn statements as evidence, stressing the necessity for objective and adequate proofs. He also criticized the undue influence of the landed nobility in the administration. Although it is possible that Kuźmirski was influenced by the treatises of Beccaria and Ostrowski on capital punishment, his publications were not plagiarisms. They were merely indications of the general humanitarian and progressive trends of the epoch. G. Tietz

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

2504. Thermanius, Edvard. MYTEN OM HÅKANSON-SKA FÖRSLAGET OCH NÅGRA ANDRA PROBLEM RÖRANDE REGERINGSFORMENS TILLKOMST [The myth of the Hakanson proposition and some other problems concerning the creation of the Constitution of 1809]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1956 59(3/4): 153-181. A revaluation of the antecedents of the Swedish Constitution of 1809. The author shows that the "working sketch" prepared by the provincial governor of Häkanson provided the foundation for the actual form of government in much greater measure than was pre-

tously believed. This sketch should be contrasted with the experience under absolutism rather than with the revolutionary ideas of the post-1789 period. Badly phrased in many areas, it had only to be rewritten to create the constitutional monarchy within the framework of government by the four estates which finally emerged. F. J. Bowman

SPAIN

See also: 2545, 2697

2505. Bouza-Brey, F. EL CONSEJO DE REGENCIA DE LAS CORTES DE CÁDIZ Y EL ASTURIANO MENÉNDEZ DE LUARCA, TERCER OBISPO DE SANTANDER [The Regency Council of the Cortes at Cádiz and the Asturian Menéndez de Luarca, third bishop of Santander]. *Boletín de Estudios Asturianos* (Spain) 1956 10(28): 243-256. An account of the protest of Bishop Menéndez de Luarca when the Regency Council ordered seizure and confiscation of the plates of a published work of his which contained attacks against the Constitution. This episode is of interest for a study of the origins of the political disagreements of the 19th century.

J. Vicens Vives (IHE 17029)

2506. Espín Rael, Joaquín. INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE EL CULTIVO Y LA INDUSTRIA DE LA SEDA EN EL REINO DE MURCIA [Research on the silk cultivation and industry in the kingdom of Murcia]. *Murgetana* (Spain) 1955 8: 9-19. Data on the cultivation of mulberries and the silk industry in Lorca, Cartagena and Murcia, from the middle of the 15th century to the beginning of the 19th. Based on material from the Municipal Archive of Lorca and the statutes of the silk guilds. M. Gual Camarena (IHE 16607)

2507. Guisasola. COMISARIOS GENERALES DE INDIAS Y PREFECTOS DE MISIONES [Commissary-Generals of the Indies and Prefects of Delegations]. *Misiones Franciscanas* (Spain) 1956 40(436): 281-282. Information on the authority and jurisdiction of the Commissary-Generals of the Indies and Prefects of Delegations, with short accounts of some of them in the 16th to 18th centuries. Bibliographical references. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17431)

2508. Marichal, Juan. ESPAÑA Y LAS RAICES SEMANTICAS DEL LIBERALISMO [Spain and the semantic roots of liberalism]. *Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura* (France) 1955 (11): 53-60. The noun "liberal" is used before the Cortes of Cádiz involved the concepts of "generosity" and "promptness." The opposition parties in the Cádiz tribunals applied the term liberal to the group of deputies who desired speed in reform measures, such as the press law, and were generous in their projects.

J. Vicens Vives (IHE 7509)

2509. Rodríguez Moure, José. BIOGRAFÍA DE FRAY ANTONIO JACOB MACHADO (1712-1784) [Biography of Fray Antonio Jacob Machado (1712-1784)]. *Revista de Historia* (Spain) 1955 21(109-112): 100-112. A sympathetic biography of an Augustinian, provincial of his Order and founder of the church, now called St. Augustine's, in La Laguna in the Canary Islands. E. Serra Rafols (IHE 16966)

2510. Rukser, Udo. INQUISITION UND ZENSUR IN SPANIEN IN IHREN FOLGEN FÜR DIE LITERATUR UM 1800 [The Inquisition and censorship in Spain and the effects on literature around 1800]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1956 8(2): 218-243. Describes censorship in Spain in the last quarter of the 18th century and its strict control over publications and the theatre. The author gives many examples of the activities of civil censors through their central agencies, the Consejo de Castilla and Juez de Imprentas, and of ecclesiastical censors of the Inquisition. Foreign books were particularly subject to scrutiny at the time of the French Revolution; by 1792, Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu were completely banned. Fernando VII's death in 1833 ended his despotism and "narrow-minded reaction," and both civil censorship and the Inquisition were doomed in the subsequent constitutional monarchy. Though censorship existed elsewhere, Spain felt its efforts more deeply because of its location on the periphery of Europe and because church and civil censorship complemented each other there. L. Kestenberg

2511. Sánchez Sarto, Manuel. EL SIGLO DE LA ILUSTRACION EN ESPAÑA, REVALUADO [The century of the

Enlightenment in Spain revaluated]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(5): 163-183. An extended review of Jean Sarrailh's *L'Espagne éclairée de la seconde moitié du XVIII^e siècle* (Paris, 1954), together with a discussion of various viewpoints about Spain in the 18th century.

H. Kantor

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 2507, 2702, 2726, 2727

2512. Acevedo, Ederto Oscar. UN EVANGELIZADOR DE INDIOS DEL CHACO [An evangelist of the Indians of the Chaco]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1954 11: 1-59. Biography of Father Lorenzo Suárez de Castillana (1719-1799) of the province of Tucumán. Born of a distinguished local family, his career was outstanding and he achieved the post of bishop of Paraguay just before his death. His greatest and most lasting efforts were in the missionary field in the Chaco. He brought peace to the Indian frontier which had suffered a great demoralization after the expulsion of the Jesuits, and, moreover, pushed the frontier into yet unconverted regions. Based on original documents. C. W. Arnade

2513. Avilés Ramírez, Eduardo. INTERPRETACION TRAGICOMICA DE BOLIVAR [Tragi-comical interpretation of Bolívar]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 21-24. Polemic in answer to an article by Pierre Audiat in *Le Figaro* of 10 December 1955, in which the latter presents the hostile views on the Liberator expressed in Salvador de Madariaga's *Bolívar* (London: Hollis and Carter).

Angelo Flores Moscoso (IHE 17634)

2514. Celis, Luis. LA "ILUSTRACION" EN LA PATRIA VIEJA [The "Enlightenment" in the Old Country]. *Estudios* (Chile) 1956 24(249): 26-32. Shows that the spirit of the Enlightenment was not unknown to the fathers of Chilean independence. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17693)

2515. Comadrán Ruiz, Jorge. LA REAL ORDENANZA DE INTENDENTES DEL RIO DE LA PLATA [The royal ordinance of intendency for Río de la Plata]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1954 11: 515-557. With the accession of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne, extensive political and economic reforms were undertaken in their colonial administration. One of them was the establishment of the intendency system in 1782 in the newly-created Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires. The author gives a detailed analysis of this structure of government, discussing the background of the intendency system, relating it to reforms in other areas in the Americas and giving the steps leading up to its promulgation and subsequent changes. The most important result of the reorganization was the increase in the power of the intendency at the expense of the Viceroy. C. W. Arnade

2516. Gadea, Juan Alberto. UNA PAGINA DE HISTORIA DESCONOCIDA. DONACIONES ARTIGUISTAS DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS (1808-1810) [An unknown page of history. Artigas' gifts of public lands (1808-1810)]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1956 (69): 85-90. Deals with the action (1808-1810) of José Artigas, who, as a magistrate, distributed the public lands north of the Río Negro in Uruguay for the purpose of colonization. A facsimile of a document (the source of which is not indicated) concerning the gift made to Doña Elena Correa in 1809 is included. Rocío Caracul Moyano (IHE 17717)

2517. García, Flavio A. JOSE DE POSADA Y CASTILLO [Jose de Posada y Castillo]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1956 (68): 65-75. Information on the activities of this Spanish sailor (1772-1825) on the Río de la Plata in the early years of the 19th century, with special reference to Artigas' revolt of 1811. Based on documents from Spanish archives, some of which are reproduced. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17570)

2518. García, Flavio A. LA ACTUACION RIOPLATENSE DEL COMANDANTE GENERAL SALAZAR (1809-1815) [The action on the Río de la Plata of Commanding General Salazar (1809-1815)]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1956 (69): 53-78. Notes on the decisive intervention (1809-1815) of the commander of the Spanish navy, José María Salazar, in order

to crush the incipient struggle for freedom in Buenos Aires. Eight documents from the period 1809-1815 from various Spanish archives are published in the appendix.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17670)

2519. García, Flavio A. RASTREOS HISTÓRICOS EN JUICIOS DE RESIDENCIA RIOPLATENSES [Historical research on the Juicios de Residencia in the Rio Plata Province]. *Boletín Histórico* (Uruguay) 1956 (69): 33-52. Examines the measures taken by Brigadier General José Joaquín de Viana, first Governor of Montevideo, and by his successors, Agustín de la Rosa and Joaquín del Pino, as well as the Marquis of Loreto and Marquis of Avilés, who were, respectively, Governor and Viceroy of the Rio Plata Province; all of these were active in the second half of the 18th century. In the appendix five contemporary documents from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, and the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid, referring to this theme, are included.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17563)

2520. Hagen, Víctor W. von. LAS 4 ESTACIONES DE MANUELA: OTOÑO [The four seasons of Manuela: autumn]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1956 (65): [1-12]. Describes the action of Manuela Sáenz to save the Liberator's life in the conspiracy of 1813.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17640)

See also: 3: 1587

2521. Hernández de Alba, Guillermo. ECUADOR, PRIMO-GENITO DE LA LIBERTAD [Ecuador, the first-born of liberty]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1956 (24): 15-26. A lecture containing notes on some of the events that took place in the first days of independence in Ecuador (1809).

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17694)

2522. Mendoza, Gunnar (ed.) (Director, Archivo Nacional de Bolivia). DESCRIPCION DE LAS PROVINCIAS DE LA AUDIENCIA DE CHARCAS, 1780-1781, POR FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANZ [Description of the provinces of the Audiencia de Charcas, 1780-1781, by Francisco de Paula Sanz]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre"* (Bolivia) 1954 45(441): 122-177. A survey of the provinces of Charcas by its intendant, Francisco de Paula Sanz. The original was not signed by Paula Sanz himself, but the editor shows that he was responsible for it. The description was written for the tobacco-tax collecting office, and includes a geographical survey of all 29 provinces.

C. W. Arnade

2523. Montilla, José Abel. EL LIBERTADOR Y UN ZAFIO INTENTO [The Liberator and a scurrilous article]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 68-72. Protest from the Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela against the thesis of the Colombian writer, Eduardo Caballero Calderón, who suggested the existence of "two Bolívars": the first, up to 1824, triumphant and meritorious; the second, from 1824 until his death in 1830, a failure and much less worthy of esteem.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17636)

2524. Pío. FRANCISCANOS EN AMÉRICA [Franciscans in America]. *Misiones Franciscanas* (Spain) 1956 40(436): 276-277. Details on the number of Franciscan monasteries and missions in the Indies during the colonial era. The author stresses the important role played by the Order in the evangelization of America.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17437)

2525. Rodríguez Vicente, María Encarnación. EL COMERCIO CUBANO Y LA GUERRA DE EMANCIPACIÓN NOROCCIDENTAL [Cuban commerce and the North American war of independence]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1954 11: 61-106. Discusses the economic problems of the island of Cuba during the rebellion of the thirteen English colonies which were supported by France and Spain. A definite economic boom which took place in Havana because of the war was further aided by the Bourbon economic reforms. These reforms are discussed with regard to Cuba and are related to war commerce.

C. W. Arnade

2526. Samayoa Guevara, Héctor Humberto. EL GREMIO DE SALITEROS DE ANTIGUA GUATEMALA [The guild of saltpeter workers in old Guatemala]. *Antropología e Historia de Guatemala* (Guatemala) 1955 7(1): 25-45. A study of the antecedents, formation (1796), characteristics and stat-

utes of this colonial guild. Three of its statutes (1796, 1800 and 1801) and an account of the manufacture of saltpeter (1800) are reproduced in the appendix. Based on published and unpublished documents from the Archivo General de Guatemala. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17577)

2527. Sanabria, Edgard. EL LIBERTADOR DE AMÉRICA [The Liberator of America]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 34-40.

Brief notes on the obstacles which Bolívar had to overcome in order to free his country, and on his glories, disillusionments and periods of dejection.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17653)

2528. Storni, Gabriel F. LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO: LIBERTAD Y REPUBLICA [The May Revolution: liberty and a republic]. *Universidad* (Argentina) 1956 (32): 179-185. Remarks on the significance of the revolutionary movement of 1810 in Buenos Aires, with special reference to the city's mood of exaltation resulting from liberty.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17671)

2529. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS INTERESANTES [Interesting documents]. *Revista do Museu Júlio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Rio Grande do Sul* (Brazil) 1956 (6): 247-294. Unpublished documents of Brazilian origin from the Archivo Histórico del Estado de Rio Grande do Sul. These documents, which are all dated 1813, include much information on Rondeau's campaign in the Banda Oriental, on Artiga and his gauchos, and on other military events. Almost all the documents are of a military nature.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17623)

2530. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS PARA LA HISTORIA ECONOMICA Y SOCIAL DE CUBA [Documents on the economic and social history of Cuba]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1954/55 [1956] 53/54: 264-286. Copy of fifteen important unpublished documents (reports, papers and various legislative orders) from the Archivo Nacional. They date from the 17th, 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, and contain much information on Cuban rural history, especially on the land and the cultivation of tobacco. The documents reveal the old antagonism of the farming and cattle-raising interests. Indications of the documents' sources and some critical notes by Julio Le Riverend are included.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17424)

2531. Uribe Cualla, Guillermo. SIMÓN BOLÍVAR Y SU PERSONALIDAD GENIAL [Simón Bolívar and his genial personality]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 86-99. An essay, based on a psycho-biological study of Bolívar's personality, which reaches the conclusion that the gift of genius cannot be explained by pathological causes, as has frequently been done in the past.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17647)

2532. Vázquez-Machicado, Humberto (Univ. of San Andrés, Bolivia). ES PASQUINISMO SEDICIOSO Y LOS PRODIGIOS DE LA EMANCIPACIÓN EN EL ALTO PERÚ [Subversive pamphlets and the prodromes of independence in Upper Peru]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre"* (Bolivia) 1955 45 (442): 366-419. Discusses the subversive literature that was circulated in Upper Peru prior to the war of independence. The author has located anti-Spanish writing as far back as 1780, and includes examples. The importance of this literature as an immediate cause for the rebellion of 1809, which started the war of independence in Upper Peru (Bolivia), is discussed.

C. W. Arnade

2533. Wolff, Inge (Hamburg). CHILEANISCHE OPPOSITION GEGEN DIE WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK DES VIZEKÖNIGREICHES PERU 1778-1810. EIN BEITRAG ZUR GESCHICHTE DER INTERKOLONIALEN WIRTSCHAFTSBEZIEHUNGEN SPANISCH-SÜDAMERIKAS AM VORABEND DER UNABHÄNGIGKEIT [Chilean opposition to the economic policies of the Peruvian viceroyalty during 1778-1810. A contribution to the history of inter-colonial economic relations in Spanish South America on the eve of independence]. *Vierteiljahresschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1956 43 (2): 146-168. South American economic development at the end of the Spanish colonial rule was characterized by widespread struggle to shake loose Lima's control of all foreign trade. This trend became especially acute when Chile

veloped into an important grain-growing center and sought to deal directly with European manufacturers. Chile's drive for economic independence was also sparked by a sharp increase in its population, which could no longer be fed from traditional food importing channels. The discovery of mercury along Chile's Pacific coast at the beginning of the 19th century determined that country's ultimate independence from the Peruvian trade monopolies. R. Mueller

2534. Zorraquín Becu, Ricardo. LOS CABILDOS ARGENTINOS [The Argentine cabildos]. Revista de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales (Argentina) 1956 11(47): 95-156. Study of the capítular institution during the Indian era in the territory now comprising Argentina. The author analyzes the panish antecedents and the modifications entailed by their adoption in South America. Aspects studied include: composition of the cabildos; elections; influence of the sale of positions in the Argentine cabildos; duties and operation of the cabildos; their importance in the social, political and economic life of the colony, and finally the differences between the cabildo abierto and the cabildo provincial. Based chiefly on published council minutes. Bibliography.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17430)

2535. --. [SIMON BOLIVAR]. Raza (Venezuela) 1955 3(13): Alfaro, Ricardo, ULTIMO DÍA DEL LIBERTADOR [The Liberator's last day], [pp. 1-2]. (14): Calcaño Betancourt, Loreto, ULTIMA VISITA DEL LIBERTADOR A CARACAS [The Liberator's last visit to Caracas], [p. 3]. Bianchi, H., INSIDIOSAS IMPUTACIONES A LA PERSONA DE BOLIVAR [Treacherous insinuations against Bolívar], pp. 9-10]. Suria, Jaime (Pbro.), LA RELIGIOSIDAD EN LA FAMILIA BOLIVAR [Religion in the Bolívar family], pp. 11-12]. Yllarramendy, Rogelio, PINCELADAS BOLIVARIANAS [Notes on Bolívar], [p. 14]. Rondón Márquez, R. A., TUPAC AMARU, BOLIVAR Y VENEZUELA, [pp. 19-20]. Cruz Cobos, Armando, PERENNIDAD DE BOLIVAR [The enduringness of Bolívar], [p. 25]. A group of articles on various aspects of Bolívar's life, thought and influence, concluding with that of Armando Cruz Cobos who states that the only destiny of Latin America is the realization of Bolívar's idea of a confederation. Dorothy I. Blanchard

COLOMBIA

2536. [Calle, Fray Arturo]. DOCUMENTOS INEDITOS PARA LA BIOGRAFIA DE FRAY RAFAEL DE LA SERNA, FRANCISCANO [Unpublished documents for the biography of the Franciscan, Fray Rafael de la Serna]. Historia (Colombia) 1955 1(2-4): 125-134. Copy of the certificate of baptism and other documents from the Archivo de la Provincia Franciscana de Bogotá which show that the birthplace of this Franciscan (born 1768) was Santa Fe de Bogotá, and indicate the dates of his reception into the Franciscan Order (1783) and the foundation of the Colegio de San Francisco (1803) in the town of Medellín, of which he was the first rector.

Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17590)

2537. Gutiérrez Luzardo, Hernando. INFORME SOBRE UN PROYECTO DE INVASION A LAS COSTAS DE NUEVA GRANADA [Account of a proposed invasion of the shores of New Granada]. Historia (Colombia) 1955 1(1): 89-100. Annotated copy of a document, dated 1786, from the National Archive in Bogotá, which contains the first news received by the viceroy of New Granada about Miranda's revolutionary activities in London.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8845)

2538. Ortiz, Sergio Elías. JUAN AGUSTIN AGUALONGO. América Española (Colombia) 1956 19(66/67): 265-268. Refutes the thesis that Agualongo, a Colombian royalist leader in the war of independence, was an Indian, affirming that he was perhaps a half-breed and that he possessed enough culture and intelligence to be made a colonel. Based on published documents from a private archive.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17675)

2539. Robledo, Emilio. NARIÑO EL PRECURSOR [Nariño the precursor]. Haceritama (Colombia) 1956 21(202): 20-23. Biographical information about this leader (1765-1823) in the struggle for South American independence.

Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17673)

2540. Romero, Luis Eduardo. CENTENARIO DE UN PAMPLONES ILUSTRE [Centenary of an illustrious native of Pamplona]. Haceritama (Colombia) 1956 21(203): 21-22. Biographical information on Antonio Ignacio Gallardo Guerrero (1755-1814) who was Rector of the Colegio Mayor of Our Lady of the Rosary in Santa Fe de Bogotá and assisted Nariño in his plans for the liberation of Colombia.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17611)

2541. Vargas, Marco Tulio (ed.). HOJA DE SERVICIOS DEL MARISCAL DE CAMPO DON ANTONIO NARVAEZ DE LA TORRE [Statement of services of Field Marshal Don Antonio Narváez de la Torre]. Boletín de Historia y Antiquidades (Colombia) 1956 43(504-506): 651-655. Document from the Colombian National Archives, written in 1808, which describes the merits of a career soldier under the Spanish colonial administration who was then stationed in New Granada. D. Bushnell

MEXICO

2542. Andrade, Vicente de P. LOS OIDORES DE NUEVA ESPAÑA [The judges of New Spain]. Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano (Mexico) 1956 16(196/197): 16-25. List of 209 judges of the Audiencia of New Spain during the colonial era, arranged in alphabetical order, with some biographical data about each judge. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17432)

2543. Castañón, R. Jesús. VICENTE GUERRERO. Boletín Bibliográfico [de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público] (Mexico) 1955 (40): 1. Information on the effective and decisive part played by Vicente Guerrero (1782-1831) in the struggle for Mexican emancipation.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17704)

2544. García Gutiérrez, Jesús. MORELOS GUADALUPANO [Morelos and Guadalupe]. Juan Diego (Mexico) 1956 17(202): 6-7. Copy of one of Morelos' decrees from the year 1813 and extracts from books which show the Mexican leader's devotion to the Virgin of Guadalupe.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17701)

2545. Lejarza, Fidel de (O.F.M.). LAS LEVAS MISIONERAS EN EL SIGLO XIX [Missionary levies in the 19th century]. Missionalia Hispánica (Spain) 1956 13(37): 179-190. Annotated copy of two documents dating from the beginning of the 19th century, which give insight into the way in which missionary levies were made, and the terms of the invitations or exhortations that the Commissary Collectors distributed through the monasteries of Spain. Both documents refer to the Franciscan Order in Mexico, and the second (1811) presents a summary of the conditions laid down for that country for the apostolate and makes reference to the insurgent movement. The documents are from the archive of the Franciscan convent at Valladolid.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17588)

2546. Morton, Luis Meza, Jr. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LIBERALISM AND ITS EFFECT ON MEXICO. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1955 66(3): 174-182. A defense of Spanish colonial policy in Mexico, and a severe attack on the liberalism of the 18th century, which the author identifies with Jacobinism. G. Hamilton

2547. Posada Mejía, Germán. PANORAMA DE LA CULTURA MEXICANA EN EL SIGLO XVIII [Panorama of Mexican culture in the 18th century]. Universidad de Antioquia (Colombia) 1956 (124): 85-94. Summary of Mexican history and culture in the 18th century. The author emphasizes the reforming tendencies of the century, referring principally to humanism and science, journalism, historiography and art. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17602)

2548. R. B. M. UN LIBRO RARO [A rare book]. Boletín Bibliográfico [de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público] (Mexico) 1955 (46): 8. An informative note on the circumstances surrounding the publication of the *Storia Antica del Messico cavata da' migliori storici spagnuoli; e da manoscritti; e dalle pitture antiche degli indiani* (Casina, 1880-81), and biographical notes on the author, the Mexican Jesuit Francisco Javier Clavijero (born 1731). A facsimile of the title-page of the work is included.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17598)

2549. Ríos Elizondo, Roberto. APUNTES PARA UNA HISTORIA DE LAS INUNDACIONES DE LA CIUDAD DE MEXICO [Notes for a history of the floods of Mexico City]. Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística (Mexico) 1954/1955: 77(2/3): 311-344. Sketches in outline the history of the efforts made to prevent floods in Mexico City from the period before Cortes through the 18th century. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17359)

2550. Spell, Lota M. LA "CULTURA INQUISITORIAL" A LA LUZ DE LOS HECHOS [The "Cultura Inquisitorial" in the light of the facts]. Historia Mexicana (Mexico) 1956 5(4): 619-622. An attempt to refute the article "Cultura Inquisitorial" by Harry Bernstein, published in Historia Mexicana (vol. 2, 1952-1953). Bernstein's list of books banned by the Inquisition during the war of independence in Mexico has no historical value whatsoever.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17706)

2551. Teja Zabre, Alfonso. MORELOS Y SU OBRA POLITICA [Morelos and his political work]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1955 (44): 1 and 6. Essay defending the Mexican leader (1765-1815) from the accusations that have been leveled against him, attempting to explain them by the circumstances in which his work developed and by the experimental changes in the country, during the transition from a colony into a republic.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17702)

2552. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES AL PADRE DE LA PATRIA. HOMENAJE EN EL 144.º ANIVERSARIO DE SU MUERTE. HIDALGO, COMO ESTUDIANTE [Documents referring to the Father of the Country. Homage on the 144th anniversary of his death. Hidalgo as a student]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1955 (40): 3 and 5. Notes dealing with Hidalgo's life as a student, and with the studies pursued by various members of his family. Facsimiles of his certificate of baptism (1753) and the edict of re-excommunication of Father Hidalgo are included. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17700)

PERU

See also: 2495, 2735

2553. Basadre, Jorge. HISTORIA DE LA IDEA DE "PATRIA" EN LA EMANCIPACION DEL PERU [History of the idea of "fatherland" in the emancipation of Peru]. Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1955 36(332): 645-686. Studies the inception and growth of the desire for emancipation in Peru. The author deals with the phenomenon of liberty in the Old and the New World and their points of contact; with the purely Peruvian aspect of this phenomenon and its manifestations; and with the meaning of the idea of "fatherland" in those countries that gained their independence. He examines the nature of the general improvement that was expected to result from the end of "bad government," and the simple schemes in which the desire for self-determination was expressed.

Vicenta Cortés Alonso (IHE 8934)

2554. Caverio, José Salvador. IMPORTANCIA HISTORICA DEL ARCHIVO DEL SAGRARIO EN LA VIDA HISTORICA DE HUAMANGA [Historical importance of the Archivo del Sagrario in the historical life of Huamanga]. Ayacucho (Peru) 1956 5(21/22): 21-24. A lecture containing information about certain documents (baptism and marriage certificates) which are kept in this archive at Ayacucho. The documents cover the years 1592-1841.

J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 17319)

2555. García Godos, Aurelio. UNANUE, PROCER Y PROPULSOR DE LA PERUANIDAD [Unanue, a leader and promoter of an independent Peru]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 39-50. Lecture marking the bicentenary of the birth of the famous Peruvian doctor, writer and politician (1755-1833). The author praises Unanue's patriotic sentiments.

Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17709)

2556. Pacheco Vélez, César. LA EMANCIPACION DEL PERU Y LA REVOLUCION BURGUESA DEL SIGLO XVIII [The emancipation of Peru and the bourgeois revolution of the 18th century]. Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1955 36(332): 832-848. Reprint of a paper read in the University of La Rábida in 1951. The emancipation of Peru was not the "bourgeois revolution" which the School of Spanish American Studies in

Seville regards as the cornerstone of the Latin American wars of independence, inasmuch as the bourgeoisie was not an important social group in Peru. The class which is powerful and noble is the one that arouses a patriotic consciousness and awareness of the need for autonomous sovereignty.

Vicenta Cortés Alonso (IHE 8935)

2557. Valcárcel, Daniel. CARACTER FUNDAMENTAL DE LA REBELION DE TUPAC AMARU [Fundamental character of the rebellion of Túpac Amaru]. Mercurio Peruano (Peru) 1956 37(348): 141-151. Essay on the significance of the 1780 uprising in Tungasuca. The author maintains that the rebellion was not a political one, and that Túpac Amaru's goal was to gain social justice for all the people of Peru.

Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17567)

VENEZUELA

See also: 2709

2558. Grases, Pedro. EL REGRESO DE MIRANDA A CARACAS EN 1810 [Miranda's return to Caracas in 1810]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1957 6(23): 70-73. Describes the relations between Francisco de Miranda and the commissioners of the Junta de Caracas in London, and reprints a letter about Miranda, dated 3 October 1810, written by Andrés Bello and sent to the Junta by the commissioners. The letter was recently discovered in the Archivo Nacional de Bogotá, Colombia. H. Kantor

2559. Llavador Mira, José. LA CIUDAD DE CARACAS QUE VIO NACER A SIMON BOLIVAR [The city of Caracas where Simón Bolívar was born]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 101-103. Study and reproduction of three unpublished plans of the city of Caracas, two of them from the colonial era (1578-1783). The plans are from the Archivo General de Indias.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17461)

2560. Llavador Mira, José. NOTICIA SOBRE EL MANUSCRITO DE LA HISTORIA DE LA NUEVA ANDALUCIA DEL R. P. FRAY ANTONIO CAULIN [News on the manuscript of the History of New Andalusia by the Rev. Father Antonio Caulín]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1954 11: 587-589. The author located the original manuscript of Caulín's Una historia corográfica natural y evangélica de la Nueva Andalucía, Provincias de Cumaná, Guayana y Vertientes del Río Orinoco, published in 1779, in the Archive of the Indies (Seville), Audencia de Caracas, legajo 393. He compares the original with the printed versions and finds some discrepancies, and promises a more extensive comparison together with a study of the origins of the book in the future. C. W. Arnade

2561. Oliver Brachfeld, F. DATOS PARA LA HISTORIA JURIDICA DEL ZULIA [Data for the legal history of Zulia]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1956 39(153): 48-54. Copy, with a brief commentary, of four royal decrees directed to the Governor of Maracaibo and two directed to the viceroy of New Granada: the first (1700) on ecclesiastical law; another (1700) which sets out the privileges of the subordinates of the Guipuzcoan Company of Caracas; two (1772) referring to problems of precedence and privileges in religious ceremonies; another, of the same year, on a sacrilegious theft, and the last, dated 1783, on questions of smuggling. The documents are from the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Bogotá.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17582)

2562. Pérez Vila, Manuel. EL CIERO EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DE VENEZUELA [The clergy in the independence of Venezuela]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1956 43(504-508): 608-620. Describes the experiences of some little-known royalist and patriot clergymen, during the war of independence. Based on data in the Caracas ecclesiastical archives. D. Bushnell

2563. Pi Sunyer, Carlos. LA GOLETA "RAMONA" [The schooner "Ramona"]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1956 39(153): 61-79. Using the incidents that befell the schooner "Ramona" as an example, shows how the attitudes of the British authorities in Curaçao in 1810 had a great influence on the development and first results of the Venezuelan struggle for independence. Based on documents from the Archives of the Public Record Office in London. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17720)

2564. Unsigned. ANALES DE LA ANTIGUA ANGOSTURA. ABILITACION DEL OFICIO DE VERDUGO EJECUTOR PUBLICO DE LA JUSTICIA [Annals of Old Angostura. Concerning the post of Judicial Public Executioner]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1955 43(170): 3-10. Transcription of a group of unpublished documents of the Audiencia of Caracas and the cabildo of Angostura, dated 1797, concerning the post of executioner in the municipality, and the question of funds to buy a Negro slave to fill the position. The documents are preserved in the Archivo General de la Nación. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17584)

2565. Unsigned. ARCHIVOS DE LA ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA. EXPEDIENTE SOBRE COMERCIO LIBRE [Archives of the National Academy of History. Documents pertaining to free trade]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1956 39(153): 55-60. Transcript of a document of 1805, now in this archive, in which the cabildo of Caracas requested the governing captain-general and the intendant of the public treasury to allow free trade with the neutral ports, because the war with England was hindering trade with Spain. The author includes information on the state of Caracas' trade at that time. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17573)

2566. Unsigned. "EL PUBLICISTA DE VENEZUELA". Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1954 37(148): 361-373, 1955 38(149): 60-73, (150): 192-204, (151): 331-343, 1956 39(153): 26-37. Reproduces issues of El Publicista de Venezuela, describing the meetings of the Congreso General de Venezuela in the summer of 1811 and the events surrounding the declaration of Venezuelan independence on 7 July 1811. Dorothy I. Blanchard
See also: 2: 2407

2567. Unsigned. ENSEÑANZA DEL CASTELLANO EN LOS PUEBLOS DE INDIOS [The teaching of Spanish in the Indian communities]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1956 43(171): 139-147. Transcription of royal documents and documents of the Audiencia, dating from 1782 to 1783 and dealing with the establishment of primary schools for Indians in various communities of Venezuela. The documents are from the Archivo General de la Nación. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17593)

2568. Unsigned. GOBERNACION Y CAPITANIA GENERAL [Government and captaincies-general]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1954 42(166): 13-25, 1955 43(167): 168-179, 43(170): 11-24, and 1956 (171): 148-164. Index of documents, dating from 1788, in volumes 38 to 40 of the Archivo General de la Nación. Dorothy I. Blanchard
See also: 2: 1138, 2408

2569. Unsigned. INTENDENCIA DE EJERCITO Y REAL HACIENDA [Intendancy of the Army and the Royal Exchequer]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1954 42(166): 26-45, 1955 (167): 180-196, (169): 484-499, 43(170): 25-30, and 1956 (171): 165-177. Index of documents in volumes 40 to 43 and part of volume 44 of the Archivo General de la Nación. The documents cover the period 1786-1788. Dorothy I. Blanchard
See also: 2: 1139

2570. Unsigned. LOS ABOGADOS DE LA COLONIA [Colonial lawyers]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1954 42(166): 112-127, 1955 (167): 266-281, (169): 573-588, 43(170): 109-124, and 1956 (171): 237-252. A collection of documents of the 18th century, referring to colonial lawyers, such as Andrés Antonio Callejón, Domingo Gómez de Rus and Francisco García de Hevia. Dorothy I. Blanchard
See also: 2: 1140

2571. Vila, Marco-Aurelio. LOS PORTENTOSOS VIAJES DEL OBISPO MARTÍ [The marvelous voyages of Bishop Martí]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1957 6(23): 64-69. A brief biography of Dr. Mariano Martí (1721-1792), Bishop of Caracas from 1769 to 1792, together with a summary of his seven trips through Venezuela. Population tables for all towns visited and a map are included. Based on Martí's notes which were reprinted in 1928. H. Kantor

United States of America

2572. Coleman, Kenneth (Univ. of Georgia). RESTORED COLONIAL GEORGIA (1779-1782). Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(1): 1-20. Georgia was the only one of the areas under British control during the Revolutionary War in which all branches of colonial civil government were restored after British recapture. This experience met with little success because of the hostility of the Whig back country. C. F. Latour

2573. Goff, John H. (Emory Univ.). THE PATH TO OAKFUSKEE: UPPER TRADING ROUTE IN GEORGIA TO THE CREEK INDIANS. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(1): 1-36 and (2): 152-171. A geographical and historical discussion of an important Indian trading route in eastern Georgia during the 18th and early 19th centuries. C. F. Latour

2574. Hawes, Lilla M. (ed.). THE PAPERS OF LACHLAN MCLINTOSH, 1774-1799. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(1): 52-68, (2): 172-186, (3): 253-268, (4): 356-375, 1956 40(1): 65-88, and (2): 152-174. Presents various letters and papers from the personal records of a Georgia officer during and after the American Revolution. C. F. Latour

2575. Hecht, Arthur (U.S. National Archives). UNITED STATES-CANADIAN POSTAL RELATIONS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. New York History 1957 38(3): 233-256. Detailed discussion of the routes, methods of travel, rates and financial problems of the early postal system between New York and Canada, 1755-1798. Based on newly inventoried correspondence and postal records in the National Archives. A. B. Rollins

2576. Heffernan, John B. (Rear Admiral). THE INFLUENCE OF NAVAL AND MARITIME DEVELOPMENTS ON THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(3): 240-252. Discusses various events of naval significance in the 18th and early 19th centuries, which in some way affected the history and development of Georgia. C. F. Latour

2577. Jackson, Donald (Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana). WILLIAM EWING, AGRICULTURAL AGENT TO THE INDIANS. Agricultural History 1957 31(2): 3-7. Thomas Jefferson and the men about him believed that the problems of persuading the American Indian to live at peace with white men could be solved by teaching agriculture to him, because the Indian could thus sustain himself on a much smaller area of land. With this objective, William Ewing was sent as an agricultural agent to the Sauk and Fox nations along the upper Mississippi in 1805. His efforts were, however, unsuccessful. The Indians were already adept at raising corn, squash, pumpkins and other crops, and were not willing to give up hunting for livestock husbandry. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2578. Norton, Paul F. (U.S. Navy). JEFFERSON'S PLANS FOR MOTHBALLING THE FRIGATES. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(7): 737-741. Discusses Jefferson's idea of building covered dry docks for the frigates of the U.S. Navy, in order to keep them in good condition without too much expense. The actual plans were made by the architect Benjamin Latrobe. D. van Arkel

2579. Riley, Stephen T. DR. WILLIAM WHITING AND SHAYS' REBELLION. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1956 66(2): 119-166. Discusses the role that William Whiting, a physician and Justice of the Peace, played in this Massachusetts rebellion of 1786 which was mainly due to the economic depression immediately after the war. Whiting favored the debtors' cause because he feared another lawless period. Under the pseudonym Gracchus, he wrote a pamphlet in their defense. This was later judged to be a seditious libel. The text of this pamphlet and correspondence related to it are printed in full. D. van Arkel

2580. Thayer, Theodore (ed.) (Rutgers Univ.). NATHANIEL PENDLETON'S "SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE SEA COAST OF GEORGIA IN RESPECT TO AGRICULTURE,

SHIP-BUILDING, NAVIGATION, AND THE TIMBER TRADE." Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(1): 70-81. This account, written in 1796 by Pendleton, who settled in Georgia after the Revolutionary War, contains a precise description of the natural resources of the coastal region of Georgia. He mentions the quality of the soil and the crops which can most suitably be grown, and praises the quality of the timber, easily exploited because of the proximity of rivers. The account ends with an estimate of the amount of money that had to be invested for a rice, cotton or indigo plantation. D. van Arkel

2581. Tokushi, Yoshibumi (Kyōto Woman's College). SHIHOKEN YUETSU-SEI TO 1787-NEN NO KEMPO KAIGI [Judicial supremacy and the Constitutional Convention of 1787]. Seiyō-Shi-Gaku 1957 (34): 59-72. A commentary on and criticism of Beard's and Corwin's theories. The author argues that they misunderstood or minimized the role which Madison played in developing the idea of judicial review in the Convention, although they recognized Madison's great contribution to the making of the Constitution. H. Imai

2582. --. [FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1957 13(2) Numéro Spécial: Fraternité d'Armes Franco-Américaine: Cossé-Brissac, de

(Col.), LA FRANCE ET LA GUERRE DE L'INDEPENDANCE [France and the War of Independence], pp. 11-21. Montross, Lynn, FRANÇOIS-LOUIS DE FLEURY, FORT-MIFFLIN 1777, STONY-POINT 1779, pp. 21-29. Paul, Pierre, LES ANCESTRES ET LE BERCEAU DE LA FAYETTE [The ancestors and cradle of Lafayette], pp. 29-37. Fabre, Marc-André, LE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMTE D'ESTAING, pp. 37-43. des Cilleuls, Jean (Gen.), LE SERVICE DE L'INTENDANCE A L'ARMEE DE ROCHAMBEAU [Rochambeau's army commissariat service], pp. 43-62. Pinke, H., and Frederick P. Todd, L'INFLUENCE FRANÇAISE SUR LES PREMIERS UNIFORMES DES ETATS-UNIS [French influence on the first uniforms of the U.S.], pp. 62-68. Fabre, Marc-André, UNE MISSION FRANÇAISE AUX ETATS-UNIS POUR LE CENTENAIRE DE YORKTOWN [A French mission to the Yorktown centenary--1881], pp. 68-70. These seven articles on the American War of Independence pay tribute to French military, naval and economic assistance from 1777 to 1783, emphasizing the monetary sacrifices of the French Government and Rochambeau. Based on documents from the resources of the Archives of the Historical Service of the Army. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

See also: 3: 2294, 2413, 2813, 3126

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2450, 2802, 2804

2583. Barksdale, Richard K. THOMAS ARNOLD'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RACE. Phylon Quarterly 1957 18(2): 174-180. Concludes that this 19th century British historian was far in advance of his times in his liberal attitude toward racial status, despite his theory of "natural diversity" between the white man and the Negro. C. F. Latour

2584. Betti, P. Humbertus (O.F.M.). I FRATI MINORI AL CONCILIO VATICANO [The Friars Minor at the Vatican Council]. Antonianum 1957 32(1): 17-46, and (2): 203-260. A detailed report on the contribution of members of the author's Order to the preparation and holding of what he calls the greatest religious event of the 19th century. Although several amendments proposed by the Franciscans were not accepted by the general assembly, all members of the Order present voted in favor of the first "Constitution" (Dei Filius), which was directed against rationalism. Their influence on the second "Constitution" (Pastor aeternus), in which papal primacy and infallibility were proclaimed, was even greater: a group comprising a vast majority of the Franciscan members of the Council had on their own initiative handed in a motion in which they urged the definition of the papal prerogatives; when the dogma was defined, the twenty Franciscans present gave their wholehearted consent. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

2585. Bóbr-Tylingo, Stanisław. O NIEDOSZLYCH SOJUSZACH FRANCJI W 1863 ROKU [Abortive French alliances in 1863]. Teki Historyczne 1955 7: 87-102. Examines Italian, Danish, Swedish, Turkish, Persian and Rumanian offers of alliance with France against Russia at the time of the Polish revolution. The author concludes that these alliances were not completed because of Napoleon III's unwillingness to act without either Great Britain or Austria. Based mainly on unpublished documents in the archives of the French Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs, the British Foreign Office, Layard Papers in the British Museum and Russell Papers at the Public Records Office, London. J. Lewartowski

2586. Bock, Helmut (Leipzig). DIE ÖKONOMISCH-POLITISCHEN AUFFASSUNGEN HEINRICH HEINES IN DEN BRIEFEN AN DIE AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG VON 1840-1843 [Heinrich Heine's views on economics and politics in his letters to the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung, 1840-1843]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5 (4): 826-835. Heine was deeply influenced by the French and German republicans of the early 1830s, as well as by the followers of Saint-Simon, English Chartism in the 1840s, and scientific socialism. His "Lutetia" letters of the early 1840s to the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung reveal that he had developed beyond the ideological position of official Chartism and Saint-Simonianism. Although he never identified himself

with scientific socialism, his general views on economics and politics enabled him to appreciate fully the ideas and aims of Marx and Engels. Journal (H. Köditz)

2587. Boyer, Ferdinand. PIE IX A GAETE ET L'AMIRAL BAUDIN [Pius IX at Gaeta and Admiral Baudin]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 244-251. French policy in southern Italy in 1848 cannot be discussed without studying the role of Admiral Charles Baudin. After Pope Pius IX fled to Gaeta, Baudin visited him and advised him to leave Naples as soon as possible in order to avoid sharing the unpopularity of the Neapolitan king. Upon receiving instructions from his government, he offered the pontiff asylum in France, but the latter instead requested French assistance in re-establishing his temporal sovereignty. Baudin's attitude was that this was a matter for all Catholic powers to consider, and he suggested that a congress be called for this purpose. In the meantime, however, the French government, impelled by domestic politics and a fear of Austrian intervention in Italy, decided to send an expedition to Civitavecchia. Based on archival material.

Elisa A. Carrillo

2588. Brancion, Georges R. de. L'ATTAQUE ET LA PRISE DU MAMELON VERT [The attack and capture of the Green Hill]. Souvenir Napoléonien 1956 19(97): 2-3. Describes an episode of the siege of Sevastopol in 1855, in which one of the author's ancestors played a leading part.

H. Monteagle

2589. Case, Lynn M. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). ANTICIPATING THE DEATH OF PIUS IX IN 1861. Catholic Historical Review 1957 43(3): 309-323. A summary of Franco-Italian diplomatic moves and plans to influence the election of a future pope and the counter-measures that Pius IX apparently took. Based on materials in the French foreign ministry archives, Archives Nationales, British Public Record Office, and Austrian Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv.

Journal (J. T. Ellis)

2590. Cella, Sergio. I RAPPORTI TRA GLI IRREDENTI GIULIANI ED IL CLERO CATTOLICO [Relations between the Julian Irredentists and the Catholic clergy]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 263-269. In Venezia Giulia, as in the Trentino, relations between Italians and the clergy were complicated by the growth of nationalism, especially Slavic nationalism. Under the Concordat of 1855 the bishops of this region were nominated by the Habsburg emperor and took an oath of loyalty and obedience. Bishop Giorgio Dobrila advised Emperor Francis Joseph to pursue a pro-Slav policy. The increase in the number of Slav clergymen, as well as the pro-Austrian attitude of the clergy in general, engendered Italian hostility. After 1870 the Roman question accentuated the antagonism between the clergy and the Italian liberals, who in Istria represented the only national party.

Elisa A. Carrillo

2591. Chmaj, Ludwik. CZŁOWIEK I SPOŁECZEŃSTWO W POGLĄDACH N. G. CZERNYSZEWSKIEGO [Chernyshevsky's views on man and society]. *Myśl Filozoficzna* 1956 (2): 8-112. The problem of man's relation to society was of decisive importance for Chernyshevsky. In many of his writings on this problem, he expounded Feuerbach's materialist point of view, and in others he criticized contemporary forms of capitalism. Chernyshevsky's materialism was closely connected with socialist convictions. G. Tietz

2592. Ciravegna, Marino. L'ENIGMA DI SANT'ELENA [The enigma of St. Helena]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1956 40 (2): 478-488. Describes Napoleon's physical suffering during his last exile, and clarifies the mystery surrounding the causes of the Emperor's death. P. Pastorelli

2593. Duroselle, J. B. QUELQUES VUES NOUVELLES SUR LAMENNAIS A L'OCCASION DU CENTENAIRE DE SA MORT [New viewpoints on Lamennais on the occasion of the centenary of his death]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 322-328. Lamennais was not, as is commonly believed, the founder of the great Catholic movements of the 19th century; at the most he was only a prophet of Christian democracy and liberal Catholicism. His rejection of the Church was due not to injured pride, but rather to his conviction that the Pope had condemned his theory of the "common reason." Elisa A. Carrillo

2594. Fabela, Isidro. LA DOCTRINA MONROE Y LA SEGUNDA INTERVENCIÓN FRANCESA EN MÉXICO [The Monroe Doctrine and the second French intervention in Mexico]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(5): 201-214. Despite the wording of the Monroe Doctrine, the government of the United States did not oppose the French intervention in Mexico nor did it sell arms to the legal Mexican government. Myth has arisen that Mexico owes its liberty to the United States, but Mexico owes its liberty only to Benito Juárez and to Mexican liberals. H. Kantor

2595. Fabian, Bernhard (Marburg, Germany). DIE SO-GENANNT DEFINITIVE AUSGABE VON ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE'S "DEMOCRATIE EN AMÉRIQUE" [The so-called definitive edition of Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1955 37(3): 358-363. A adverse critique of Jakob Peter Mayer's edition of Tocqueville's *Démocratie en Amérique* (Paris: Gallimard, 1951). Because of the many inaccuracies and omissions in the translation and annotations in Mayer's edition, it fails to satisfy the need for a definitive edition of Tocqueville's work. R. Mueller

2596. Gentile, Panfilo. CHATEAUBRIAND POLITICO [Chateaubriand as politician]. *Studi Politici* 1957 4(1): 5-30. Revises Saint-Beuve's judgment of Chateaubriand's political personality, examining the activity of the latter among the ranks of the legitimists in the Restoration period and as French delegate at the Congress of Verona, Foreign Minister, and Ambassador to the Papal States. P. Pastorelli

2597. [Herrero de Collantes, Ignacio], Marqués de Aledo. COMUNICACIONES DE LOS EMBAJADORES ESPAÑOLES EN ROMA Y PARÍS EN OCASIÓN DE LA UNIDAD ITALIANA, 1860 [Communications from the Spanish ambassadors in Rome and Paris on the occasion of the unification of Italy, 1860]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* (Spain) 1956 138 (1): 33-39. Copy of three letters and two notes (belonging now to the author) sent by the ambassadors in Rome and Paris to the Spanish Minister of State, Saturnino Calderón y Collantes, on the position of the Papal States in 1860. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 17044)

2598. Hugon, Augusto Armand. CORRENTI EVANGELICHE TRA GLI ITALIANI IN ESILIO 1840-1860 [Evangelical currents among the Italians in exile, 1840-1860]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 217-224. Contents. The Anglo-Saxon Protestantism took a great interest in the developments of the Risorgimento period and hoped for the conversion of Italian Catholics to some form of Protestantism. Italians in exile in Malta, London and Geneva were encouraged to establish Reformed churches. These churches, however, failed to attract any substantial following either abroad or in Italy. No fusion took place between the Waldensian Church of Italy and the churches of the Italian exiles. Elisa A. Carrillo

2599. Kaufmann, Hans. ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DER WELT-ANSCHAUUNG HEINRICH HEINES IN DEN JAHREN 1840-1844 [On Heinrich Heine's ideological development in the years 1840-1844]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin* 1956/57 6(1): 59-70. Analyzes Heine's attitudes in the face of the growing revolutionary spirit in France and Germany and his relations with the young Karl Marx in Paris, and concludes that these formed the ideological basis for his *Deutschland, ein Wintermärchen*. C. F. Latour

2600. Kawasaki, Ichirō (Faculty of Law and Economics, Aichi Univ.). AHEN-SENSŌ TO PORUTOGARU NO CHURISU [The Opium War and Portuguese neutrality]. *Hōkei Ronshū* 1956 (17, 18, 19): 205-251. Portugal's traditional neutrality policy was reflected in the actions of its government office at Macao, China. However, as relations between England and the Manchu dynasty grew more strained because of the opium problem, both England and China questioned the legality of the neutral activities of Portugal at Macao. After the Opium War broke out, the position of Macao was an extremely delicate one because of the traffic of weapons and captives. The author analyzes the problem of neutrality and the legal position of Macao from the point of view of international law. Based on British diplomatic documents. Y. Saeki

2601. Maller, Sándor. MARX ÉS SZEMERE [Marx and Szemere]. *Századok* 1956 90(4-6): 667-708. Examines the relationship between Karl Marx and Bertalan Szemere, a prime minister of Hungary in 1849, as it was reflected primarily in their unpublished letters up to and including 1860. Their ten-year friendship ended with a complete rupture owing to many conflicting views. F. Wagner

2602. Merk, Frederick (Harvard Univ.). THE OREGON QUESTION IN THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON NEGOTIATIONS. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956 43(3): 379-404. Describes Anglo-American conflicts, chiefly over border and frontier issues, in the period between the War of Independence and the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Failure to reach complete agreement on the Oregon question during the treaty negotiations in 1842 was due to Ashburton's unfamiliarity with economic and geographical factors pertaining to the United States-Canadian border and to his inadequate awareness of the United States' need for a harbor on its northern Pacific coast. Also, the United States had exaggerated fears of British intervention in the Western hemisphere, chiefly in Mexico. The failure of both countries to reach a workable solution continued to burden Anglo-American relations during the era of westward expansion in the Polk administration. R. Mueller

2603. Olivar Bertrand, Rafael. LA VUELTA AL MUNDO DE LA FRAGATA "NUMANCIA". CARTAS CRUDAS, GORDAS Y CALADIZAS DE JOSE EMILIO PARDO DE FIGUEROA [The trip around the world by the frigate "Numancia." Crude, funny and lively letters by José Emilio Pardo de Figueroa]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1954 11: 197-283. Pardo de Figueroa was a Spanish navy lieutenant who liked to write and to keep diaries. The author has discovered fifteen letters of Pardo de Figueroa from the period 1865-1867, in the Museo Biblioteca Balaguer, in the city of Villanueva y Geltrú in Barcelona province. The lieutenant was then on the powerful battleship "Numancia" that circled the world and took part in the little Spanish-Peruvian-Chilean war of 1865. These letters, which are spicy, critical and of interesting style, are reproduced. C. W. Arnade

2604. Smolitsch, Igor. ZUR GESCHICHTE DER BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN DER RUSSISCHEN KIRCHE UND DEM ORTHODOXEN OSTEN [On the history of the relations between the Russian Church and the Orthodox East]. *Ostkirchliche Studien* 1956 5(1): 33-51, and (2): 89-136. Discusses the background of Russian relations with the Jerusalem Patriarchate from the Renaissance on. In 1833, the Patriarch of Jerusalem pleaded for the Czar's protection against Armenian missions which were thriving in Palestine under the tutelage of the Sultan. This plea gave the Russian government a pretext for more vigorous intervention in the Middle East, and Russian prestige there remained high even after the Crimean defeat had shaken it elsewhere. In the second half of the 19th century, the Russian mission's influence

extended into Syria through the providing of scientists for archaeological expeditions. The author concludes that although the mission was justified in seeking aid from the Czar, Russian assistance harmed rather than helped its religious program.
R. Mueller

2605. Unsigned. LETTRES INEDITES DE MADAME MARX ET DE SA FILLE JENNY [Unpublished letters of Frau Marx and her daughter Jenny]. *Pensée* 1957 (74): 69-88. Includes the text of eight letters by Frau Jenny Marx, written between 1862 and 1871, and four from her daughter Jenny, written between 1869 and 1870. Five of Frau Marx's letters are to Bertha Markheim, thanking her for gifts of money; two are to Dr. Ludwig Kugelmann, one thanking him for a gift, the other commenting on press coverage of the 1869 congress of the First International; and one is to Peter Imandt, denying rumors about Karl Marx's state of health and paying tribute to members of the Paris commune. Jenny's letters, all to Kugelmann, deal with current political issues: her views echo those of her father. Article to be continued J. Kuehl

2606. Valsecchi, F. NAPOLEONE III. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(2): 85-113. Reviews the career of Napoleon III, stressing the influence of his youth and early experiences in Italy and London, as well as his sense of destiny and his mesmerizing effect on contemporaries. The author argues the coherence of Napoleon's foreign policy, the goal of which was overthrow of the 1815 settlement, but points out that the encouragement of nationalism was incompatible with French predominance. "Far from being the Sphinx, Napoleon was the sorcerer's apprentice." His internal policy was based on genuine sympathy for the industrial masses coupled with complete political cynicism.
C. J. Lowe

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

See also: 2815

Africa

2607. Dupuy, Aimé (Univ. of Algiers). LA LUTTE ENTRE PRELATS ET GOUVERNEURS ALGERIENS DE 1830 A 1870 [The struggle between Algerian prelates and governors from 1830 to 1870]. *Revue Socialiste* 1956 (95): 237-247, and (96): 345-359. During the period from 1830 to 1870 there was frequent conflict between the French military and religious authorities in Algiers, climaxing in that between Cardinal Lavigerie and MacMahon. From the time of his arrival in Algiers in May 1867 until his death in 1892, Lavigerie fought for better understanding between the French and the Arabs.
H. Monteagle

2608. Jaenen, Cornelius J. BLONDEEL: BELGIAN'S ATTEMPT TO COLONIZE ETHIOPIA. *Negro History Bulletin* 1957 20(8): 183-186. Describes the attempt of Edward Blondeel van Cuelebroeck (1809-1872), Belgian Consul-General, to lay the groundwork for the creation of a Belgian trading post on the Red Sea. Despite Blondeel's extensive negotiations and explorations in Ethiopia (1840-1842), the only tangible result of his plan was an extensive report to the Belgian Foreign Office. This report was the main source for this article. L. Gara

Asia

See also: 2461, 2462, 2464

2609. Morita, Shirō. MEIJI-KI NI OKERU CHIHŌ GINKŌ NO TENKAI TO JINUSHI OYOBI SHOGYŌ SHIHON--NIIGATA-KEN DAI-SHI KOKURITSU GINKŌ O CHUSHIN NI [On the relations between the landlord system and the development of local banking during the Meiji era in Niigata Prefecture]. *Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū* 1957 9(2): 1-37. Investigates the growth of the landlord system in Niigata Prefecture, with emphasis on its relation to the development of commerce and industry, particularly banking. From the beginning, the Fourth National Bank was not an instrument of the landlords, although it had been established chiefly on the basis of their investments. Particularly owing to the development of the oil industry, and prompted by the contradictions of the landlord system which became obvious after 1900, the bank came to be an important factor in encouraging local industries. In the process, the Fourth National Bank expanded for the first time, affiliating minor banks in the areas under its control. Based on *Dai-Shi Ginkō Hachijūnen-Shi* [Eighty years' history of the Fourth Bank]

and *Niigata-ken Tōkei-Sho* [Statistical book of Niigata Prefecture]. K. Sugiyama

2610. Otsuki, Hiromu. CHISO KAISEI HANTAI UNDO--ECHIZEN JIYŪ MINKEN UNDO NO SEISEI [Struggle against revision of the land tax in the early Meiji period]. *Osaka Keidai Ronshū* 1957 18: 39-65. By means of an examination of the development of the struggle against revision of land tax in the district of Echizen, the author investigates the growth of the movement for democratic rights in this district. The struggle against revision of the land tax broke out in the 11th year of the Meiji era and reached a climax in the 13th year, when the farmers formed an independent fighting organization. The rich farmers, who had gained control of the village, formed their own confederation. At this stage, the struggle against revision of the land tax became closely entwined with the movement for a petition for the establishment of a diet.
K. Sugiyama

2611. Saeki, Tomi (Kyōto Univ.). SHIN-DAI WAINAN-EN HANRO NO SODATSU NI TSUITE [Conflicts on the markets for Huainan salt]. *Shirin* 1956 39(4): 265-284, and (5): 383-402. During the Manchu period, only salt produced in Huainan was allowed to be sold in the two provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. When the Yangtze River fell into the hands of the rebel army during the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion, the Huainan salt supply was cut off, and salt was imported from Szechwan. After the civil war the Manchu government intended to restore the original system, but agitation against it was started by merchants and laborers engaged in the Szechwan salt business and by the governor general of Hukuang who feared the decrease of Hupeh and Hunan war funds which were provided by the tax on Szechwan salt. On the other hand, merchants, laborers and government officials concerned with Huainan salt struggled desperately for the recovery of their market. The ensuing political strife and agitation, which lasted for more than twenty years, was one of the causes of the downfall of the Manchu dynasty. Y. Saeki

2612. Ting, Tse-liang. KUAN-YU 1857 NIEN YIN-TU TA CH'U-I CHUNG TI FUNG-CHIEN SHIH-LI HO CHE-TZ'U CH'U-I TI HSIIN-CHIH WEN-T'U [The feudal elements in the great uprising of 1857 in India and the character of the uprising]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1957 (5): 35-54. Corrects some of the views expressed in Rajan P. Dutt's *India To-day* on the Indian Mutiny of 1857, noting that the masses were the driving force of the uprising. Chen Tsu-lung

2613. Tinker, Hugh (London School of Oriental and African Studies, London Univ.). AFTER-THOUGHTS ON THE INDIAN MUTINY. *Eastern World* 1957 11(7): 18-20. The Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 was not an Indian war of independence. The area involved was relatively small; the number of persons (mostly military personnel), relatively few. During the revolt, good will continued between many Indians and Englishmen. From about 1827 to 1857 the government of India was pressing social and political reforms. The revolt put an end to these, to the detriment of present-day India. R. C. Delk

2614. Yagi, Haruo (Tōhoku Univ.). BAKUMATSU MEIJI ZENKI NI OKERU JINUSHISEI NO KEISEI KATEI NI KAN-SURU ICHI KŌSATSU [The growth of landlordism in Japan in the early years of the Meiji era]. *Keizai-gaku* 1956 42: 103-135. Using the village of Enzan in Iwate Prefecture as an example, studies the growth of landlordism and community change, and attempts to describe the actual condition of land economy in the early years of the Meiji era. Based on documents of the Takahashi family. K. Sugiyama

2615. Yagi, Haruo (Tōhoku Univ.). BAKUMATSU MEIJI SHONEN NI OKERU NŌSON SHŌ SHŌHIN SEISAN NO HAT-TEN [The development of the production of merchandise of lesser importance in the rural community in the later Shōgunate and the early Meiji eras]. *Rekishi Hyōron* 1957 (85): 37-50. Investigates the agrarian hierarchy among the spinners in the district of Suwa, and also the change in the structure of the rural community caused by the development of a commercial and industrial economy. The author criticizes the popular view that there was no important agrarian movement in the later Shōgunate and early Meiji eras in the district of Suwa. By the 10th year of the Meiji era, middle peasants had taken the place of wealthy peasants as the chief entrepreneurs in the spinning industry in this district. As a

result of the rise of the middle peasants, the class-conflict in the rural community gradually became acute. At the same time, a fierce antagonism developed between the whole sale dealers, who were wealthy peasants, and the brokers, who were middle peasants. Based on "an oral statement" from the ditchholders of the village of Imai presented to their feudal lord, and documents of the Takai family. K. Sugiyama

Australia

2616. McCulloch, S. C. (Rutgers Univ., New Jersey). DR. GEORGE GIPPS AND CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MACONOCHE: THE ATTEMPTED PENAL REFORMS AT NORFOLK ISLAND, 1840-44. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1957 7(28): 387-405. Maconochie endeavored to introduce humane treatment of convicts at Norfolk Island. Gipps, then governor of New South Wales, appointed Maconochie upon his recommendation, but completely misunderstood his humanitarian project and criticized it so harshly that the colonial secretary recalled Maconochie and rescinded his reforms. Meanwhile, Gipps visited Norfolk Island, perceived merit in Maconochie's ideas and practice, but gained this understanding too late to forestall Maconochie's recall. Maconochie's project never had a fair trial, but his principles were of lasting benefit in the subsequent treatment of convicts.

G. D. Bearce

2617. Main, J. M. (Univ. of Melbourne). MAKING CONSTITUTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA 1853-1854. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1957 7(8): 369-386. In establishing responsible government, New South Wales and Victoria wrote similar constitutions, but different social, political and economic circumstances obliged different constitutional provisions. Squatters in New South Wales dominated the colonial legislature and created a nominated upper house as a bulwark of squatters' rights. In Victoria, because of the gold fields, squatters were timid and unaggressive. Its constitution included an elective upper house and represented all interests, even the upstart gold fields, rather than squatters alone. Neither colony established democracy. In each, the franchise was based on property.

G. D. Bearce

Canada

2618. Careless, J. M. S. THE INDEPENDENT MEMBER DR. KENT REPORTS, 1853. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38(1): 41-51. Presents a long letter from George Brown, Independent Member of Parliament of the United Province of Canada from the far western constituency of Kent, to an influential constituent in Port Sarnia. It suggests, among other things, that Brown's real purpose was the reorganization of the Reform Party on the basis of what he held to be true Liberal principles, rather than the patching together of a new coalition.

C. F. Latour

2619. Hopwood, V. G. NEW LIGHT ON DAVID THOMPSON. Beaver 1957 Summer: 26-31. The author has unearthed the missing thirty pages from Thompson's Narrative which the original editor, J. B. Tyrell, was forced to omit. These pages tell of Thompson's first trip to the West, his first meeting with the Piegan war chief Kootenae Apache, and how Thompson lost the sight of his right eye. R. Winks

2620. Pease, William H. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York), and Jane H. Pease. OPPOSITION TO THE FOUNDED OF THE ELGIN SETTLEMENT. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38(3): 202-218. A case study of anti-Negro sentiment in Canada just prior to the American Civil War. The terms of anti-Negro sentiment detailed in this study establish the existence of a well-defined feeling in Canada against the Negro despite the legal safeguards which he enjoyed there. Although the Elgin Settlement (c. 1849-69) provided a home for nearly 1000 Negroes and demonstrated their abilities, it failed to attack the basic problem, that of integrating one social group with another. Based on regional newspapers, church records, government documents and the William King Papers in the Public Archives of Canada. Authors

2621. Sage, Walter N. (Univ. of British Columbia). SPOTLIGHT ON HBC. Beaver 1957 Summer: 9-13. An examination of the testimony, given before the British House of Commons' Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company in 1857, which may be compared with Lord Durham's report in

terms of its influence on Canadian government. The report made it apparent that the rule of the company would inevitably cease. R. Winks

2622. Shave, Harry (St. Paul's, Winnipeg). JOHN WEST, PEGUIS, AND P. RINDISBACHER. Beaver 1957 Summer: 14-19. Commentary on five newly discovered water colors of Indians and Eskimos by the Swiss artist, Peter Rindisbacher, relating to the Hudson's Bay Company's territory in the 1820s. Reproductions of the pictures are included. R. Winks

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

2623. Crawley, C. W. (Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge). JOHN CAPODISTRIAS AND THE GREEKS BEFORE 1821. Cambridge Historical Journal 1957 13(2): 162-182. Examines the Greco-Russian statesman's attitude before 1821 towards Greek nationalism and plans for revolt, noting particularly his relations with the Hetairai Philikè. The conservative foreign adviser of Alexander I, though disturbed by the Greek insurrection, disagreed with the Czar's policy of non-intervention and resigned from his service. Based on Capodistrias' autobiography and other sources. S. H. Zebel

2624. Unsigned. IZ GARAŠANINOVE PREPISKE [From Garašanin's correspondence]. Poruka 1955 (27): 6. Gives information on Garašanin's rôle in the recruitment of samovoljnik [volunteers] from the principality of Serbia and their dispatch to Voivodina, for the purpose of taking part in the 1848 insurrection of Austrian Serbs, led by Josip Jelačić and Stevan Kninčanin, against the Magyars. The article is based on a circular letter from Garašanin to district prefects, dated 29 May 1848; a letter from Prince Alexander Karađorđević to Garašanin, dated 2 April 1849, and Garašanin's reply of the same date. At the time Garašanin was minister of the interior. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 2471, 2632

2625. Bouvier, Jean. LE SYSTEME DE CREDIT ET L'EVOLUTION DES AFFAIRES DE 1815 A 1848 [Credit and business development from 1815 to 1848]. Pensée 1957 (72): 63-78. Continued from ibid. 1957 (71) [See abstract 3: 1515]. Describes the relations between private financial institutions and certain sectors of the French economy, such as railways, iron, and steel industries, and the state treasury. Local and regional banks were not able to command sufficient capital nor could they manipulate existing credit techniques with sufficient skill to finance more than purely local developments, with the result that Parisian or foreign banking houses came to control much of the economy. A number of contemporary financial concepts (such as billets à ordre and marché à terme) and institutions (such as société en commandite and banque départementale) are also discussed. J. Kuehl

2626. Caloro, Bonaventura. LA REGINA MARIA SOFIA [Queen Maria Sofia]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1957 34(390/391): 210-222. An appreciation of Maria Sofia of Wittelsbach, the last queen of Naples, who spent a life of exile in France as a patroness of the arts. Her interest in the famed Café Procope in Paris and in introducing Neapolitan customs to the French is stressed. A. F. Rolle

2627. D'Alessandro, Alessandro. LA REPUBBLICA ROMANA DEL 1849 E L'INTERVENTO FRANCESE [The Roman Republic of 1849 and the French intervention]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1957 41(2): 261-289. The internal changes in France in 1848-1849 were reflected in that country's foreign policy by the abandonment of the declarations of March 1848, which provided for support of the Italian republicans. The mission of Beltrami and Pescantini, who were charged with obtaining recognition of the Republic, was thus doomed to failure. The victory of the Right and the Catholic party in the 1849 elections in France finally led to the French decision to intervene in favor of the Papacy, thus upsetting Mazzini's plans. An appendix contains a report on all the unpublished documents on which the study is based. P. Pastorelli

2628. Dautry, Jean. CRISE ET DEPRESSION DE L'ECONOMIE FRANÇAISE DE 1848 A 1851 [The French economic

crisis and depression from 1846 to 1851]. *Pensée* 1957 (72): 127-133. Describes recent publications on this subject by French historians, especially those of Marxist persuasion.

J. Kuehl

2629. Franceschini, Emile. *LE MARECHAL VAILLANT. Souvenir Napoléonien* 1956 19(95): 3. Biography of Jean Baptiste Philibert Vaillant. Vaillant was born in 1790 in Dijon, studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, was made captain in 1812, lieutenant general in 1845, and was minister of war from 1854 to 1859. He died in 1872. H. Monteagle

2630. Gooch, G. P. *THE SECOND EMPIRE. Contemporary Review* 1957 191: I. LOUIS NAPOLEON, (1094): 82-87; II. SUNNY DAYS, (1095): 151-154; III. DECLINE AND FALL, (1096): 211-215; IV. and V. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, (1097): 283-286, and (1098): 338-342. The first three installments present a review of the career of Napoleon III, the first describing the years up to the establishment of the Empire, the second, the first decade of the Empire, and the third, the background of his fall and the last years of his life in exile. The fourth and fifth articles give a summary of Eugénie's role in the Second Empire. J. G. Gazley

2631. --. *LE CENTENAIRE DU PRINCE IMPERIAL* [The centenary of the imperial prince]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(112): Augustin-Thierry, A. UNE ENFANCE HEUREUSE [A happy childhood], pp. 213-223. Filon, Augustin, TUE PAR LES ZOULOUS [Killed by the Zulus], pp. 224-229. Aubry, Octave, LE MARTYRE D'UNE MERE [The martyrdom of a mother], pp. 230-233. Three articles on the centenary of the birth of Napoleon III's son. The first describes the life of the prince from his birth in 1856 to 1870, when the Empire collapsed. The second recalls his tragic death in South Africa in 1879, in a British colonial expedition, and tries to fix the responsibility for it. The third describes how the Empress Eugénie learned of his death and her pilgrimage to the tomb of her son in Natal a year later. H. Monteagle

GERMANY

See also: 2484, 2848

2632. Cameroh, Rondo E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). *SOME FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY, 1840-1870. Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(3): 281-321. A detailed discussion of the part that French capital and technical knowledge have played in the development of German industry. The author illustrates his contention that this role was considerable by analyzing the history of companies in the nonferrous metals industries and the steel industry, that were founded and originally directed by Frenchmen. French influence was also noticeable in banking and credit institutes: many German banks were organized on the pattern of the *Crédit Mobilier*. In the first half of the 19th century, France's position as the leading industrial country, particularly in scientific and technical knowledge, explained why French entrepreneurial activity penetrated Germany: the main purpose was to supply the French market. France lost its technical leadership in the seventies. The author ventures an explanation of this phenomenon, stressing that one of the causes was a lack of natural resources. The article contains much statistical evidence on the output of French-owned companies and the amount of money invested. An appendix contains a list of French firms in various branches of industry in Germany. D. van Arkel

2633. Grzybowski, Konstanty (Cracow). *O MIEJSCU NIEMIECKIEJ SZKOŁY HISTORYCZNEJ W ROZWOJU NAUKI PRAWA* [On the place of the German historical school in the development of the science of law]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1956 8(2): 337-342. A discussion of the article by K. Opalek and J. Wróblewski, "The German historical school of the theory of law," published in *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych*, Vol. 5 (1954) [See abstract 2: 2535]. These authors associated the German historical school of Savigny with the conservative feudal character of the Prussian State. Grzybowski also acknowledges the relation of this school to the Prussian social structure but stresses that the socio-political framework in Prussia in this period cannot be characterized as "feudal." The Prussia of Savigny's time was no longer entirely feudal: the epoch of industrial capitalism had begun, and it was for this Prussia that Savigny elaborated in 1849 the famous *Dreiklassenwahlrecht*. Thus the historical

school was merely an expression, in the field of legal theory, of the transition to capitalism in Prussia. G. Tietz

2634. Jofczyk, Jan (Warsaw). *O NIEKTÓRYCH FORMACH UZALEŻNIENIA ROBOTNIKÓW OD PRZEDSIĘBIORCY NA GÓRNYM ŚLĄSKU 1790-1870* [On some forms of dependence of workers on factory owners in Upper Silesia between 1790 and 1870]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1955 7(2): 203-254. Discusses some aspects of the legal situation of Silesian workers from the end of the 18th century to 1870. Their situation was most difficult under the early industrial-capitalist system because their direct dependence on the factory owners was a modern form of socio-economic serfdom. The forms of repression in the first part of this period were of a direct legal (serfdom) or economic (the closing of factories) nature. In the second half of the 19th century a new, hidden form developed: the workers became dependent not only on the factory owners, but also on the landed gentry who sold small plots of land to workers for the building of houses in the vicinity of factories. This double dependence made any class-conscious activity of the workers impossible. Only individual or sporadic acts were possible, but these were severely repressed by the governing classes. G. Tietz

2635. Kwiatek, Józef. *TOWARZYSTWO PEDAGOGICZNE POLSKIE* [Polish Pedagogical Society]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 561-580. This society was formed in 1849 in Poznań Province in anticipation of the likelihood of increased efforts at Germanization after the abortive revolution of 1848. Its main achievement was the publication of the periodical *Szkoła Polska* [Polish School]. Many provincial branches were established, and research studies, aiming at an improved elementary school curriculum in towns and villages, were initiated. However, interest in pedagogical subjects was not great, and in time waned, in spite of the efforts of one of the Society's founders, Ewaryst Eskowski. A. F. Dygmas

2636. Scott, D. F. S. *AN ENGLISH IMPRESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN IN THE YEAR 1823. Durham University Journal* 1955 47(2): 68-74. Analyzes a series of letters on Göttingen University life by an English student who is identified as Thomas James Arnold. He describes the matriculation ceremony and the obedience demanded of students by the Academic Senate, the libraries, the professors he met, and the methods of education. Duelling, though not as common in Göttingen as in most other German universities, was nevertheless a regular practice, in spite of the strict prohibition. *Burschenschaften* were practically nonexistent. D. van Arkel

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2487, 2491, 2621, 2624

2637. Beales, Derek. *IL RISORGIMENTO PROTESTANTE* [The Protestant Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 231-233. Deals with Protestant opinion in Great Britain and its role in the formation of the Italian policy of the government. The various Whig governments regarded the Papacy as the chief enemy of the liberal tradition. Protestantism was regarded as identifiable with liberalism, and was the strongest influence inducing the pro-Italian policy of the British government. The Kingdom of Sardinia was appreciated in England because of its anticlerical laws. After the events of 1859-60, English Protestants were hopeful of evangelizing Italy. Elisa A. Carrillo

2638. Bodenheimer, F. S. *CANON HENRY BAKER TRISTRAM OF DURHAM (1822-1906). Durham University Journal* 1957 49(3): 95-97. A short biographical note on Canon Henry Baker Tristram, a theologian and biologist. As a theologian, he had difficulties accepting Darwin's thesis, which as a biologist he readily accepted. He contributed immensely to the description of the fauna of Palestine. D. van Arkel

2639. Cahill, Gilbert A. (Harpur College). *THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION AND THE ANTI-MAYNOOTH AGITATION OF 1845. Catholic Historical Review* 1957/58 43(3): 273-308. A description of the role played by the Protestant Association in opposition to Sir Robert Peel's bill for a financial grant to Saint Patrick's College, Maynooth, and the consequent "No-Property" agitation that arose in England. Based mainly on British newspapers and magazines of the period.

Journal (J. T. Ellis)

2640. Hozumi, Shigeyuki (Tokyo Educational Univ.). 1820-NEN-DAI SHOTO NI OKERU IGIRISU NO "NÖGYO FUKYÖ" [On the agricultural depression in England, 1820-1822]. Tokyo Kyōiku-daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyo 1956 10: 1-25. Considers the effect of the agricultural depression of 1820-22 on Parliament. The gentry's loss of faith in the Tory government and the agitation of the "outs" led to the rapid co-ordination of the reform movement, which had been fragmentary up to then, and this was the immediate cause of the Reform Bill of 1832. Based on "The Report of the Agricultural Committee" printed in *The Annual Register*. H. Imai

2641. Pollard, Sidney (Univ. of Sheffield). REAL EARNINGS IN SHEFFIELD, 1851-1914. *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research* 1957 9(1): 54-62. Discusses the difficulties in constructing a meaningful cost of living index, especially with reference to a particular locality. In four detailed statistical tables, the author shows how an index can be calculated and concludes: "on the one hand, the period 1865-99 is shown to have been one of substantial improvements in the material standard of living of wage-earners in the Sheffield staple industries, while the period 1899-1914, and, probably, the period 1851-64 were years of stagnation; on the other hand, the broad secular progress was marred by fluctuations of considerable magnitude in real incomes throughout the whole of the period from 1851 to 1914." J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 2869

2642. Barta, István. A KORMÁNY PARASZTPOLITIKÁJA 1849-BEN [The government's peasant policy in 1849]. *Századok* 1956 90(1/2): 5-68. Continued from *ibid.* 1955 89(6) [See abstract 2: 1244]. An analysis of Hungary's political, economic and social conditions at the end of the 1848-49 uprising, showing that Károlyi Nagy, József Nagy, Pál Nyary and Lajos Kossuth were responsible for the government decree on villein socage. The Kossuth administration was too busy with the revolt against the Habsburgs to implement the decree to the satisfaction of the serfs, but great results were achieved by Commissioner József Nagy in Szatmár County. The international situation prevented the passage of a well-prepared law on the final solution of the problem of villein socage. Based chiefly on unpublished material. F. Wagner

2643. Cherestegiu, V. PREGĂTIREA SI OBIECTIVELE ADUNĂRII DE LA BLAJ DIN 3/15 MAI 1848 (II) [Preparation for and objectives of the convention of 3-15 May 1848 in Blaj. II]. *Studii* 1955 8(5/6): 41-74. Continued from *ibid.* 1954 7(4). In the first half of the 19th century, a Rumanian bourgeoisie developed in Transylvania, and, at the same time, the efforts by the Hungarians to Magyarize this area became more intensive. The progressives, George Bariț and Timotei Tipar fought against this latter trend with their pamphlets. They favored an understanding with the Hungarian revolutionaries against the Habsburg monarchy. Simon Bărnuț, who can be considered a Habsburg reactionary, opposed the idea of union with Hungary. The anti-unionists were able to prevail in 1848. I. Popinceanu

2644. Goláň, Karol. PRVÉ ROKY ROBOTNÍCKEHO HNUTIA NA SLOVENSKU (VZNIK ROBOTNÍCKEHO VZDELÁVACIEHO SPOĽKU NAPRED) [The first years of labor movement in Slovakia; the origin of "Forward," the Workers' Educational Society]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(2): 165-184. In the last decades of the 19th century, Bratislava, then heavily populated with Germans, became the first and most important center of workers' activities in Slovakia. In 1869, following the pattern of "Vorwärts," the workers' club in Graz, "Forward," the Workers' Educational Society of Bratislava was organized. Its activities are described in detail together with contemporary activities of Social Democracy, centering on the National Conference of Social Democrats of the Austro-Hungarian Empire held in Bratislava on 14 November 1869. Based on unpublished material. F. Wagner

2645. Hapák, Pavol. POSTAVENIE PROLETARIÁTU NA SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1848-1867 [The situation of the proletariat in Slovakia during the years 1848-1867]. *Historický Časopis* 1957 5(3): 315-334. Complains that up to now only certain aspects of the Slovakian workers' movement have been analyzed—primarily social life and class warfare. The author describes Slovakia's economic and social conditions,

labor relations, emigration and immigration, but concludes that further research may amend his present theses on the subject. Based chiefly on contemporary literature in the Hungarian language. F. Wagner

2646. Koř, Josef. PŘÍSPĚVEK K ROLNICKÉ OTÁZCE V ČECHÁCH V R. 1848 [Contribution to the agrarian question in Bohemia in 1848]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1957 5(1): 59-85. After reviewing Czech and Russian literature on the agrarian question, the author complains that an insufficient amount of relevant source material has been published. He investigates the main features of development in Czech villages between 1781 and 1848 and the state of agricultural production and considers the socage system to be the most important question. The author depicts the domestic and international situation on the eve of the 1848 revolution. Published material is used. Article to be continued.

F. Wagner

2647. Pölöskei, Ferenc. AZ 1868-as ALFÖLDI PARASZT-MOZGALOM [The 1868 peasant movement in the Alföld]. *Századok* 1956 90(4-6): 617-656. Since the days of Turkish rule, there has always been much deviation from the national pattern in the development of the so-called peasant towns of the Alföld. These towns had more independence in their local government than other Hungarian localities, and consequently became the centers of early revolutionary movements of the agrarian proletariat. Already in 1868, one year after the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, a widespread revolutionary movement had started under the leadership of János Asztalos. This movement, described in detail on the basis of unpublished documents, attacked the very existence of the Ausgleich and was a forerunner of the bourgeois-democratic and socialist revolutions in Hungary after World War II.

F. Wagner

2648. Tolnai, György. A PARASZTIPAR KIALAKULÁSA ÉS TÖKES IPARRÁ FEJLŐDESE MAGYARORSZÁGON (1842-1849) [The development of peasant industry and its conversion to capitalism in Hungary (1842-1849)]. *Századok* 1956 90(4-6): 709-735. A documentary study of Hungary's industrial development with emphasis on such village pursuits as carpet making, rope production, embroidery, pottery and food processing. The old theory that Hungary's so-called peasant industries enjoyed a unique position among those of Europe during the period of transition to capitalism has been refuted. Contemporary statistical data on Hungarian artisans' conditions are analyzed. Based on unpublished documents.

F. Wagner

2649. Vrbová, Pavla. KE VZNIKU A CHARAKTERU TAK ZVANÝCH DELNICKÝCH BESED V ŠEDESÁTÝCH LETECH 19. STOLETÍ V PRAZE [The origin and character of the so-called workers' circles in Prague during the 1860s]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1957 5(1): 108-136. On the eve of the capitalistic period, the metropolitan area of Prague became the center of the country's industrial development, chiefly in the machinery industry. The increase of manpower resulted in the formation of many workers' clubs (organized by industrial branches) to further education and provide charity, in the manner of contemporary bourgeois organizations. But the workers' organizations soon became centers of the labor movement, showing many signs of socialist activity. About 1870 greater unity of the various organizations allowed different workers' circles to celebrate jointly the feasts of Czech national figures, such as Jan Hus and Karel Havlíček. After the dissolution of the workers' circles, the printers became prominent in the Czech labor movement, thus marking a new era. Based chiefly on unpublished sources.

F. Wagner

2650. Young, Ian (Cambridge Univ.). THE RUSSIANS IN HUNGARY, 1849. *History Today* 1957 7(4): 237-242. A very brief summary of the Russian intervention in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848/49. W. M. Simon

ITALY

See also: 2627, 2637

2651. Barià, Alfredo. INCONTRI DI CATTOLICI NELL'EPOPEA GARIBALDINA [Catholic encounters during the Garibaldian epoch]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 225-230. Through an analysis of the works of

G. C. Abba and Angelo Golini, two writers of the Garibaldian era, portrays the Catholic reaction to Garibaldi. The author maintains that there were clergymen who favored Garibaldi's exploits and that the latter himself occasionally participated in the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic Church. The formation of the united Italian state was the work of men of all ideas and tendencies. Elisa A. Carrillo

2652. Berselli, Aldo. IL PROBLEMA DELLA LIBERTA RELIGIOSA NEL PENSIERO DI MARCO MINGHETTI [The problem of religious liberty in the thought of Marco Minghetti]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 234-243. Minghetti's eclectic thought reflected the change and fermentation which Italian culture was undergoing in the period of his formative years. Even his religious thought, which is expressed in twelve letters addressed to Professor Vincenzo Ferranti, was permeated by syncretism. Minghetti was a firm believer in freedom of religion and worship. Such freedom was in accordance with his concept of a Christianity devoid of dogma and reduced to the limits of reason. He believed that a concrete faith such as Catholicism produced intolerance. Elisa A. Carrillo

2653. Cafagna, Luciano. INTORNO AL "REVISIONISMO RISORGIMENTALE" [Concerning "Revisionism of the Risorgimento"]. Società 1956 12(6): 1015-1035. A Marxist analysis of possible revisions of past historical writing about the Italian Risorgimento. The author stresses certain "Socialistic" (Communist) interpretations that might be substituted for previous interpretations of Italy's 19th century history. Special attention is devoted to Antonio Gramsci's Il Risorgimento (Turin, 1949). A. F. Rolle

2654. Cardillo, Vincenzo. IL PROBLEMA POLITICO RELIGIOSO NEL PENSIERO DEL VESCOVO DI AGRIGENTO, MONS. DOMENICO MARIA GIUSEPPE LO JACONO, DURANTE LA RIVOLUZIONE SICILIANA DEL 1848-49 [The politico-religious problem in the thought of Msgr. Domenico Maria Giuseppe Lo Jacono, Bishop of Agrigento, during the Sicilian revolution of 1848-49]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 252-262. Bishop Lo Jacono, unlike many of his compatriots, was attached to the Bourbon dynasty of Naples. Believing in a strict alliance between the monarchy and religion, he attacked Mazzinian republican ideas. He was not, however, the blind reactionary that he appeared to be, for in attacking the materialism and liberalism of his day, he wished to preserve the human person, the family, la patria, and humanity in general. True liberty, Lo Jacono contended, came from God. Italian unity was not possible until politics were based on morality, and morality on the traditional religion. Elisa A. Carrillo

2655. Casoli, Giacomo Cremona. UN ILLUSTRE SICILIANO: IL PADRE GIOACCHINO VENTURA DA RAULICA [An illustrious Sicilian, Father Gioacchino Ventura da Raulica]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 293-298. Biography of a Sicilian priest and metaphysician. As an advisor to Pope Pius IX, Father da Raulica encouraged the policies pursued by that pontiff from 1846 to 1848. During the Sicilian revolt against Naples in 1848, Father da Raulica favored Sicilian independence and after the fiascos of 1848-49 went to France where he became a popular preacher. Elisa A. Carrillo

2656. Cerrito, Gino. LA QUESTIONE DELLA LIQUIDAZIONE DELL'ASSE ECCLESIASTICO IN SICILIA [The question of the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Sicily]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 270-283. Cites facts and figures to show that the speculators and wealthy landed proprietors were the chief beneficiaries from the confiscation of ecclesiastical lands in Sicily in the years following incorporation into the Kingdom of Italy. The small and the landless peasants profited little. Elisa A. Carrillo

2657. Cessi, Roberto. LA STORIA DEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO NEGLI ARCHIVI VIENNESI [The story of the Italian Risorgimento in the Viennese archives]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 284-286. The Vienna archives contain a wealth of material which illuminates both the military and diplomatic aspects of the Risorgimento. Elisa A. Carrillo

2658. Craglietto, Attilio. IL REGIONALISMO DI MARCO MINGHETTI LIBERALE DI DESTRA [The regionalism of

Marco Minghetti, liberal of the Left]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 288-292. Marco Minghetti, an advisor to Count Cavour, believed in administrative decentralization in local matters pertaining to public works, commerce, agriculture, education, health and cultural activities. Elisa A. Carrillo

2659. D'Alessandro, Alessandro. LE OCCUPAZIONI DI TERRE IN BASILICATA NEL 1848-1849 [The occupation of land in Basilicata in 1848-1849]. Società 1957 13(1): 95-101. A Marxist account, stressing the struggle for land as a major part of the Italian revolutionary spirit of 1848. The redistribution of land was closely connected with the upsetting of aristocracy, particularly of the wealthy land barons of the South in whose hands were concentrated vast tracts of untilled and fertile soil sorely needed by the peasant mass. A. F. Rolle

2660. De Giorgio, Domenico. LA PRIGIONIA DI GIOVANNI NICOTERA [The imprisonment of Giovanni Nicotera]. Historica 1956 9(1/2): 11-22, and (3): 78-86. Shows how the Sapri expedition, though defeated in the field, dealt a decisive blow to the Muratists, who represented, in the eyes of the united liberals, the greatest danger to unity and independence. The declarations issued by Nicotera in prison served to draw the attention of the Bourbon government to the activity of the Muratist party, without, however, compromising anyone other than the Muratist supporters outside the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. P. Pastorelli

2661. De Giorgio, Domenico. NICOTERA, MAZZINI E GARIBALDI NEL 1860 [Nicotera, Mazzini and Garibaldi in 1860]. Historica 1957 10(2): 49-62. Deals with the political vicissitudes of Nicotera after his liberation from prison. Garibaldi's offer to have Nicotera participate in his expedition as leader of a brigade placed the latter in the middle of the strife between the Mazzinian and liberal parties. P. Pastorelli

2662. Di Carlo, Eugenio. UNA POLEMICA SU ROMA CAPITALE (PERSIGNY-CORLEO) [A polemic on Rome as capital (Persigny-Corleo)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 318-321. In 1865 the Duke of Persigny, a member of the government of Napoleon III, published a work in which he denied the validity of the Italian claim to Rome, insisting that Rome belonged to the world. On the other hand, Persigny believed that Romans should be regarded as citizens of Italy, and the city as neutral territory. Refutation of these views was undertaken by Simone Corleo, a Sicilian professor and ex-deputy. Elisa A. Carrillo

2663. Di Nolfo, Ennio. LA PREPARAZIONE FINANZIARIA DELLA CAMPAGNA DEL 1849 [The financial preparation for the campaign of 1849]. Risorgimento 1957 9(2): 114-135. Describes the efforts of Finance Minister Ricci to obtain loans from the Rothschilds and the Banca di Torino in 1848-49. Piedmontese financiers, including Cavour, were unwilling to risk the ruin of state finances in a renewed campaign, but fear of revolution finally made them support it. The author emphasizes the influence of financial considerations on strategy. Based partly on Carte Ricci, in the Istituto Mazziniano, Genoa, and on letters of financial agents in Paris in Sezione I of the Archivio di Stato, Turin. C. J. Lowe

2664. Fario, Emilio. LA PARTECIPAZIONE DEL CLERO MONTANOVAI AI MOTI RIVOLUZIONARI DEL 1848 E ALLA CONGIURA DEL 1850 [The participation of the Mantuan clergy in the revolutionary movements of 1848 and in the conspiracy of 1850]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 329-332. The clergy of Lombardy and especially of Mantua was, in contrast to that of Venetia, sympathetic to the nationalist ideal. Mantuan clergymen participated in the revolutionary movements of 1848-49 and some were deeply implicated in the conspiracy of 1850. Elisa A. Carrillo

2665. Fasanari, Raffaele. UN'INCHIESTA DI CARLO MONTANARI SUI GESUITI DI VERONA PER INCARICO DI VINCENZO GIOBERTI [Carlo Montanari's investigation of the Jesuits of Verona on behalf of Vincenzo Gioberti]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(2): 333-338. During his work on Il Gesuita moderno (published in 1847), Gioberti requested Carlo Montanari to do research on the Jesuits in Verona. Montanari's report tended to minimize the role of this order in Verona, alleging that the influence of the Jesuits

had not notably increased since their arrival. Fasanari questions the conclusions of Montanari. Elisa A. Carrillo

2666. Gasparini, Luisa. GINO CAPPONI E ORTENSIA ALLART. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(1): 35-41. Deals with the relations of the French authoress Ortensia Allart with Italian patriots and men of letters during the Risorgimento. Her letters contain useful notes on some aspects of the lives of Capponi and Cattaneo. P. Pastorelli

2667. Greening, W. E. VERDI AND ITALIAN UNITY. *Contemporary Review* 1956 190(1090): 235-240. Many of Verdi's earlier operas in the 1840s were inspired by his devotion to the ideals of the Risorgimento. At first a republican, he became a strong supporter of Cavour and entered the Italian Parliament on Cavour's suggestion. As a native of Parma, he was influential when that principality joined Sardinia in 1859. He was frequently in trouble with the Austrian censors. J. G. Gazley

2668. Guichonnet, Paul. UNE VERSION NOUVELLE DE LA FORMATION DU PREMIER MINISTRE CAVOUR [A new interpretation of the formation of the first ministry of Cavour]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 339-345. Upon the resignation of Massimo D'Azeglio from the Piedmontese cabinet in October 1852, the attempt was made to replace him with a man who would be able to settle amicably the dispute with Rome concerning civil marriages. The papal representative in the negotiations was André Charvaz, Archbishop of Genoa, who would have preferred Cesare Balbo. However, he latter was passed over in favor of Count Cavour, who was relieved to possess more administrative ability. It was without enthusiasm that King Victor Emmanuel asked Count Cavour to form a ministry. Elisa A. Carrillo

2669. Macchia, Guglielmo. IL SEGRETARIO DI GINO CAPPONI: ALESSANDRO CARRARESI (1819-1902) [The secretary of Gino Capponi: Alessandro Carraresi, 1819-1902]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1956 40(2): 298-315. Deals with Carraresi's work as secretary to Capponi and, after the latter's death, as curator of the Capponian archives. The author reports on two unpublished works of Carraresi, "l'Autobiografia" and "Appunti a guisa di Commentari sulla vita di G. Capponi," and describes those few passages of value for a study of Capponi's life. P. Pastorelli

2670. Morelli, Emilia. INTORNO AL MOTO DEL 6 FEBBRAIO 1853 [Concerning the movement of 6 February 1853]. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(1): 42-48. Examines the part Mazzini played in the insurrection in Milan in 1853. Its failure was due to the fact that the middle class -- reluctant to commit itself to a hopeless undertaking -- did not participate, while Austrian repression raged. P. Pastorelli

2671. Ricciardi, Giuseppe. LA SOPPRESSIONE E LA RESTAUZIONE DELLA NUNZIATURA DI TORINO (1753-1839) [The suppression and restoration of the Turin nunciature (1753-1839)]. *Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia* 1956 10(3): 396-436. Reveals that the principal reason for the suppression of the Turin nunciature in 1753 was the fight of the administration against the nuncio's jurisdiction. Its reopening in 1839, the work of Count Solaro della Margarita, was unfavorably received by the former opponents, who succeeded in having the jurisdiction of the nuncio considerably limited. Based on unpublished documents of the Archivio Segreto Vaticano. P. Pastorelli

2672. Salvatorelli, Luigi. IL PROBLEMA RELIGIOSO NEL RISORGIMENTO [The religious problem during the Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(2): 193-216. A discussion of the clash and interaction of ideas between the founders of the Risorgimento and the official representatives of the Roman Catholic Church. A laic culture became triumphant in Italy in the second half of the 18th century, but did not clash, at least directly, with theological orthodoxy. A jurisdictional dispute existed between the civil government and the Roman curia, but not between the government and Roman Catholicism as a whole. The 18th century contributed to the revolutionary period a "religious laicism" which extolled a "non-papal Catholicism." Nevertheless, neo-Guelphic ideas became current and the formation of the kingdom of Italy had many adherents among the Italian clergy. Cavour's formula of a "free church in a free state" was the best solution of the Church-State problem. Elisa A. Carrillo

2673. Ventura, Angelo. LA FORMAZIONE INTELLETTUALE DI DANIELE MANIN [The intellectual formation of Daniele Manin]. *Risorgimento* 1957 9(1): 1-21. Examines the spiritual and intellectual environment in which Manin (1804-1857) grew up. The culture of the Enlightenment had a profound influence on the formation of the character of Manin, who, by nature positive and practical, was impelled towards a positivistic materialism. Based on his own writings and correspondence. P. Pastorelli

POLAND

See also: 2635, 2880

2674. Chojnacki, Władysław. WOJCIECH KĘTRZYŃSKI A WIELKOPOLSKA [Wojciech Kętrzyński and Greater Poland]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 367-379. Following his imprisonment by the Prussian authorities for his activity on behalf of the Polish insurgents in 1863, Kętrzyński finished his studies in 1866 and began, with a dissertation on medieval history, a distinguished scholarly career. After preparing the *Acta Tomiciana* (papers of the 16th century Polish Chancellor, J. Tomicki) for publication, he left Poznań because Działyński was dissatisfied with his work on this collection. Kętrzyński finally found work in the Ossolineum Library in Lvov. Under his influence, a secret Polish committee for aid to the Masurians was founded in 1881-82 in Poznań. G. Tietz

2675. Daszkiewicz, Wiesław (Poznań). KODEKS KARNY DLA GWARDII NARODOWEJ WARSZAWSKIEJ JAKO DOKUMENT POLSKIEJ POSTĘPOWEJ MYŚLI PRAWNICZEJ XIX W. [The penal code of the Warsaw National Guard as a document illustrating Polish progressive legal thought of the 19th century]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1956 8(2): 297-308. After the creation of the Kingdom of Poland in 1815, the Polish regular army used the French penal code. The National Guard, created upon the outbreak of the 1830 revolution, required a different kind of penal code because it was a citizens' militia rather than a regular army. The Guard had a pronounced bourgeois character and was a counter-revolutionary organization in the service of the conservative and reactionary classes. In at least one respect, however, the National Guard was revolutionary: its penal code was very progressive, particularly with respect to procedure for investigation of crime and court organization, which was based on the participation of jurors, as in the French model of 1791. G. Tietz

2676. Knapowska, Wiesława. KSAWERY LISKE O ŚRODOWISKU NAUKOWYM POZNAŃSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA PRZYJACIÓŁ NAUK [Ksawery Liske on the scholarly atmosphere of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 353-365. Ksawery Liske, a noted Lvov historian in the second half of the 19th century, emphasized, from the beginning of his scholarly career, the necessity for eliminating all ideological motives in the investigation of the Polish past. Consequently, he found himself in opposition to the Cracow school. Liske admired the general activity of the Poznań Society of Friends of Sciences and the publication of *Acta Tomiciana* by the Działyński brothers, but he severely criticized the work of certain Poznań historians. G. Tietz

2677. Kowalska, Stefania. BUDŻET RODZINY ROBOTNICZEJ ZAKŁADÓW ŻELAZNYCH W BRODACH IN 1865 [Budget of a worker's family from the iron works in Brody in 1865]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(3): 100-105. Publishes a memorandum of the workers from Brody (now Kielce Voivodship), complaining to the Russian authorities that their wages had been cut twice since 1854 and were quite insufficient. The memorandum describes the hard conditions of workers, and, in support, in the appendix lists the unavoidable expenditures of a worker's family. The editorial comment contains printed data collected by the Russian authorities, giving in detail the wages in the Brody factory, showing that, as was claimed by the workers, minimum expenses greatly exceeded their income. A. F. Dygnas

2678. Kowecka, E. ZAGADNIENIE UPRAWY ROŚLIN FARBIAKICH W POLSCE W PIERSWSZEJ POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [Growing dye-yielding plants in Poland in the first half of the 19th century]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1957 5(1): 50-66. The development of textile manufacture in Poland caused considerable interest in dye-yielding plants. Among the plants suitable for mass production were madder (*Rubia tinctorum*), *Isatis tinctoria* and *Carthamus tinctorius*.

Numerous attempts were made to find new dyer's-weeds but without success. J. Topolski

2679. Lewandowski, Władysław (Toruń). KODEKS KARNY DLA GWARDII NARODOWEJ WARSZAWSKIEJ [Penal code of the Warsaw National Guard]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1956 8(2): 269-295. With the outbreak of the Polish revolution in 1830, the National Guard was created in Warsaw in order to maintain the security of life and property in the capital. The leading conservatives considered the term Gwardia Narodowa [National Guard] too revolutionary, and the authorities promptly changed it to Straż Bezpieczeństwa [Security Guard]. This change existed in the official decree; in practice, the term Gwardia Narodowa continued to be used because of its revolutionary associations. The penal code, published from a manuscript copy of the original, is compared with the only existing printed copy, now in possession of the Jagellonian Library in Cracow. G. Tietz

2680. Rostocki, Władysław (Warsaw). ELEMENTY POSTĘPOWE W IDEOLOGII POLITYCZNEJ I W USTROJU POWSTANIA LISTOPADOWEGO [Progressive elements in the political ideology and socio-political structure of the November insurrection]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1955 7(2): 163-200. There were two main groups in the Polish national upheaval of 1830/31: the urban intellectuals, who sympathized with the masses, and the upper classes, who wanted to circumscribe the aims of the insurrection and prevent a social revolution. The author also gives attention to the so-called Kalisz group (liberal nobility). The Patriotic Society was the center of radical political ideas, but its program of action developed only under the pressure of events. Although the society advocated Poland's independence and the necessity of social change as prerequisites of a large national movement, these goals were not equivalent to a precise program of social revolution. The liquidation of serfdom was not clearly enough outlined; the society disapproved of the constitution of 1815, but was unable to elaborate a more adequate program of its own, and there was a tragic division on the question of the form of government (monarchy or republic). Only the approaching end of the insurrection encouraged more radical conceptions. The author concludes that the conservatives and reactionaries in the government hampered any clarification of more progressive ideas. G. Tietz

2681. Śliwowski, Jerzy (Lublin). KARA POZBAWIENIA WOLNOŚCI W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM I PRÓBA REFORMY JEJ WYKONANIA [The punishment of imprisonment in the Polish Kingdom and suggestions about its reform]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1956 8(2): 9-72. The development of the semi-independent Kingdom of Poland, created by the Congress of Vienna in personal union with Russia, made necessary a revision of its penal code, especially in relation to punishments involving the loss of liberty, and the introduction of more modern methods in the penitentiaries. The promoter of these reforms was Count Skarbek and his opponent was Ksawery Potocki, one of the principal authors of the penal code. Although Mostowski, Minister of the Interior, favored Skarbek's suggestions, the Council of State rejected them in 1830. Nonetheless, this project was of great importance in the history of Polish penitentiary organization because it was liberal, humanitarian and progressive. G. Tietz

2682. Śreniowski, Stanisław. ZNACZENIE PRZEDNÓWKI W EKONOMICZNE PRZEDUWŁASZCZENIOWEJ (KRÓLESTWO POLSKIE W POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU) [The spring food shortage among the peasants as an economic factor in the last years before the abolition of serfdom (Polish Kingdom in the middle of the 19th century)]. Przegląd Historyczny 1957 48(3): 525-551. Analyzing various official reports from several archives, the author concludes that in the 1850s, a lack of grain and potatoes, both for consumption and planting, was a recurring and nationwide phenomenon. To save peasants from starvation, the government was forced to give them subsidies, while private owners advanced loans to their peasants, to be repaid by future work on the estates. This seasonal famine, in addition to the normal socage, assured the existence of a constant cheap labor force for the landlords. A. F. Dygnas

2683. Szykarski, Władimir (Bonn). ADAM MICKIEWICZ 1798 BIS 1855. Ostkirchliche Studien 1956 5(1): 65-66. A sympathetic biographic summary of Adam Mickiewicz, com-

memorating the centenary of his death. Szykarski discusses in some detail the connection between Mickiewicz' lyric poetry and the political views of his later years. R. Mueller

2684. Temkin, Hanna. SOCJALIZM UTOPIJNY GROMAD LUDU POLSKIEGO (1835-1846) [Utopian socialism of the "Gromady Ludu Polskiego" (1835-1846)]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1956 (1): 58-84. Essay on the doctrine of the first Polish socialist organization, the Gromady Ludu Polskiego. Formed in England under the influence of Babeuf and Buonarrotti, it was one of the Utopian socialist organizations with a consistent antifederal program, emphasizing the problem of peasants' rights. G. Tietz

2685. Żychowski, Marian. OSADNICTWO ROLNICZE KOLONISTÓW NIEMIECKICH W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM W LATACH TRZYDZIESTYCH-SZESZCZDZIESIĄTYCH XIX W. [German agricultural colonization in the Polish Kingdom, 1830s to 1860s]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(3): 44-78. Analyzes the immigration of peasants who, owing to the "regulation" in connection with the abolition of serfdom in Prussia, found it more profitable to settle in the Congress Kingdom. This movement had already begun in 1807 in the period of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. In the beginning government estates drew the majority of settlers; later, private estates took the lead. Generally speaking, settlers had more land, more cattle, greater amount of ready cash, and, on the whole, a higher proportion of rich peasantry than had the local peasants. Numerous statistical tables and data in the text illustrate the numerical strength and distribution of the settlers. Based on records from the Archiwum Głowne Akt Dawnych [Central Archives of Old Records] in Warsaw. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

2686. García, Flavio A. LAS CORTES DE LISBOA Y LA PROVINCIA CISPLATINA [The Cortes of Lisbon and the Cisplatine Province]. Boletín Histórico (Uruguay) 1956 (68): 33-64, and (69): 91-129. Gives in Spanish translation the texts of the meetings held by the Cortes of Lisbon between 7 July 1821 and 2 May 1822, which dealt with the illegal invasions of the Banda Oriental by the Portuguese. Based on documents from the Torre de Tombo and the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon. Rocio Caracul Moyano (IHE 17718)

RUSSIA

See also: 2623, 2650

2687. Jacuński, W. POLSKI INŻYNIER HUTNIK W ZAKŁADACH LUGAŃSKICH ZAGŁĘBIA DŃECKIEGO W LATACH 30 XIX W. [Polish foundry engineer in Lugansk Works of the Donets Basin in the 1830s]. Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1957 5(1): 72-75. Describes the activity of a Polish foundry engineer, J. Madejski. J. Topolski

2688. Novikova, N. N. KOMITET "VELIKORUSSA" I BOR'BA ZA SOZDANIE REVOLUTSIONNOI ORGANIZATSII V EPOKHU PADENIIA KREPOSTNOGO PRAVA [The committee Velikoruss and the struggle for the creation of a revolutionary organization in the period of Emancipation]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (5): 132-142. Summarizes the main points of the ideology and political activities of the committee Velikoruss, which issued the first revolutionary "periodical" in 1861. In its ideology and program it was close to Chernyshevsky, though its appeal was directed at the intelligentsia. As Lenin noted, it was the first revolutionary organization and publication and not a weak manifestation of liberal sympathies and hopes. Based on unpublished archival materials. M. Raëff

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

2689. Møller, Erik. C. TH. SØRENSENS UDDRAG AF DE MONRAD-ALLEN'SKE OPTEGNELSER [C. Th. Sørensen's selections from the Monrad-Allen notes]. Historisk Tidsskrift (Denmark) 1956 5(1/2): 110-144. Memoir, written by C. F. Allen on D. G. Monrad's conversations with him, which the military historian C. Th. Sørensen copied and then returned. Monrad ordered his papers burned after his death and Sørensen's copy is thus the only record. The memoir concerns the ministerial crisis in 1863 and the formation of the Monrad ministry; the attitudes of King Christian IX and Monrad on

withdrawal from the Danevirke fortifications during the war with Prussia and Austria; and Monrad's view of troubles in Copenhagen and the dismissal of the Danish commander-in-chief, Julius de Meza. The materials are fragmentary and contain little new information; the most useful are the notes on the creation of the Monrad ministry. R. E. Lindgren

2690. Steen, Sverre (Oslo Univ.). GREV WEDEL OG FORTINGSOPPLØSNINGEN I 1836 [Count Wedel and the dissolution of the Storting in 1836]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1957 38(1): 1-20. The basis of this article is an unpublished letter from Count Herman Wedel Jarlsberg in London to an unknown recipient in Stockholm (most likely Count Severin Løvenskiold) which casts light on the dissolution of the Storting in 1836. Halvdan Koht and Wilhelm Keilhau hold that the dissolution was part of a power struggle between King Charles XIV and the Storting, but Sverre Steen indicates that the crisis was more complex. Neither Løvenskiold nor Wedel were in sympathy with the ministry of Jonas Collett, and Wedel had indications that he might be given the post of patron [governor general]. The King hoped for alterations in Norwegian affairs which could be managed with the Storting adjourned, but Collett had to be dismissed and Wedel appointed during the adjournment. Other issues and problems add to the complications and rectify the older interpretations of more nationalistic hue. R. E. Lindgren

2691. Svare, Bjarne. PENGESPØRSMÅLET PÅ STORTINGET I 1818 [The currency question in the Storting in 1818]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1957 38(3): 201-215. Criticism of the Storting's policy in 1818 was a continuation of the argument within Storting committees and debates on whether to follow a deflationary or inflationary policy. The main support for inflation was found among businessmen and larger farmers who were being adversely affected by the post-Napoleonic depression. Most smaller farmers were not greatly interested. Within the Storting, the Lagting favored deflation and the Odelsting inflation, with the final result being a vote for deflation. Economically, the argument revolved around the use of silver and the proportion of silver to the paper money being circulated. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

See also: 2510, 2731

2692. Coll, José M[aria] (O.P.). INTERESANTE DOCUMENTO COETANEO SOBRE LA EXCLAUSTRACION DEL 835 EN GERONA [Interesting contemporary document on the secularization of 1835 in Gerona]. *Anales del Instituto de Estudios Gerundenses* (Spain) 1954[1956] 9: 265-269. Copy of a document (property of the author), preceded by a commentary, on the secularization of 1835 in the convent of Santo Domingo de Gerona. E. Asensio Salvadó (IHE 17050)

2693. Escobar García, Francisco (Pbro.). SEMBLANZA DE DONOSO CORTÉS [Portrait of Donoso Cortés]. *Revista de Estudios Extremeños* (Spain) 1953[1956] 9(1-4): 175-250. Study of the philosophy of Donoso Cortés (1809-1853): the evolution of his political thought from a progressive liberal to conservative and finally religious position, and his desire for social reform. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 17055)

2694. García Sainz de Baranda, Julián. UN ILUSTRE MARINO BURGALÉS. D. FRANCISCO PASCUAL DE HOYOS SARAVIEDRA [A famous sailor from Burgos. Don Francisco Pascual de Hoyos Saraviedra]. *Boletín de la Institución Fernán González* (Spain) 1954/55 11(128): 261-266. Notes on the naval, political and scholarly career of Don Francisco Pascual de Hoyos Saraviedra (1786-1854), an advocate of promotion of the Spanish navy. J. Roig Obiol (IHE 7539)

2695. Jiménez de Gregorio, Fernando. UN GUERRILLERO MANCHEGO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA: MANUEL ADAME EL LOCHO [A guerrilla of La Mancha in the war of independence: Manuel Adame (Redbeard)]. *Cuadernos de Estudios Manchegos* (Spain) 1954/55 7: 25-26. Biographical notes on Manuel Adame, who was successively guerrilla, antiliberal, Carlist and exile in London after the Convention of Vergara. Based on his private papers in the Archivo Militar de Segovia. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 17035)

2696. Larrayoz Zarranz, Javier (Pbro.). LA SEGUNDA GUERRA CARLISTA EN NAVARRA. 1848-1849 [The second

Carlist war in Navarre. 1848-1849]. *Príncipe de Viana* (Spain) 1956 17(63): 167-197. Discusses the military maneuvers of various Navarre bands, which pronounced themselves in favor of the Count of Montemolín, Charles VI. This Carlist uprising failed chiefly because of lack of arms. Copies of manifestoes from Montemolín and his general-in-chief Joaquín de Elío, as well as a report of captured rebels who were deported overseas, are included. Based on documents of the Carlist captain Ramón Leoz y Reta and from the author's private archive. J. Mercader Ribá (IHE 17043)

2697. Muñoz de San Pedro, Miguel. LA ESPOSA DE DONOSO CORTÉS. (LOS GARCÍA-CARRASCO family). *Revista de Estudios Extremeños* (Spain) 1953[1956] 9(1-4): 375-449. Notes on the wife of Donoso Cortés, Teresa García-Carrasco y Gómez Bentéz, together with the history of her family, which played a prominent role in the political life of 19th century Spain. Her father, José García-Carrasco, who traced his ancestry back to the 14th century in the provinces of Logroño and Valladolid, settled in Extremadura and organized an extensive network of wool and banking businesses with agents in various parts of Europe. One of the sons, Juan José, Count of Santa Olalla, was minister of finance in the government of González Bravo (1843-1844) and founded the Bank of Isabel II in 1844. Rosa Ortega Canadell (IHE 17046)

2698. Soca, Juan. EL CABALLERO EGABRENSE [The gentleman of Cabra]. *Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba de Ciencias, Bellas Letras y Nobles Artes* (Spain) 1955 26(72): 138-139. Reprint of an article published in the Seville newspaper ABC, giving a short profile of Juan Valera (1824-1905). E. Asensio Salvadó (IHE 17091)

Latin America

See also: 2513, 2514, 2523, 2524, 2527, 2531, 2535, 2538, 2539, 2542, 2543, 2550, 2562, 2686

2699. Arnade, Charles W. (Florida State Univ.). UNA FIGURA MEDIOCRE EN EL MOTIN DEL 18 DE ABRIL DE 1828 [A mediocre figure in the mutiny of 18 April 1828]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre"* (Bolivia) 1954 45(441): 74-100. Discusses the role of Juan Antonio Acebey, a discharged postmaster of Chuquisaca, in the revolution that overthrew the presidency of Marshal Sucre. Acebey was named Prefect of Chuquisaca by the revolutionaries, but he was only a "front" for more powerful leaders behind the scenes, such as Casimiro Olafeta and others. Author

2700. Beltrán Martínez, Román. MANUEL DE LA PEÑA Y PEÑA. *Boletín Bibliográfico [de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público]* (Mexico) 1956 (55): 1 and 6. Short biography of the Mexican lawyer and politician Peña y Peña (1789-1850), emphasizing his public activity during and after the struggle for independence. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17705)

2701. Canter, Juan. SAN MARTÍN, CARNE DOLIENTE [San Martín, sick in body]. *Revista de Educación* (Argentina) 1956 1(1): 38-70. A commentary on the numerous illnesses suffered by General San Martín. Bibliographical notes are included. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17664)

2702. Chissold, Stephen (Formerly British Council Representative in Chile). THE O'HIGGINS OF CHILE. *History Today* 1957 7(6): 396-403. A brief account of the careers of Ambrosio O'Higgins, Viceroy of Spanish Peru in the late 18th century, and his son, Bernardo O'Higgins, the father of Chilean independence. The author devotes most of his attention to Bernardo O'Higgins and his struggle to free Chile from Spain in the years 1813-1823. E. D. Johnson

2703. De la Cueva, Mario. REFLEXIONES EN TORNO AL LIBERALISMO MEXICANO [Reflections about Mexican liberalism]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(5): 184-200. An extended review and summary of the book *El Liberalismo Mexicano, Los Orígenes* by Jesús Reyes Heróles, with remarks by De la Cueva on the origins of liberalism in Mexico. H. Kantor

2704. Escala, Víctor Hugo. OLMEDO Y LAS DOS BANDERAS [Olmedo and the two standards]. *Raza* (Venezuela) 1955 23(14): [30]. Commentary on the political participation of the Ecuadorian poet José Joaquín de Olmedo

in the patriotic rising of Guayaquil in 1820.

Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17696)

2705. Espinoza Bravo, Clodoaldo Alberto. CONTRASTE DE SAN MARTIN Y BOLIVAR [Contrast between San Martin and Bolivar]. *Nueva Democracia* (USA) 1955 35(1): 28-30. Comments on the personalities of these two leaders--one a strategist, the other a liberator--whose aims, the liberation of Peru and the affirmation of South American independence, nevertheless eventually coincided at the meeting in Guayaquil. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 7866)

2706. Forero, Manuel José. UN EPISODIO DEL LIBERADOR EN BUCARAMANGA [An incident concerning the Liberator in Bucaramanga]. *Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana* (Colombia) 1955 (49): [31-33]. An anecdote showing the respect felt by the people for Bolívar, as displayed on the occasion of his visit to this city in 1828.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 8893)

2707. Gandía, Enrique de. SAN MARTIN Y EL PUEBLO [San Martín and the people]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 121-127. Essay which discards the idea of San Martín as a demagogue, showing him, in the light of the political conditions of his age, as a fervent partisan of despotic government.

Carmen Bâncora Caffero (IHE 17660)

2708. Gantier, Joaquín (President, Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre"). LA CONDUCTA DE SUCRE Y OLANETA EN EL DESENLACE DEL MOTIN DEL 18 DE ABRIL DE 1828 [The conduct of Sucre and Olafeta in the outcome of the mutiny of 18 April 1828]. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre"* (Bolivia) 1954 45(441): 65-73. The unscrupulous Casimiro Olafeta was the leader of the opposition in the revolution of 18 April 1828, which succeeded in ousting Marshal Sucre from the Bolivian presidency. The author studies the opposing personality traits of the two leaders, Sucre and Olafeta, and pictures the latter as a complex figure with dishonest tendencies. C. W. Arnade

2709. García Chuecos, Héctor. DOS CENTURIAS PROCERAS [Two important centuries]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 113-119. Short biographies, to commemorate the centenary of the deaths of the Venezuelan politician Diego Urbaneja (1780-1856) and his compatriot, the mathematician Juan Manuel Gáliz (1803-1856). A copy of a letter in the Archivo General de la Nación from the latter to Bolívar asking for admission into the National Guild of Engineers is included.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17723)

2710. Gilmore, N. Ray. THE CONDITION OF THE POOR IN MEXICO, 1834. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(2): 213-226.

Publishes and comments on a document from the British Public Records Office. The British government circularized its various foreign missions in 1835 to ascertain the condition of the poor in other countries. The document consists of a series of questions and answers relating to such groups as vagrants, destitute able-bodied persons, those impotent through age, the sick, children (illegitimate, orphans, cripples, idiots) and laborers. R. B. McCornack

2711. Kuprešanin, Veljko. TEKSAŠKI AMBASADOR [Ambassador from Texas]. *Borba* 1956 26-31 December, and 1957 1/3-6 January. Ten articles on George Ribar (Fisher), the companion of the American traveler and author John Lloyd Stephens in Yucatan, Mexico, in 1842. Ribar was a Texan of Serbian origin (his real name was Djordje Jovanović) who went to Yucatan in 1822. Installment 10 (6 January) contains some Serbian material, based on two articles which appeared in 1844 in *Danica Ilirska* (Zagreb). The date of the first article, "Srbin u Americi" [A Serbian in America], is not given. The second article was published in the July 1844 issue. S. Gavrilović

2712. Ortega, Ezequiel César. DOS TEXTOS DE UNA CARTA Y EL CONCEPTO DE LIBERTAD POLITICA DE SAN MARTIN [Two texts of a letter and San Martín's conception of political freedom]. *San Martín. Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano* (Argentina) 1955 12(36): 17-37. Reprint of an article published in *Humanidades* (Argentina), 1954, Volume 34, pp. 71-97. Examines two different texts of a letter

from San Martín to Guido, and compares the former's concept of freedom with those of Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau. A transcription of the letters, which are from the years 1833 and 1834, is given in the appendix.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17663)

2713. Pérez Cadalso, Eliseo. JOSE CECILIO DEL VALLE. *Boletín Mensual de Información* (Honduras) 1956 5(72/73): 29-31. A critical study of the Honduran, José Cecilio del Valle (1780-1842), whose main achievements were the laying of the foundation of Pan-Americanism and the composing of the declaration of Central American independence.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17621)

2714. Pérez Sosa, Elías. LA FONISMO CRISTIANO [Christian Lafonismo]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(51): 151-152. Refutes the opinion of the Ecuadorian Jesuit, Aurelio Espinosa Polít, that Bolívar insulted Olmedo when he dismissed him from the legitimate government of Guayaquil.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17695)

2715. Pérez Vila, Manuel. UNA CAPITAL PERDIDA Y UN EJERCITO SALVADO [A capital lost and an army saved]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 45-49. Refers to Daniel Florencio O'Leary and his connection, as Bolívar's courier, with Sucre in Lima, June 1823.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17669)

2716. Salcedo-Bastardo, J. L. LA REVOLUCION ECONOMICA DEL LIBERTADOR [The Liberator's economic revolution]. *Cultura Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1956 (56): 5-16. Brief essay on the agrarian reform that Bolívar intended to make in Venezuela, dividing the land among those who actually had won the country's independence.

Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17654)

2717. Samayoa Guevara, Héctor Humberto. CUATRO DOCUMENTOS SOBRE EL PROCER DOCTOR PEDRO MOLINA [Four documents on the leader, Doctor Pedro Molina]. *Universidad de San Carlos* (Guatemala) 1955 (32): 277-302. Copy of documents referring to Molina (1777-1854), leader of the independence movement in Guatemala. The documents, which reflect Molina's thought on educational and economic problems and which are from the period 1833-34, are in the Archivo General del Gobierno de Guatemala.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17698)

2718. Terán Gómez, Luis. LA CASA DE BOLIVAR EN LA PAZ [Bolívar's house in La Paz]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* (Venezuela) 1956 16(51): 240-243. Describes the festivities in La Paz in 1825 to celebrate the arrival of the Liberator.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17641)

2719. Unsigned. CARTAS DEL LIBERTADOR BOLIVAR AL GENERAL VICENTE AGUIRRE [Letters from Bolívar the Liberator to General Vicente Aguirre]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1956 (23): 291-305. Copy of seven unpublished letters from private archives, written between 1826 and 1828. They refer to Bolívar's political activity in Venezuela and Colombia.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17642)

2720. Unsigned. CAUSA CRIMINAL SEGUIDA CONTRA EL CORONEL GRADUADO APOLINAR MORILLO Y DEMAS AUTORES Y COMPLICES DEL ASESINATO PERPETRADO EN LA PERSONA DEL SR. GENERAL ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE [The criminal case against acting Colonel Apolinar Morillo and the other perpetrators and accomplices of the murder of Sr. General Antonio José de Sucre]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1956 (24): 171-193. Copy of various documents which form part of the case against the murderers of General Sucre. Rocio Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17667)

See also: 3: 1602

2721. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS QUE SE RELACIONAN CON EL EXMO. SR. TENIENTE GENERAL DON MANUEL ENNA, MUERTO EN EL CAMPO DEL HONOR DEFENDIENDO EL PAIS Y LOS DERECHOS DE S. M. CONTRA LA AGRESION PIRATICA DE NARCISO LOPEZ [Documents relating to His Excellency Lieutenant General Don Manuel Enna, who died on the field of battle defending the realm and the laws of His Majesty against the piratical aggression of Narciso

López]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1954/55 [1956] 53/54: 286-307.

Transcription of various military papers from the Cuban Archivo Nacional, dating from 1850 to 1853, referring to this officer from Aragon, who was subinspector of the Cuban infantry.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17571)

2722. Unsigned. LA MARQUESA DE SOLANDA. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1956 (23): iii-vii, 1-289. Copy of 98 letters from General Sucre (1793-1830) to his friend and confidant Colonel Aguirre. The letters, which are from the period 1823-1830, are all from private archives and have not been previously published. They deal with the campaign in Peru and with political and private affairs, especially with the relations between Sucre and his wife, Mariana Carcelén, Marquesa de Solanda. A brief commentary on the latter is included. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17666)

2723. Unsigned. ORACION GRATULATORIA, PRONUNCIADA EN LA CATEDRAL DE QUITO, EL DIA 27 DE MAYO DE 1822, POR EL PADRE JOSE BRAVO, MERCEDARIO, CON MOTIVO DE LAS CAPITULACIONES FIRMADAS EL 25 DE MAYO DEL MISMO AÑO [Congratulatory oration, given in the cathedral of Quito on 27 May 1822, by Father José Bravo, Mercedario, on the agreements signed on 25 May of the same year]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1956 (24): 129-137. Gives the text of a sermon inspired by the battle of Pichincha (1822), in which Sucre gained a decisive victory over the royalist troops. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17697)

2724. Unsigned. RESUMEN SUCINTO DE LA VIDA DEL GENERAL SUCRE [Concise account of the life of General Sucre]. Historia (Colombia) 1955 1(1): 101-111. Reprint of a biography of General Sucre which has been attributed by some to Bolívar. The biography was published for the first time in Lima in 1825, and later in the same year in Buenos Aires. This reprint follows the Lima edition, noting the discrepancies between the two editions.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8898)

2725. Valois Arce, Daniel. LOS AÑOS FINALES DEL LIBERTADOR - UN PANFLETO AZUCARADO [The Liberator's last years--a sugar-coated pamphlet]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 73-88. Study of Bolívar's political ideas in his last years (1827-1829). Copies of various letters sent by him to his generals are also included.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17644)

2726. Van Peursem, J. H. EL HIJO MAS GRANDE DE SU PUEBLO: SIMON BOLIVAR [The greatest son of his fatherland: Simón Bolívar]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1956 39(154): 186-190. Reprint of an article published in the Hague periodical Het Vaderland, December 1955, containing information on the Liberator's personality. Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17631)

2727. Wolff, Inge. ALGUNAS CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE CAUSAS ECONOMICAS DE LA EMANCIPACION CHILENA [Some considerations on economic causes of the Chilean emancipation]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1954 11: 169-196. Discusses the economic causes of Chilean independence. An analysis of early 19th century statistics makes it apparent that Chile had an unfavorable balance of trade, which was further aggravated by the freer trade policy of the Bourbon period. It is impossible to say whether economic causes were primarily responsible for the Chilean desire for independence, but it is certain that the Chilean economy prior to independence was subservient to the powerful economic interests of Lima. To become free from Lima was the general desire of all Chilean commercial and agricultural circles. The author discusses Chilean-Peruvian economic relations prior to independence in detail. C. W. Arnade

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

2728. Fernández Arrondo, Ernesto. CONFERENCIA SOBRE LA "REVISTA DE LA HABANA" (1853-1857) [Lecture on the Revista de la Habana (1853-1857)]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1956 7(1): 95-123. A history of the Revista de la Habana, preceded by a brief study of Cuba in the years immediately preceding the appearance of the review. Biographical information on the review's editors is

given, and reference is made to the significance and influence of the periodical. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17600)

2729. Sánchez Diana, José María. ANEXION DE LA ISLA DE SANTO DOMINGO A ESPAÑA BAJO EL REINADO DE ISABEL II [The annexation of the island of Santo Domingo to Spain during the reign of Isabel II]. Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1954 11: 381-412. In March 1861, President Pedro Santana of Santo Domingo handed the republic over to Spain, to which Santo Domingo remained annexed until 1865. The vacillating course which began in 1843 and which led to the annexation is discussed in detail. C. W. Arnade

2730. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS DE LA REVOLUCION DE 1868 A 1876 COMPRADOS POR EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [Documents of the Revolution from 1868 to 1876 bought by the National Archive]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1954/55 [1956] 53/54: 104-196. Inventory and transcription of 132 documents (letters, diaries, proclamations, etc.) acquired in Lisbon in 1954 by the Archivo Nacional. The documents are of interest for military history and economic questions in Cuba during the period from 1868 to 1876.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17680)

2731. Unsigned. INDICE DEL LIBRO VEINTE Y UNO DE REALES ORDENES [Index of the twenty-first book of royal orders]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1954/55 [1956] 53/54: 326-349. Index and summary, arranged in chronological order, of royal decrees, orders and instructions for 1816, all referring to the governing of Cuba. The original of the book is in the Archivo Nacional, Havana.

G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17558)

2732. Unsigned. SENTENCIAS PENALES DE LA EPOCA HAITIANA, DE 1822 A 1831 [Penal sentences of the Haitian Epoch, from 1822 to 1831]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic) 1955 18(87): 398-399. Conclusion of an account of the judicial decisions made in various criminal cases, covering the years 1827-1831.

Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17715)

See also: 1: 2113, 3122, 2: 383

2733. Wogan, Daniel (ed.). LA HABANA VISTA POR UN MEXICANO EN 1817-29. [Havana as seen by a Mexican in 1817-1829]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1955 6 (1): 27-41. An annotated copy of an extract from the diary of the Lawyer López Matoso, relator of the Mexican audiencia, who was expelled by the viceroy Calleja in 1816. The unpublished manuscript, entitled "Viaje de Perico Ligerero al país de los maros," is in the library of Tulane University, New Orleans. The extract reproduced covers López Matoso's stay in Havana from 1816 to 1820.

Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 8877)

PERU

See also: 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556

2734. Barra, Felipe de la. LOS PLANES Y LA CONDUCCION ESTRATEGICA EN LAS CAMPAÑAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL PERU [The plans and strategic conduct of the campaigns in the Peruvian war of independence]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 3-4. Study presented at the first National Historical Congress in Peru in August 1954, which surveys the fight for independence, dividing it into four periods. The lack of tactical unity between these periods, and the reasons for this, are noted. Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17707)

2735. Gargurevich, Enrique. FRANCISCO JAVIER DE LUNA PIZARRO, PROCER DE LA EMANCIPACION [Francisco Javier de Luna Pizarro, leader of the emancipation]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 115-120. Biographical sketch of this Peruvian intellectual (1770-1855), showing his outstanding activity during the era of the struggle for independence. Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17711)

2736. Miró, César. LO LUMINOSO Y LO SOMBRIO EN LA VIDA DE DON FELIPE PARDO Y ALIAGA [Light and darkness in the life of Don Felipe Pardo y Aliaga]. Cultura (Peru) 1956 1(2): 59-71. A sketch of this figure (1807-1869) who took part in the last days of the struggle for independence in Peru. Reference is also made to his literary

work, extracts from which are included.

Rocío Caracuel Moyano (IHE 17712)

2737. Ramírez Sicca, Manuel. CORDOVA EN LA GESTA EMANCIPADORA [Córdova in the romance of emancipation]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 27. Summary of a lecture on the activity during the war of independence of General José María Córdova, hero of the battles of Pichincha and Ayacucho.

Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17713)

2738. Valcárcel, Carlos Manuel. PROCESO HISTORICO DEL PERU ENTRE LOS GOBIERNOS DE AMAT Y DE BOLIVAR [Peru between the governments of Amat and Bolívar]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* (Peru) 1954/55 8(10): 3-4. Summary of a lecture, consisting of a chapter of the book "Historia del Perú en la época borbónica," which is still being compiled. The author discerns three stages in the development of the fight for independence, noting their characteristics and representative protagonists.

Carmen Báncora Cañero (IHE 17708)

United States of America

See also: 2937

2739. Berger, Meyer. NEW YORK CITY'S CIVIL WAR. *New York Times Magazine* 1957 14 July: 16, 20-21, 23. A detailed description of the often bloody contest between two rival police units in New York City during the 1850s brought about by the fact that the city, under Democratic control, refused to accede to the dictates of the Republican state administration.

R. J. Marion

2740. Berman, Alex (Univ. of Wisconsin). NEO-THOMSONIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1956 11(2): 133-155. Neo-Thomsonianism represented the transformation, in the middle of the 19th century, of a medical movement started by the discredited Samuel Thomson and originally composed of a mass of uneducated, fanatical patent-right holders into a botanic cult, seeking survival in scientific respectability. This break with orthodox Thomsonianism, most pronounced during the second part of the 19th century, is reviewed and analyzed in some detail. Appendices include: an attack made in 1838 by a Thomson spokesman against the dissident Alva Curtis faction; a Platform of Principles of the 1852 National Convention; the 1854 Union Platform of Principles, and the 1883 Platform, Constitution and By-Laws of the American Physio-Medical Association.

C. F. Latour

2741. Beyer, Barry K. (Rush School, Henrietta, N. Y.). THE CHENANGO CANAL AND THE CAMPAIGN FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION. *New York History* 1957 38(3): 257-275. Description of the political campaign for the construction of a canal from Binghamton to Utica, New York, during the mid-1830s. The author also analyzes the canal's subsequent failure. Based largely on commission reports and contemporary news accounts.

A. B. Rollins

2742. Bonner, James C. (Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia). THE GEORGIA WINE INDUSTRY ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1957 41(1): 19-30. Describes the efforts made by Georgians, especially Charles Axt, to make wine from native grapes. After many efforts, Axt succeeded in producing a wine of marketable quality from vines grown on abandoned cotton land.

D. van Arkel

2743. Boom, Aaron M. (ed.). TESTIMONY OF MARGARET KETCHAM WARD ON CIVIL WAR TIMES IN GEORGIA. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1955 39(3): 268-293, and (4): 375-401. Presents, verbatim, the testimony of a prominent Alabama woman given late in 1883 to a U.S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, interested in securing information on relations between capital and labor in the South.

C. F. Latour

2744. Boyd, Willis Dolmond (Valparaiso Univ.). NEGRO COLONIZATION IN THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA 1865-1870. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1956 40(4): 360-382. Reviews the efforts made by the American Colonization Society immediately after the Civil War to interest the emancipated Negroes and government and private groups in furthering increased Negro

emigration to Liberia as a long-term solution of the American race problem. The whites, however, regarded the Society more with good-humored indulgence than as an organization capable of doing great harm or great good for the country, and the Negroes showed a singular lack of enthusiasm for moving to Africa. By 1870, the ambitious plans of the Society were clearly doomed.

C. F. Latour

2745. Carson, Gerald (Millerton, New York). BLOOMERS AND BREAD CRUMBS. *New York History* 1957 38(3): 294-308. Traces the mid-19th century career of a professional reformer, Dr. James C. Jackson, and the development of his health center at Danville, New York. Later, more famous institutions and experiments at Battle Creek, Michigan, seem to have drawn heavily upon the experience of this advocate of diet and water cure.

A. B. Rollins

2746. Clower, George W. (ed.). CONFEDERATE LIFE AT HOME AND IN CAMP: SEVEN LETTERS. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1956 40(3): 298-308. These letters to and from a Confederate officer on active duty throw some light on the conditions at home and in the field, as they contain descriptions of camp life, harvests and local events.

D. van Arkel

2747. Covington, James W. (ed.). LETTERS FROM THE GEORGIA GOLD REGIONS. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1955 39(4): 401-409. The discovery of gold in northeastern Georgia in 1829 brought large numbers of treasure seekers into the former lands of the Cherokee Nation. When Governor Gilmer of Georgia prohibited further gold or silver mining in the area and sent troops to enforce this order, some clashes occurred and arrests were made. The author presents six official and unofficial letters in connection with this affair.

C. F. Latour

2748. Daly, R. W. JOE FYFFE--OFFICER AND GENTLE MAN. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1956 82(4): 417-425. Relates some events in the life of a U.S. Navy officer during the Civil War.

C. F. Latour

2749. Degler, Carl N. (Vassar College). THE LOCOFOS: URBAN "AGRARIANS." *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(3): 322-333. A discussion of the economic theories of the "Locofocos," urban followers of Andrew Jackson who did not agree with the expansionist policies of the Jacksonian party. The author discusses Locofoco anti-monopolistic ideas, faith in metal currency, belief in free trade and opposition to the Hamiltonian system of protection for industry. The Locofocos were a serious threat to the commercial community, and thus exemplified the "agrarian" implications of the Jacksonian party. Their financial theories had a bad effect on expanding American economy. Their very existence also proves that "agrarians," in the sense of "anti-industrialists," did not come only from the West.

D. van Arkel

2750. Emmons, Thornton, and Homer C. Votaw. THE EWING MUTINY. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1956 82(1): 62-69. The mutiny aboard the U.S. Navy schooner "Ewing" in San Francisco Bay during September 1849, is reconstructed from hitherto unpublished naval court-martial records. These sources show that the mutiny was staged to enable some of the ship's crew members to desert to the California gold fields, rather than to slay the captain and seize the "Ewing," as a subsequent naval court-martial insisted. For this reason, the indictment and execution of four crew members of the "Ewing" was a tragic legal error.

R. Mueller

2751. Gara, Larry (Eureka College). THE WAR AGAINST GEORGIA WILD CATS. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1956 40(4): 383-390. Relates the background of the banknote issue of George Smith's Atlanta Bank in Wisconsin and Illinois in the 1850s, and the struggle by local businessmen and financiers against this "Georgia Wild Cat money." Although Smith's enemies ultimately prevailed, the "Wild Cats" had served their purpose of furnishing easy credit to a rapidly growing section of the country.

C. F. Latour

2752. Glanz, Rudolph (YIVO Institute for Jewish Research). THE ROTHSCHILD LEGEND IN AMERICA. *Jewish Social Studies* 1957 19(1/2): 3-28. Traces the folklore which made Rothschild the personification of certain aspirations of both native American and Jew. In the American legend, he became the symbol of the rich Jew. To his own people he was the prototype of the successful and loyal Jew. In both cases

the legend was positive, but in each it represented basic yearnings of the people who created it. Covering the period roughly from 1830 to 1900, the article is based on contemporary American periodical literature. A. B. Rollins

2753. Grantham, Dewey W., Jr. (ed.). LETTERS FROM H. J. HIGHTOWER, A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER, 1862-1864. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(2): 174-189. Presents fourteen letters by a Georgia soldier, written from the field in Virginia and Maryland, and from rear-area camps. C. F. Latour

2754. Green, Fletcher M. (Univ. of North Carolina). JAMES S. CALHOUN: PIONEER GEORGIA LEADER AND FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(4): 309-347. Reviews the career of the Georgia legislator (1802-1852), who was appointed Indian Agent and first Territorial Governor of New Mexico. C. F. Latour

2755. Griffin, Richard W. (Capital Univ., Columbus, Ohio). PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(2): 103-117. War damage, lack of capital, crop failure, labor problems and the collapse in cotton prices all combined to reduce the Southern cotton-planter to a level of mere survival between 1865 and 1876. C. F. Latour

2756. Hollcroft, Temple R. (ed.) (Wells College). A CONGRESSMAN'S LETTERS ON THE SPEAKER ELECTION IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(3): 444-458. Reprint of thirty-five letters and short notes written by Edwin Barber Morgan (1806-1881), a Republican Representative from New York. In these letters, which are dated between 28 November 1855 and 15 February 1856, Morgan describes his efforts in Congress to secure the Speaker's office for Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, who enjoyed the support of Know-Nothings and various factions of the Republican Party. These recently discovered letters provide evidence of the Republican Party's tenacious fight to stem the pro-slavery tide, which was growing during the Pierce administration. R. Mueller

2757. Kohlmeyer, Frederick W. (Columbia Univ.). NORTHERN PINE LUMBERMEN: A STUDY IN ORIGINS AND MIGRATIONS. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(4): 529-538. An analysis of the social origin, early experience, education, and place of birth of each of the 130 leading lumbermen born between 1810 and 1850. The overwhelming majority were of English-speaking stock and came from the Northeastern states. They had little education and came mainly from farming or lumbering families. A considerable number had mercantile or military experience. As a rule, they did not stay in the same area but, as the wood supply began to diminish, moved elsewhere. Often they migrated several times. Lumbermen had usually no outspoken religious or political convictions. D. van Arkel

2758. Lindsey, David (ed.) (Baldwin-Wallace College). THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864 AS VIEWED BY A FEDERAL ARMY COLONEL. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(2): 187-192. Presents the letter of a young colonel to his Democratic Congressman, Samuel Sullivan Cox of Ohio, regarding the possibility of nominating a military man of stature to be the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. C. F. Latour

2759. McDermott, John Francis (Washington Univ., St. Louis). WASHINGTON IRVING AND THE JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(3): 459-467. Relates the history of a journal of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville's trip to the Rocky Mountains from 1831 to 1835, which Washington Irving published in 1837. Drawing from hitherto unpublished correspondence between Irving and Bonneville (which is here reprinted in part), the author describes Bonneville's preparations for his journey and his subsequent difficulties in compiling the manuscript and finding an interested publisher after its completion. The author is convinced that the manuscript is still extant. R. Mueller

2760. Maclean, Malcolm. THE SHORT CRUISE OF THE C. S. S. ATLANTA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(2): 130-143. Recounts the activities of the only ironclad operating from a Georgia port during the Civil War, and her

short-lived attempt to raise the blockade of the South Atlantic Squadron. C. F. Latour

2761. Meade, George P. A NEGRO SCIENTIST OF SLAVERY DAYS. Negro History Bulletin 1957 20(7): 159-164. Reprint of an article from Scientific Monthly 1946 62: 317-326. Calls attention to the work of Norbert Rillieux (1806-1894), engineer, scientist and inventor of the first practical multiple-effect vacuum evaporator, which was introduced in a Louisiana sugar factory in 1846. Rillieux, a quadroon, was born in New Orleans and moved to Paris about the time of the Civil War. He spent several years in Europe studying Egyptology and in 1881 patented a system for heating sugar beet juice with vapors in multiple effect. Both of his major inventions involved principles now in universal use in the sugar industry. L. Gara

2762. Meaders, Margaret Inman. THE PERPLEXING CASE OF JOHN H. GREGORY. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(2): 113-129. Attempts to trace the identity of the Georgia (or Alabama) miner George Hamilton Gregory, who discovered the first great Colorado gold lode in 1859. C. F. Latour

2763. Nichols, Roy F. THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT: A CENTURY OF HISTORIOGRAPHY. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(2): 187-212. Shows how the early writing on the bill tended to be Northern in sympathy and hence very critical of Senator Douglas. A reaction that depicted Douglas as the champion of popular sovereignty soon set in. Both interpretations have brought many important materials to light, but these are still insufficient, since both tend to overestimate Douglas as a determining factor in the history of the bill. Attention should be focused on the disorganized state of American politics in that period. The significance of the episode lies in the fact that a bill meant to organize a territory became the instrument of disintegration and reorganization of the party system. The author discusses at length the complicated negotiations between various political groups that were needed to push the bill through the Senate and the House. D. van Arkel

2764. North, Douglass C. (Univ. of Washington). INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOWS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN WEST. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(4): 493-505. Contends that surges in the development of the American West were initiated by long-term rises in the prices of staple commodities in European and domestic markets, and hence in investments of foreign capital. The author illustrates this theory by using the period 1820-1860 as an example, showing how the prices of cotton and wheat determined the waves of Western development. Periods of overexpansion were followed by periods of depression that lasted until increases in prices caught up. These spurts of expansion, sustained by import surpluses, were made possible by the influx of foreign capital, which was an essential factor in Western development. D. van Arkel

2765. Pessen, Edward (Staten Island Community College). THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENT OF THE JACKSONIAN ERA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(3): 428-443. In the light of the claims of various historians that Eastern labor groups during the 1820s and 1830s were pro-Jackson, examines whether these groups can be considered to be America's first political labor movement. The author cites numerous contemporary publications in substantiation of his claim that the labor organizations during these years were infiltrated by political opportunists and that their leaders were too anti-capitalist to join effectively with a major political party. The organizations reflected, however, the general quest for reform that characterized the Jacksonian era. R. Mueller

2766. Ramón de San Pedro, J[osé] M[arfa]. XIFRE, O UN INDIANO EN NUEVA YORK [Xifré, or an indian in New York]. Punta Europa (Spain) 1956 1(5/6): 126-138. Notes on the Barcelona merchant, José Xifré (1777-1856), and his years in New York (1820-1830); on his relations with the rich Galician, Pedro Ximeno Fernández (Peter Harmony), and on his activities as a tanner, banker and wine-importer. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 17048)

2767. Ridout, Lionel Utley (San Diego State College). FLAVEL SCOTT MINES, UNOFFICIAL MISSIONARY TO CA-

LIFORNIA, 1849. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(3): 248-268. Discusses the demand for Episcopal priests in California in the late 1840s and the founding of Holy Trinity (now Trinity) Church, San Francisco, and sheds some light on crime and vigilante activities in San Francisco in 1851. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2768. Schroeder, Peter B. (ed.) (University of Connecticut). BY HORSE AND WAGGON, THE DIARY OF ALPHEUS SHERMAN. New York History 1956 37(4): 432-451. A complete record of a trip from New York to Auburn, by way of Monticello and Ithaca, and return via Albany and Poughkeepsie in the fall of 1822. Sherman's trip took place in a period of rapid expansion for New York State, and the diary presents a vivid picture of the era. Annotated. A. B. Rollins

2769. Silver, James W. (ed.) (Univ. of Mississippi). ROBERT A. MOORE: THE DIARY OF A CONFEDERATE PRIVATE. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1956 39(3): 235-374. The daily journal of a young soldier from Holly Springs, Mississippi, from 27 May 1861 through 19 September 1863 (except for the third of four parts, which is missing). The chief subjects of the diary, which reveals a private's view of the war, are camp life, military movements, and personal troubles. The editor has provided background and supplementary information. The original diary is now in the University of Mississippi Library at Oxford, Mississippi.

E. D. Johnson

2770. Snyder, Charles M. (State University Teachers College, Oswego, New York). ROBERT OLIVER, JR., AND THE OSWEGO COUNTY REGIMENT. New York History 1957 38(3): 276-293. The story of a young officer's experiences in the Army of the Potomac from the outbreak of the Civil War through the battle of Chancellorsville. Based largely on the letters, letter-books and diaries of Robert Oliver, Jr.

A. B. Rollins

2772. Stirling, Everett W. (Univ. of South Dakota). BISHOP HENRY B. WHIPPLE: INDIAN AGENT EXTRAORDINARY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(3): 239-247. Describes the activity of the first bishop of Minnesota in his capacity as United States agent (1858-69) for the distribution of goods to two bands of Santee Sioux Indians. This was an experiment in the non-partisan appointment of Indian agents. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2772. Throckmorton, Arthur L. (Lewis and Clark College). THE ROLE OF THE MERCHANT ON THE OREGON FRONTIER: THE EARLY BUSINESS CAREER OF HENRY W. CORBETT, 1851-1869. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(4): 539-550. A biography of a typical pioneer merchant in Oregon who made the transition to financier. The author describes in detail the establishment, with financial help from his former New York employers, of Corbett's Portland store. Corbett gained a reputation as a reliable businessman and, in times of financial panic in New York, did his utmost to maintain his solvency. Later, his activities assumed more and more the character of banking. Corbett participated in steamship, telegraph and railroad companies. With another merchant, Failings, he gained control over the First National Bank, and also tried his hand in real estate. The author stresses the fact that his credit in New York enabled him to overcome the difficulties in the West. D. van Arkel

2773. Unsigned. LOVE LETTERS AND JOURNAL OF COMFORT I. SLACK. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1957 35(2): 93-110. Introduction by Charles A. Anderson. Letters written between 30 April and 6 July 1863, to his fiancée, Sophie Ransom, by Comfort I. Slack, who had recently graduated from Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary and was about to begin his ministry in Newton, Iowa, under appointment of the New School Home Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church. The letters reveal the dedication with which he met the problems of establishing a church and the strong Union sentiment of the people of the community. Article to be continued. W. D. Metz

2774. Unsigned. MINUTES OF THE NEBRASKA PRESBYTERY: 1849-1851, AND MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF HIGHLAND, 1857-1858. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1957 35(2): 120-139. Introduction by Guy S. Klett. Records of the establishment and early work of presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of

America among the Indian missions and white settlements in the Nebraska country west of Missouri and Iowa. The Highland Presbytery was in Kansas Territory. W. D. Metz

2775. Walters, Raymond, Jr. THE JAMES GALLATIN DIARY: A FRAUD? American Historical Review 1957 62(4): 878-885. Concludes that The Diary of James Gallatin, Secretary to Albert Gallatin, A Great Peacemaker, 1813-1827 (New York: Scribners, 1914) is historical romance, partly derived from fact, and written by James Francis Gallatin, grandson of the ostensible author. The style and personality of the diary fail to agree with what is known of James Gallatin: it obviously paraphrases Henry Adams' The Life of Albert Gallatin and The Writings of Albert Gallatin (both 1879), and convincing discrepancies exist between it and other credible sources. J. P. Halstead

2776. Watts, Harry C. (U.S. Navy). ERICSSON, STOCKTON, AND THE USS PRINCETON. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(9): 961-967. Hails the efforts of United States Naval Captain Robert F. Stockton and the Swedish-born inventor John Ericsson, who jointly developed and launched the "USS Princeton," the first warship to use an underwater screw propeller rather than paddle wheels, for the United States Navy during 1838-1844. Their success prompted the permanent acceptance of steam-driven vessels by United States naval leaders and overcame their hitherto stubborn preference for sail-powered boats. The author relates in detail Ericsson's difficulties in constructing the "Princeton," especially in designing and installing an effective steam-driven propeller. Ericsson's subsequent estrangement from Stockton, following the explosion of one of the "Princeton's" cannons, did not detract from his becoming famous as the principal inventor of the screw-driven warship. R. Mueller

2777. West, Richard S., Jr. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND GENERAL BUTLER. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(6): 635-643. Describes the firm friendship between Farragut and Butler, which grew out of their military collaboration in the New Orleans and Mobile Bay operations of 1862. C. F. Latour

2778. Wheeler, Gerald E., and A. Stuart Pitt (United States Naval Academy). THE 53RD NEW YORK: A ZOO-ZOO TALE. New York History 1956 37(4): 414-431. The comic story of a demoralized regiment of Zouaves, trained and commanded by a French impostor who had falsely claimed to be an experienced French army officer. A long poem about the organization's experiences, written by its Commissary Sergeant, is also included. A. B. Rollins

2779. Wight, Willard E. (ed.) (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta). RECONSTRUCTION IN GEORGIA: THREE LETTERS BY EDWIN G. HIGBEE. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(1): 81-90. Higbee, a school teacher in Georgia but a staunch Unionist, describes in these letters the opposition to Reconstruction. He particularly complains about Northern military personnel, sent to protect the Unionists and the freed slaves, who actually sided with the conservative Southerners. The bribes and acts of violence employed by opponents of the new state constitution of 1868 are also mentioned. D. van Arkel

2780. Wight, Willard E. (ed.) (Georgia Institute of Technology). SOME WARTIME LETTERS OF BISHOP LYNCH. Catholic Historical Review 1957 43(1): 20-37. Five letters written by Patrick N. Lynch (1817-1882), third Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, between January 1861 and the Reconstruction era, showing how the Civil War and its aftermath affected life in South Carolina. Copies of four of the letters are in the archives of the Diocese of Charleston; the original of the fifth is in the archives of Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

2781. Wight, Willard E. (ed.) (Georgia Institute of Technology). THE DIARY OF THE REV. CHARLES S. VEDDER, MAY-JULY, 1861. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(1): 68-90. Presents the diary of a Georgia clergyman, giving a glimpse of the effects of the coming of the war on a small Southern town. C. F. Latour

2782. Wooster, Ralph (Univ. of Texas). THE GEORGIA SECESSION CONVENTION. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(1): 21-55. Analyzes, on the basis of statistical tables,

the social and economic backgrounds of the delegates to the Georgia Convention of 1861, and concludes that the Secessionists were slightly older and wealthier than their Co-operationist opponents. C. F. Latour

2783. Wronton, William W., Jr. (ed.). *A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH*. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(4): 407-11. Presents a letter written in December 1860 by a Georgia miner in Colorado to the *Rocky Mountain News*, offering his thoughts about the Union, secession, the wrongs suffered by the South and the ability of Abraham Lincoln. C. F. Latour

2784. Yearns, Wilfred B. (Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina). *THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS*. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(1): 1-18. Shows that many Southerners were Unionists at heart. A peace movement, led by North Carolina, began in 1862 with little success, but when conditions grew

worse, it gained significance. President Jefferson Davis was opposed to any peace negotiations to the very end. French activity in Mexico and the Maximilian regime were held to offer a basis for peace negotiations. Because Davis could no longer ignore the peace movement, he permitted the Hampton Roads negotiations on the basis of Southern independence. Since Lincoln insisted on reunion, nothing came of them. D. van Arkel

2785. Zornow, William Frank (Kansas State College). *STATE AID FOR INDIGENT SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN LOUISIANA, 1861-1865*. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1956 39(3): 375-380. A summary of attempts made by the Confederate state government of Louisiana to provide for impoverished families of soldiers. Cash payments were tried at first, but were later replaced by direct subsidies of food and clothing, partly obtained by collecting taxes in kind. In all, some \$10,000,000 were appropriated in state aid to indigent families of soldiers in Louisiana during the Civil War. E. D. Johnson

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2590

2786. Agatángel de Langasco (O.F.M. Cap.). *EL CARDE-NAL VIVES Y LA CODIFICACIÓN DEL DERECHO CANÓNICO* [Cardinal Vives and the codification of the canon law]. Revista Española de Derecho Canónico (Spain) 1955 10(29): 157-475. A lecture, defending the participation of Cardinal Vives (1854-1913) in the codification of the canon law from 1904 to 1913. E. Serrafina Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 17073)

2787. Andics, Erzsébet (Editor-in-Chief, Századok). *LENIN ÚTJÁN* [In Lenin's path]. Századok 1956 90(1/2): 1-3. An address delivered at a session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 20 April 1956, commemorating Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The speaker gives a brief account of Lenin's life and teachings, urging Hungarian scholars to overcome dogmatism and schematism by applying Leninist principles and methods in historical and social studies. F. Wagner

2788. Baldocci, Pasquale (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome). *L'ITALIA E LA PRIMA CRISI MAROCCHINA* [Italy and the first Moroccan crisis]. Revista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1957 24(2): 243-270. Contrary to the prevailing opinion that Morocco first became the focal point of international tension during the Algiers conference of 1906, the view that the competition for hegemony in Morocco dates from the conference of Madrid in 1880 is now beginning to be accepted. The author investigates in detail the early relations between Italy and Morocco in the 19th century, the economic and political interests of Italy in Morocco, and the negotiations before and during the Madrid conference. The conference confirmed the international character of the Moroccan problem. F. Fellner

2789. Bouvier, Jean (Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique). *LA "GRANDE CRISE" DES COMPAGNIES FERROVIAIRES SUISSES* [The "great crisis" of the Swiss railway companies]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(4): 458-480. A detailed account of the activities of financial combinations in the Franco-German struggle for control of transalpine commerce, 1875-1882. Before 1875, German interests controlling the Saint Gotthard route threatened to eclipse French interests. French financiers were able to use the depression of 1875-1879 to gain a dominant position in the control of Swiss railways. Despite infiltration into German companies and rate agreements, the French financiers were unable to maintain their leadership after the opening of the Saint Gotthard route in June 1882. A map of Swiss railways in 1873 is included. R. C. Delk

2790. Dawn, C. Ernest. *ABDALLAH IBN AL-HUSEIN; LORD KITCHENER E L'IDEA DELLA RIVOLTA ARABA* [Abdullah Ibn Al-Husein: Lord Kitchener and the idea of the Arab revolt]. Oriente Moderno 1957 37(1): 1-12. Examines the Cairo talks between Abdullah, Kitchener and Storrs in 1913-14, and concludes that these conversations induced Abdullah to promote the Arab revolt. Although the British representa-

tives had accepted no obligation whatever, Abdullah was convinced that Great Britain would support the Arab rebellion against Turkey, because of its great interests in Arabia. P. Pastorelli

2791. Fetscher, Irving. *FRIEDRICH ENGELS, POLEN UND DER RUSSISCHE IMPERIALISMUS* [Friedrich Engels, Poland and Russian imperialism]. Osteuropa 1957 7(6): 431-432. Calls attention to the fact that in official Soviet bibliographies no mention is made of two articles by Engels: the epilogue to "Soziales aus Russland" (1894) and "Eine polnische Proklamation" (1874), which appeared in his volume *Internationales aus dem Volkstaat* (Berlin: Verlag des Vorwärts, 1894). These articles praise Polish love of liberty and denounce Russian imperialism. E. C. Helmreich

2792. Giglio, Carlo. *EPISODI DELLA RIVALITA' ANGLO-FRANCO-ITALIANA IN AFRICA ORIENTALE (ESTATE 1885)* [Episodes of Anglo-French-Italian rivalry in East Africa (Summer 1885)]. Risorgimento 1957 9(1): 22-34. Explains the motives that induced Italy to refrain from occupying Zeila and Harar in the summer of 1885, and the activity of France in this area. The intervention of Great Britain put a stop to French initiative, relegating the question to negotiation by the interested states. Based on unpublished documents in Italian and British archives. P. Pastorelli

2793. Halpern, I. *AN ATTEMPTED POLITICAL INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF RUSSIAN JEWRY FOLLOWING THE OCTOBER RIOTS*. Zion 1955 20(3/4): 163-174. In January 1906 a conference was convened at Frankfurt am Main by the local relief committee for Russian Jewry on behalf of the Russian-Jewish committee in London. Those taking part included representatives of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Hilfsverein and the B'nai B'rith of Germany. Following the meeting, attempts were made to enlist the aid of the Grand Duke Ludwig Ernst of Hesse in intervening with his sister, the wife of Czar Nicholas, on behalf of the Russian Jews. This appeal, like others before it, appears to have been unsuccessful. Journal

2794. [Herrero de Collantes, Ignacio] Marqués de Aledo. *NOTAS DIPLOMÁTICAS SOBRE CUBA COLONIAL EN SUS ÚLTIMOS AÑOS* [Diplomatic notes on the last years of colonial Cuba]. Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Spain) 1956 138(2): 135-149. Publishes several letters and communications from Caleb Cushing, the United States minister in Spain, to Fernando Calderón Collantes, Spanish Minister of State. They were written in the years 1876 and 1877 and deal with events and incidents prior to the loss of Cuba. J. Delgado Martín (IHE 17679)

2795. Holland, Henryk. *"WIELKA EMIGRACJA" LUDWIKA KRZYWICKIEGO (1883-1885)* [The "Great Emigration" of Ludwik Krzywicki (1883-1885)]. Myśl Filozoficzna 1956 (3): 35-56. This eminent Polish sociologist, economist

and ethnologist (1859-1941) was an active member of the Polish socialist movement in his youth. The author describes his political activities in Leipzig, Switzerland and Paris in the period 1883-1885. In Leipzig he translated and published *Das Kapital*; in Switzerland and Paris he edited the monthly *Przedświt* [The dawn], an organ of the first Polish socialist party, "Proletariat," and contributed to the monthly *Walka Klas* [Class struggle], the theoretical organ of that party. Krzywicki asserted the need for an alliance between workers and peasants in his early writings. He was a pioneer in international Social Democratic literature. G. Tietz

2796. Joliot-Curie, Irène. *LA VIE ET L'OEUVRE DE MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE* [The life and work of Marie Skłodowska-Curie]. *Pensée* 1954 (58): 19-30. A lecture given in Warsaw on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the death of the author's mother. H. Monteaigle

2797. Lefebvre, Henri. *LENINE PHILOSOPHE* [Lenin the philosopher]. *Pensée* 1954 (57): 18-36. A Marxist criticism of Merleau-Ponty's study, "Eloge de la philosophie." The central idea of Lenin's philosophical works is that of a "deepened objectivity," closely tied to the "position of the party." It is not possible that two separate Lenins—a philosopher and a statesman—could have existed; such distinctions are incompatible with the new type of man represented by Lenin, his Weltanschauung and his method of thought. H. Monteaigle

2798. Marder, Arthur J. *FISHER AND THE GENESIS OF THE "DREADNOUGHT"*. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(12): 1309-1315. The deliberate sacrifice of Britain's naval superiority in battleships by commencing construction of "Dreadnought"-type all big-gun battleships in the first decades of the 20th century was a calculated risk taken by Admiral John Arbuthnot Fisher, and a stroke of genius. C. F. Latour

2799. Moravac, K. T. *ILEGALAC SA BRODA "VORONEŽ"* [The illegal worker from the ship "Voronezh"]. *Politika* 1957 9-25 May. Seventeen articles describing how the Balkan Socialist Federation in Sofia provided a secret channel between the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in Odessa and its central committee-in-exile in Geneva in 1903. The committee of the Balkan Socialist Federation was set up in Sofia in 1902. The first Balkan Socialist conference was held in Belgrade in 1909. The author was in charge of the commission on organization, co-operation and liaison between Balkan socialist and labor parties, and the article is based on his written records. S. Gavrilović

2800. Onufrijev, E. P. V. I. *LENIN VE DNECH PRAŽSKÉ KONFERENCE* [V. I. Lenin during the days of the Prague conference]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(9): 289-293. Personal reminiscences of the sixth conference of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, which took place in 1910 in Prague, with Lenin participating. At the time, the author lived in the same room with Lenin. G. R. Schroubek

2801. Orcel, Jean. *LENINE ET LES SCIENCES DE LA NATURE* [Lenin and the sciences of nature]. *Pensée* 1954 (57): 3-18. A summary of Lenin's criticism of Idealism in physics, in his philosophical work, *Materializm i empiriokriticism* (Moscow, 1931). H. Monteaigle

2802. Spence, Clark C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). *WHEN THE POUND STERLING WENT WEST: BRITISH INVESTMENTS AND THE NORTH AMERICAN MINERAL FRONTIER*. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(4): 482-492. Describes the nature of British investments in mines in the American West during the period 1860-1900. Most promoters went to England to sell stock. Their extravagant prospectuses and other means of advertising, as well as popular ignorance, led to a great wave of speculation and to overcapitalization. D. van Arkel

2803. Szajkowski, Zosa. *CONFLICTS IN THE ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE AND THE FOUNDING OF THE ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION, THE VIENNA ALLIANZ AND THE HILFSVEREIN*. *Jewish Social Studies* 1957 19(1/2): 29-50. Documents in detail the growth of these offshoots of the Alliance and finds that they were basically nationalistic in origin. The Alliance had allowed itself to become an instrument of French culture and interests and thus helped to divide the Jewish community between 1870 and the end of World War I. A. B. Rollins

2804. Winther, Oscar O. (Indiana Univ.). *PROMOTING THE AMERICAN WEST IN ENGLAND, 1865-1890*. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(4): 506-513. Describes propaganda efforts in England to foster emigration to the American West, and analyzes the fantastic promises that were made by various agents who worked for railroad companies or for new states. Mormon missionaries and English travelers were also instrumental in spreading news about America. As a creditor nation, England itself promoted Western emigration, since it had heavily invested in that new area. D. van Arkel

WORLD WAR I

See also: 2851, 2875, 2952

2805. Hegemann, Margot (Leipzig). *ZUM PLAN DER ABDANKUNG CAROL I. VON RUMÄNIEN IM SEPTEMBER 1914* [On the intended abdication of Carol I of Rumania in September 1914]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1957 5(4): 823-826. Unpublished documents of the Deutsche Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, prove that Carol I, at the time of the outbreak of the First World War, threatened the opposition in Rumania with his abdication if they refused to join the war on Germany's side. He abstained, however, from carrying out his threat when it became obvious that it failed to fulfill its purpose. He was unwilling to sacrifice his position and hoped to help Germany by other means. Journal (H. Köditz)

2806. Ioffe, A. E. *OB USILENI ZAVISIMOSTI ROSSII OT STRAN ANTANTY V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOJNY* [On the increase of Russia's dependence on the Entente during the First World War]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 100-112. Discusses and criticizes the main thesis of an article by B. B. Grave in *Voprosy Istorii*, 1956, No. 6 [see abstract 3: 625]. On the basis of various archival sources, as well as printed documentation, the author illustrates his contention that Russia was -- increasingly so as the war continued -- dependent on the outside world, and that Russian raw materials and manpower were exploited by the Entente powers. The Allied war and post-war policies were based on the assumption of Russia's remaining an underdeveloped country to be exploited and developed by Western capitalism. These trends continued during the period of the Provisional Government. M. Raef

2807. Jelovac, Vuk. *JEDNA ISTORISKA NETAČNOST* [A historical inexactitude]. *Republika* 1955 29 March. Describes the case of Ferdinand Ber, who was arrested in Sarajevo on the day of the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and his consort by Gavrilo Princip. Ber had tried to interfere with an officer who was holding and beating Princip. The *Interessantes Blatt* of Vienna published in 1914 a widely reproduced photograph in which the scene of the arrest of Ber was misrepresented as that of Princip. This erroneous caption has been used in works up to the present. The author brings to light this "historical inexactitude," on the basis of Ber's own statement (source not given), the memoirs (sic) of Leo Pfeiffer, the official judge-investigator in the Sarajevo case, and recollections of contemporaries who are still living. S. Gavrilović

2808. Reincke, Heinrich. *"DAS GERMANISCHE JAHRHUNDERT": HERKUNFT, ZWECK UND WIRKUNG EINER POLITISCHEN PROPHEZIE ZUM ERSTEN WELTKRIEGE* ["The Germanic Century," origin, purpose and effect of a political prophecy concerning the First World War]. *Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen* 1. Phil.-Hist. Klasse 1955 (9): 307-320. Supplementing an earlier article on a similar subject in this journal (1954, No. 4), the author examines the syntax, meter and content of a poem which appeared with slight variations in military publications during both World Wars. Attributed to the Austrian poet Robert Hamerling, the poem exhorted the Central Powers to fight for the hegemony of the German-speaking peoples on the Eurasian continent. The author concludes that the published poem is irrefutably an inferior imitation and a distortion of an earlier work by Hamerling, in which he pleaded for and predicted the triumph of universal brotherhood and world government. R. Mueller

2809. Robinson, Douglas H. *ZEPPELINS IN THE GERMAN NAVY, 1914-1918*. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(7): 743-761. Discusses the development of Zeppelin warfare and the many technical difficulties involved.

The scouting activities and the raids on London are discussed in some detail. D. van Arkel

2810. Savory, Sir Douglas L. MEMORIES OF 1914. (Contemporary Review 1957 191(1094): 76-79. At the time of the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, the author was lecturing in Germany, and was able to reach England, via France, only after spending three weeks in Switzerland. He holds the Central Powers entirely responsible for the outbreak of the war. In 1913 he had warned the Director of Intelligence at the War Office that Germany would invade Belgium in case of war, but his views were not credited. A study of the crisis of 1914 furnishes us with a lesson to help understand "the terrible crisis through which we are passing at the present moment." J. G. Gazley

2811. Smith, Daniel M. ROBERT LANSING AND THE FORMULATION OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY POLICIES, 1914-1915. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(1): 6-81. Shows how Robert Lansing, personally pro-Allied, determined American neutrality policies in his function as counselor for the State Department. As an authority on international law, his opinion was very influential. The author shows that the American concept of neutrality, rather than submarine warfare, made the USA drift into war. United States neutrality was really only a neutrality of form, because the U.S. government was not consistent in its demands that the belligerents obey international law. Lansing was convinced that an Allied victory was of vital significance for the United States, but he also believed that Germany would gain by American hostilities. This idea helped to shape his policies. D. van Arkel

2812. Watson, Ernest. THE BIRTH OF THE FLAT-TOP. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(5): 475-481. A participant relates the experiments in the early part of World War I which led to the conversion of the British "M-class" submarine into a ship capable of launching airplanes. C. F. Latour

2813. --. [FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY CORPS]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1957 13 (4) Numéro Spécial. Fraternité d'Armes Franco-Américaine: Colloque, André, LE BOIS DE BELLEAU, JUIN 1918 [Belleau Woods, June 1918], pp. 70-82. Vigneras, Marcel, L'AIDE FRANÇAISE AU CORPS EXPÉDITIONNAIRE AMÉRICAIN, 1917-1918 [French aid for the American Expeditionary Corps, 1917-1918], pp. 82-87. MacDonald, C. B., OCTOBRE 1918, LA DEUXIÈME DIVISION A BLANC-MONT [October 1918, the 2nd Division at Blanc-Mont], pp. 87-99. Gallini (Col.), SOUVENIRS D'UN OFFICIER DE LIAISON FRANÇAIS [Recollections of a French liaison officer], pp. 99-103. These articles are dedicated to Franco-American comradeship in arms in honor of the 40th anniversary of U.S. entry into World War I. They consist of battalion-level description of some battles and a statistical revelation of the great aid in matériel and instruction given the U.S. Expeditionary Corps. Illustrated. H. M. Adams
See also: 3: 2294, 2413, 2582, 3126

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2814. Boelaert, E. (Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales, Belgium). LES EXPÉDITIONS COMMERCIALES EN L'EQUATEUR [Commercial expeditions to the equator]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1956 2(2): 191-211. Discusses the ivory and slave trade in equatorial Africa. The slave trade persisted in the Congo long after it was officially prohibited. In actual fact, whites promoted rather than stopped the slave traffic, because they needed men, women and children for work or to train as soldiers. The author quotes at length indigenous accounts of punitive expeditions to procure much-needed laborers. Slaves "liberated" by the whites received schooling, at above all military training. D. van Arkel

2815. Hammond, Harold E. (National Lutheran Council). AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE EXPLORATION OF THE ARK CONTINENT. Historian 1956 18(2): 202-229. Describes the work of The American Geographical Society, especially under the leadership of Judge C. P. Daly, in pro-

moting American interest in Africa. The author describes the controversy over the discovery of the source of the Nile and the work of Stanley and Livingston. E. C. Johnson

2816. Oliver, R. (London Univ.). SIX UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF H.-M. STANLEY. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1957 3(2): 344-358. Presents six letters, dated April 1883 through January 1885, from Stanley to his friend, Sir Harry Johnston. The letters tend to confirm the view that Stanley's reference to the future of British interests in the Congo was in no sense a disloyalty to the King of Belgium, whom he represented. C. F. Latour

2817. Storme, M. (R.P.). UNE LETTRE DE F.-M. DHANIS (10.3.1893) [A letter by F. M. Dhanis (10 March 1893)]. Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1957 3(2): 338-343. Presents the report of the activities of a punitive expedition by Belgian Congo forces against Arab slavers. C. F. Latour

Asia

See also: 2609, 2610, 2611, 2614, 2615

2818. Andō, Hirotarō (Waseda Univ.). SOMBUN SHISŌ NO KEISEI TO KEISHŌ [The formation and development of Sun Yat-sen's thought]. Shisō 1957 (396): 876-886. Analyzes Sun Yat-sen's interpretation of the relation between the masses and the revolutionary theory that was to guide them, and describes how his thought developed in three stages: prior to the Sino-Japanese War of 1895; from 1895 to 1919; and after 1919. During the first and second stages, he believed in using a conventional political party organization, whose aim should be to profit from both domestic and foreign political conflict, as the instrument of revolution. In the third stage, he began to consider the problem of the theory of organization. In 1924 he presented a contradictory formula of peaceful unification and armament of the masses. The idea of the people's conference originated in order to mitigate this contradiction. Y. Saeki

2819. Hanabusa, Norimichi (Keiō Univ.). GIWADAN NI KANSURU ICHI KOSATSU [On the causes of the Boxer Rebellion, 1900--a study based on Chinese documents]. Hōgaku Kenkyū 1956 29(11): 1129-1144. Tries to clarify the character of the Boxers and their actions against the court officials of the Manchu dynasty. The author describes the religious school of Boxers that derived from the White Lotus Society, mentions the attitudes of the Manchu dynasty and foreign nations toward the Boxer Rebellion and the fierce political controversy between those who favored a belligerent policy and those who supported peaceful settlement, and gives specific examples of Boxer fanaticism. Based on documents in Giwadan, a book of material on modern history compiled by the Academic Association of Chinese History, and published in 1950. Y. Saeki

2820. Haraguchi, Kiyoshi (Shizuoka Univ.). CHISO KAISEI O MEGURU SHIZUOKA KENMIN NO DŌKŌ [The movement of the people of Shizuoka Prefecture against land tax revision]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1957 (210): 1-20. Considers the conflict between the government and the peasants of Shizuoka Prefecture, with special reference to the peasants' reaction to proposed land tax revision. In the areas of Enshū and Izu, a successful struggle against tax increase was carried on in the Diet, under the leadership of the wealthy peasants. In the district of Suruga in the same prefecture, however, the lack of unity among opponents of the increase resulted in heavy taxation. Based on unofficial documents from Shizuoka Prefecture. K. Sugiyama

2821. Inomata, Shōhachi (Hokkaidō Univ.). ROJIN-DEN OBOEGAKI NIHON RYŪGAKU JIDAI O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE [A note on the life of Lu Hsün--mainly on his student days in Japan]. Hokkaidō Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō 1957 6: 137-174. Although there is little information available on Lu Hsün's activity and thought during his student days in Japan (1902-1909), the author has collected fragmentary accounts from existing studies, as well as official documents concerning Lu Hsün in the possession of such institutions as the schools where he studied. On the basis of this evidence, he describes Lu Hsün's student days at Kōbun Gakuin in Tokyo, his transfer to Sendai Medical College, his leaving medical science for literature and his relation to Japanese literature. A detailed chronological table of Lu Hsün's life is appended. Y. Saeki

2822. Mookerji, S. B. KASHMIR POLITICS 1875-1940. *United Asia* 1957 9(2): 110-114. A detailed account of the connection between the Kashmir nationalist movement and the eradication of the misrule, political corruption and poverty that were widespread during the regimes of the British-sponsored Maharajas. The British frequently tried to thwart the Kashmiri aspirations for political and economic reforms by supporting both the Maharajas and the Punjab Moslem population. In the struggle for reform, the Hindu Kashmiris played a prominent role, while the Moslem Kashmiris were either apathetic or divided on whether to co-operate with the Hindus. The Kashmiri demands were ignored until June 1939, when the All-India National Conference at Srinagar acknowledged and approved a resolution by the Kashmiri committee to award full membership status in the conference to the Moslem, Hindu and Sikh populations of Kashmir. R. Mueller

2823. Naitō, Seichū (Shimane Univ.). KOKKAI KAISETSU SEIGAN UNDO NO HATTEN KŌZŌ [The petition on the establishment of the Diet in the Japanese democratic movement]. *Keizai Ronshū* 1957 80(1): 21-43, (2): 95-110, and (3): 215-224. Considers how the demands of the various classes were united in the nationwide anti-government front which resulted from the movement for a petition for the establishment of a Diet. The author investigates the class structure and leadership of the movement, using data from the district of Okayama. The modernization plans of the Meiji government laid the basis for the unification of the anti-government forces. In the petition for the establishment of the Diet, the classes united in a common goal, but, as the movement grew in intensity, their varying interests began to become apparent. The internal organization of the political movement changed, and the united movement dissolved as soon as the Liberal Party was organized. Based on the *Sanyō Simpō*, etc. K. Sugiyama

2824. Nohara, Shirō (China Research Institute, Tokyo). MINPON-SHUGI-SHA NO SOMBUN ZŌ [Sun Yat-sen, seen as a Taishō democrat]. *Shisō* 1957 (396): 847-855. Discusses the ideas of Sakuzō Yoshino, the representative figure of Taishō democracy in the second decade of the 19th century in Japan, and analyzes his view of Sun Yat-sen. From the beginning, he regarded Sun Yat-sen as an idealist. Yoshino therefore approved of Sun's modification of the "Three People's Principles" in a pro-Soviet and pro-Communist direction, considering this change as a step toward the independence of China. His inability to understand that Sun Yat-sen was developing toward a genuine democratic position demonstrates the failure of Taishō democracy to make democracy into a consistent social doctrine in Japan. Y. Saeki

2825. Okada, Shumpei (Seijō Univ.). SHANHAI KŌKANSHO SETSURITSU AN--NIHON BŌKEI-GIN NO KAIGAI RYŪTSŪ SAKU [On the plan of establishing a Shanghai Exchange--policy of the overseas circulation of Japanese trade--silver]. *Okuma Kenkyū* 1956 7: 61-84. Because of Japan's shortage of silver, which was the circulation medium in Far East markets in the 1860s, its trade position became unfavorable. Japan planned to sell Japanese silver in Shanghai, so that the rising price of foreign silver would decline. For that purpose, the idea of establishing a Shanghai Exchange was brought forward in 1875, but it remained unrealized because of the ignorance of the financial customs in Shanghai. There, the British control of the market was closely related to the bullion system of the Manchu government. Based on government documents and Shigenobu Ōkuma's private documents. Y. Saeki

2826. Satō, Shinji (Nanzan Univ.). CHŌSHIDŌ NO HEMPŌ SHISŌ [The reform thought of Chang Chih-tung]. *Academia* 1957 17: 23-46. Although K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao have been regarded as the chief representatives of the group which supported reform, Chang Chih-tung, formerly considered to be a political opponent of the group, was actually the advocate of an equally broad reform program. The chief components of his program were as follows: first, the establishment of Western-style schools, the sending of government students abroad for study, reform of legislation and the social system, and the Westernization of military and industrial policy; second, emphasis on the Neo-Confucianism of Chu Hsi in learning; third, reform in the educational system. The author concludes that the realization of Chang's plans was impossible, because he failed to reconcile traditional Confucianism with the Western educational and political system. Based mainly on the collected writings of Chang Chih-tung. Y. Saeki

2827. Sato, Hikoshichirō (Kyōto Univ.). RITAISHŌ NO SHUPPATSU--"GENJI"--KI NO SEIRON O CHUSHIN NI [Recommendation of Li Ta-chao--mainly on his political arguments in the "Statesmanship" period]. *Shirin* 1957 40 (3): 177-215. Points out that Li Ta-chao, who is generally considered to have been a Communist revolutionary, was during the years 1912-14 a member of the group of scholars who supported Yuan Shih-k'ai and his party. However, during this period of bewildering changes in political and social conditions, Li Ta-chao became disillusioned with Yuan Shih-k'ai and intensified his study of the causes of contemporary social contradictions. He defined his position within the masses and bitterly criticized the privileged share of the gentry. Y. Saeki

2828. Schiffrin, Harold (Univ. of California, Berkeley). SUN YAT-SEN'S EARLY LAND POLICY. THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF "EQUALIZATION OF LAND RIGHTS." *Journal of Asian Studies* 1957 16(4): 549-564. Traces the original connotation of Sun Yat-sen's p'ing-chün ti-ch'üan or "equalization of land rights" (translated sometimes as "equitable redistribution of the land" or "proportionalization of the land") from the T'ung Meng Hui manifesto of 1905 through the first year of the Republic (1912), finding no substantiation for an agrarian reform interpretation. "During this formative period for Kuomintang ideology, Sun's use of equalization of land rights, and the Western doctrines from which it was derived, indicate a definite preoccupation with the potential problems of a future capitalist order rather than concern with the aberrations of China's current agrarian structure." As in the writings of Henry George, "land" implied not so much agricultural land as non-agricultural land with situation value, such as factory sites. G. A. Lensen

2829. Zbavitel, Dušan. RABINDRANATH TAGORE IN 1887-1891. *Archiv Orientální* 1956 24(4): 581-590. A literary discussion of Tagore's work and development from 1887 to 1891, with some remarks on Indian nationalism and the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885. D. van Arkel

Australia

2830. Fitzhardinge, L. F. (Australian National Univ., Canberra). W. M. HUGHES AND THE WATERSIDE WORKERS. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1957 2(2): 169-180. As a political leader Hughes was initially sympathetic to labor but not active in union affairs. In 1899, he organized the Sydney dockworkers and shortly afterwards an Australian federation of dockworkers. As the unpublished minutes of the Sydney Wharf Labourers Union show, Hughes had a magnetic hold over the dockworkers. He established union financial stability, made moderate demands on employers, avoided strikes, and greatly improved wages, hours, and working conditions. Above all, he realized that union strength rather than favorable laws brought economic and social improvement. G. D. Bearce

2831. Nairn, N. B. (New South Wales Univ. of Technology). THE ROLE OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL IN N. S. W., 1871-1891. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1957 7(28): 421-440. Studies the labor movement from the organization of the Trades and Labor Council in New South Wales to the emergence of a parliamentary labor party. The Council was initially concerned with problems such as the eight-hour day, arbitration of disputes and support of strikes. In 1874, after electing but failing to maintain a loyal legislative representative, the Council resorted to direct pressure on the legislature. In 1891, the Council got 45 labor members elected to the legislature. G. D. Bearce

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

2832. Grgurević, D. TOLSTOJEV JUNAK U SRBIJI [Tolstoy's hero in Serbia]. *Borba* 1957 6, 7, and 8 July. Three articles on Russian army Colonel Nikola Raievsky, who served in the war in Serbia in 1876 under the Russian General Cherniaev. Raievsky was killed in action near Aleksinac. Based on Dr. Vladan Djordjević's *Srpsko-turski rat, uspomene i beleške iz 1876, 1877, i 1879 godine* [The Serbo-Turkish war, recollections and notes from the years 1876, 1877 and 1879] and Pera Todorović's *Dnevnik jednog*

brovoljca, Srpsko-turski rat 1876 [Diary of a volunteer, the Serbo-Turkish war of 1876]. S. Gavrilović

2833. Kačarević, Dragić. ŽENE SOCIJALISTI U SRBIJI [Women socialists in Serbia]. Komunist (New Series) 1957 June. Gives biographical data on several women, including Milica and Anka Ninković, and Stojanka-Stanka Jovanović, who played a prominent role in the labor movement in the period 1870-1914. Based on the brochure Žene Socijalisti u Srbiji (Belgrade, Rad [Work] Publishing Company). S. Gavrilović

2834. Pavlović, Pavle. ŠTRAJK NA KARABURMI [The strike in Karaburma]. Borba 1956 15-19 December. A series of five articles giving details on the strikes organized in the year 1909 by the Meat Dressers Union in Serbia against the French-owned Slaughter House Company, the French ("Gasso") meat-trade concern, and Mika Konstantinović company. References are also made to the attitude of the police authorities. The article is based on the contemporary writings of Radničke Novine [Workers Newspaper]. S. Gavrilović

2835. S. P. UMRO KNJIZEVNİK I NOVINAR MIODRAG PAVLOVIĆ-KRPA [The writer and journalist Miodrag Pavlović-Krpa has died]. Politika 1957 30 January. The Serbian liberal writer and patriot, who opposed the despotic Obrenović dynasty and was sentenced to several terms of imprisonment and was otherwise persecuted in consequence, died in Belgrade at the age of 92. S. Gavrilović

2836. Spivakovskii, E. I. NOVYE MATERIALY PO ISTORII KREST'YANSKIKH VOSTANII V RUMYNII V 1907 GODU [New materials on the history of peasant uprisings in Rumania in 1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (5): 159-173. Bibliographical article, arranged topically, on studies dealing with the Rumanian peasant unrest in 1907-1908, which have appeared in Rumania and the USSR since World War II. On the basis of unpublished archival evidence, the author concludes that the peasant unrest was not limited to March-April 1907, but continued throughout 1907 into the spring of 1908. More work in this direction is necessary. M. Raeff

2837. Unsigned. SRPSKO-TURSKI RAT 1876 GODINE [The Serbian-Turkish war of 1876]. Republika 1955 26 April. The text of a letter (with marginal notes), dated 26 July 1876, from Colonel Djura Horvatić to Stanoje Simić, prefect of the District of Knjaževac. The letter was written by order of the Russian General Chernaev, commander-in-chief of the Serbian army in the war of 1876. S. Gavrilović

2838. V. J. (Vuk Jelovac). PEDESET GODINA OD OKRETANJA KOČIĆEVE "OTADŽBINE" [Fifty years from his first appearance of Kočić's newspaper Otadžbina]. Politika 1957 29 June. The newspaper Otadžbina [My native land] defended the Sarajevo resolution of 12 May 1907 by which the Serbs of Bosnia had raised the question of constitutional liberties and demanded a change of government. The first number of the newspaper appeared on 15 June 1907 (Old Style). Kočić was soon arrested, and his deputy, Dragomir Janković, and the whole editorial board were sentenced to imprisonment in a "high treason" trial in Banja Luka on 15 July 1908. S. Gavrilović

2839. Z. P. J. VELIKI PARK NA MESTO SIMIĆEVIH KONAČA [A large park replaces Simić's palaces]. Komunist 1957 23 June. Publishes inter alia information on the philanthropic work of Francis MacKenzie, a British subject. In 1878, MacKenzie bought a large portion of the estates of Stojan Simić (1797-1852), an influential and very wealthy Serbian statesman. This was parceled out into building lots and given to citizens of Belgrade at very low rate of interest, with the understanding that they would not sell liquor in the area. He also built a large hall which was used for pacifist meetings by the Nazarenes. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

2840. Gillet, Marcel (Univ. of Lille). AUX ORIGINES DE LA PREMIERE CONVENTION D'ARRAS: LE BASSIN HOUIL- LER DU NORD ET DU PAS-DE-CALAIS DE 1880 A 1891. Background of the first Convention of Arras: the coal fields of the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais, 1880-91].

Revue du Nord 1957 39(154): 111-124. History of strikes, crises, and organizational efforts of workers and coal-mine employers, culminating in the Convention of Arras, whereby workers and employers agreed for the first time to settle labor disputes by arbitration. Based on extensive unpublished material in governmental and industrial archives, as well as those of local workers' and employers' associations. H. D. Piper

2841. Lefranc, Georges. LA CHARTE D'AMIENS (1906) [The charter of Amiens (1906)]. Information Historique 1956 18(5): 176-179. Fifty years after the publication of this famous text, briefly studies the French labor movement in 1906 and the debates in Amiens. The author points out that the motion opposed any tie between the C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail) and the Socialist party, favoring independence of the labor movement from the influence of any political party. H. Monteagle

2842. Willoughby, L. A. PARIS IN THE NINETIES. Contemporary Review 1957 191(1097): 267-273. Personal memoirs of a boyhood in Paris. The author, whose father was the leading English hatter in Paris, describes the rather primitive conditions in his home, his games and amusements, and his education. J. G. Gazley

GERMANY

2843. Cieślak, Tadeusz (Warsaw). REFORMA PRUSKIEGO PRAWA WYBORCZEGO W OKRESIE IMPERIALIZMU [The reform of Prussian electoral law in the imperialist epoch]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1956 8(2): 75-97. After the failure of the revolution of 1848, the Prussian government introduced the Dreiklassenwahlrecht in order to assure a conservative majority. The obvious injustice of this arrangement was finally opposed by Bismarck himself (during the Kulturkampf), and, for more progressive reasons, it was also opposed by the Social Democrats. After events in Russia in 1905 and in consequence of mass protests staged by Social Democrats, some changes were introduced. In April 1917, Wilhelm II, under the impact of the military situation and western accusations, announced that further changes in the electoral laws would be made after the war. G. Tietz

2844. Fricke, Dieter (Berlin). DER AUFSCHWUNG DER MASSENKÄMPFE DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERKLASSE UNTER DEM EINFLUSS DER RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTION VON 1905 [The upsurge of the mass struggles of the German working class under the impact of the Russian Revolution of 1905]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(4): 770-790. The mass strike movement of German workers in 1905 surpassed all earlier movements of this type not only in size but also in regard to its specific character. The workers, inspired by the example of their Russian brothers, grew more militant and their class consciousness increased. A trend towards organizational unity or at least united action became noticeable. Whereas the left wing of the working class movement untiringly stressed the need for political mass strike actions, the reformists in the trade unions and the German Social Democratic Party effectively prevented a general strike which would have been supported by the majority of the workers. Journal (H. Köditz)

2845. Husson, Julien. HERMANN LIETZ (1868-1919) ET LES COMMUNAUTÉS SCOLAIRES [Hermann Lietz (1868-1919) and the school communities]. Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second Degré 1956 12(3): 21-25. Deals with late 19th and early 20th century German pessimism and the search for a new culture, as these were reflected in new types of education. Autonomy for schools that wanted to fight prevailing sentiment was essential. Lietz attacked the existing school system and advocated schools that served man and not the state, and that were free of all disturbing influences. He wanted to locate his school communities in rural areas, where boys would have the opportunity to engage in physical labor, such as agriculture, building school houses, and forestry. The author illustrates how Lietz' ideas on relations between adults and children and on coeducation contributed to a truly humanistic form of education. D. van Arkel

2846. Jakóbczyk, Witold. TOWARZYSTWO OŚWIATY LUDOWEJ W POZNAŃSKIM 1872-1878 [Society for Popular

Education in Poznań Province, 1872-1878]. Roczniki Historyczne 1957 23: 581-605. Sketches the development of village libraries from 1840 till 1872, when, as a reaction against the Kulturkampf, the Society was organized by a group of liberal landowners and professional people. Although the building up of village libraries was its main task, it sponsored other forms of educational activities such as nursery schools. Opposed from the first by the ultramontanes, its work was hampered by the orders of the Poznań archbishop, forbidding the clergy to participate, and by a similar government order regarding teachers. In 1877 ultramontanes joined the Society, which, reinforced, entered upon a short period of brilliant development. The Prussian government, afraid of its popularity, closed it in 1878. Based on records from the Provincial Archives in Poznań and printed materials. A. F. Dygnas

2847. Meier-Welcher, Hans [German Ministry of Defense, Bonn]. GENERAL DER INFANTERIE A. D. DR. HERMANN V. KUHLMAN 100. GEBURTSTAG AM 2. NOVEMBER 1956 [Retired Infantry General, Dr. Hermann von Kuhl, on the centenary of his birth, 2 November 1956]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(11): 595-610. A biographical sketch in which the author praises General von Kuhl's historical studies, during the early 20th century, on the activities of the German General Staff Corps, and his contribution to the planning of the German invasion of northern France during the First World War. After the war, von Kuhl returned to the writing of military history, chiefly to point out that the disintegration of the German army toward the end of the war resulted primarily from civilian subversion rather than ineffective military leadership. A bibliography of von Kuhl's 148 articles, essays and monographs is included. R. Mueller

2848. Morsey, Rudolf (Münster, Westphalia, Germany). BISMARCK ALS "REICHSKRIEGSMINISTER" [Bismarck as Imperial War Minister]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(11): 629-639. Describes Bismarck's attempts to obtain legal and constitutional sanction for making the office of Imperial War Minister responsible to the Emperor rather than to the Cabinet. The author demonstrates how Bismarck succeeded in his struggle for control of the Prussian army, and, as Imperial War Minister, freed himself from the supervision of the Chief of Staff, the Prussian War Minister, and the rulers of the German states. R. Mueller

2849. Morsey, Rudolf. ZWEI DENKSCHRIFTEN ZUM "FALL MARTIN SPAHN" (1901). EIN BEITRAG ZUR PREUSSISCH-DEUTSCHEN WISSENSCHAFTSPOLITIK [Two memoranda regarding the "Martin Spahn Case" (1901). A contribution to Prusso-German academic politics]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1956 38(2): 244-257. The Martin Spahn case ignited a lengthy quarrel over "the impartiality of science" and the "objectivity" of the historian. In 1901 Varrentrapp was called to Marburg from Strasbourg (in predominantly Catholic Alsace-Lorraine). Governor Hermann Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Prussian Minister Friedrich Althoff approved of Friedrich Meinecke as Varrentrapp's successor on the condition that a second, Catholic, professor be appointed. Wilhelm II appointed Spahn on the basis of the recommendations of the two officials. In the first memorandum, Hohenlohe refers to the need to overcome the "inadequate and un-German" training in Catholic theology in Strasbourg, to justify his recommendation. The second memorandum, by Minister Althoff, denies 1) the insinuation of the Strasbourg faculty that the new Catholic professorship was a concession to ultramontanism; 2) that the professorship was a commitment as to future policy; 3) that future history teachers would be indoctrinated with "ultramontane historical concepts"; 4) that Dr. Spahn was too young and inexperienced, and 5) that the establishment of a Catholic theological seminary was imminent. Althoff maintained that the Catholic professorship was essential as a disciplinary measure against the Strasbourg faculty. L. Kestenbergl

2850. Tsirul'nik, R. Ia. PUBLITSISTICHESKAIA DEIATEL'NOST' KLARY ZSETSKIN V ZASHCHITU SOVETSKOI ROSSII V 1917-1918 GODAKH (K 100-LETIIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIYA) [Publicistic activity of Clara Zetkin in defense of Soviet Russia in 1917-1918 (On the occasion of her 100th birthday)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (5): 95-112. Summary of the views of Clara Zetkin on the Russian Revolution as expressed in her articles for the Frauen Beilage der Leipziger Volkszeitung in 1917-1918. These articles show Clara Zetkin as a constant, loyal, devoted and energetic defender of the acts and policies of the Bolshevik

Party and the October Revolution. In this respect, she was in agreement with the Spartakus group, though she did not share some of Rosa Luxemburg's strictures on Bolshevik policies. M. Raefl

2851. Zeender, John K. (Univ. of Massachusetts). THE GERMAN CENTER PARTY DURING WORLD WAR I. AN INTERNAL STUDY. Catholic Historical Review 1956/57 42 (4): 441-468. Examines differences and tensions within the Center Party during World War I and how these internal problems affected the party's attitude toward the German imperial government's policies, first for war and later for peace. Based chiefly on papers of Karl Bachem, party historian and Centrist official. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2638, 2641, 2917, 3030

2852. Bowman, William T. LENIN IN LONDON. Contemporary Review 1957 191(1098): 336-338. Personal memories of Lenin's visits to Balliol House at Tynbee Hall in 1902. Under the alias of "Richter," Lenin showed his complete and uncompromising devotion to socialism in his efforts to heckle John Morley in a debate and even during an informal tea with the author and Dean Robinson of Balliol House. J. G. Gazley

2853. Gilbert, Bentley Brinkerhoff (Colorado College). SIR JOHN ELDON GORST: CONSERVATIVE REBEL. Historia 1956 18(2): 151-169. Describes the role of a Tory leader who attempted with little success to keep alive, within the British Conservative Party of the late 19th century, the Disraelian tradition of interest in, and care for, the material welfare of the working classes. Gorst was, however, influential in formulating reform programs which were adopted by the opposing Liberal Party. E. C. Johnson

2854. Gooch, G. P. TWO ELDER STATESMEN: I. LORD HALDANE, II. LORD MORLEY. Contemporary Review 1956 190(1090): 216-220, and (1091): 273-276. In the first article, the author stresses Lord Haldane's disillusionment with the Liberal Party and transfer to the Labour Party, his great interest in Germany (especially his dislike of Wilhelm II, his faith in the Weimar Republic and his devotion to Goethe), his interest in philosophy and the impact of Einstein upon philosophical thought, and his close family loyalties. The article on Morley emphasizes his anti-imperialism, his debt to Mill and Gladstone, his devotion to Home Rule, his humanitarianism and conversational ability. J. G. Gazley

2855. Gooch, G. P. VICTORIAN MEMORIES XII. THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. Contemporary Review 1956 190 (1089): 148-154. The author regarded the South African War as the turning point in his life. Earlier he had been chiefly interested in social problems; henceforth he found his major preoccupation in international affairs. The war also marked the beginning of his career as a journalist. He became friendly with the anti-imperialists, notably J. L. Hammond, Pethick-Lawrence, John Morley, Lloyd George, Campbell-Bannerman, Ramsay and Margaret MacDonald, and Charles Masterman. He praises Kitchener, in contrast to Milner, for having contributed to the leniency of the peace terms. J. G. Gazley

See also: 2: 2718

2856. James, Robert Rhodes. RADICAL JOE. History Today 1957 7(9): 618-626. An account of the highlights in the political career of Joseph Chamberlain, from his entry into politics in Birmingham in 1873 until his break with Prime Minister Gladstone in 1886. The author emphasizes the differing political philosophies of Chamberlain and Gladstone and the issues that led to Chamberlain's switch from the Liberal to the Conservative Party. E. D. Johnson

2857. Karliner, M. M. FEVRL'SKAIA REVOLIUTSIYA V ROSSII I ANGLISKOE RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE [The February revolution in Russia and the English labor movement]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 121-134. Descriptive account of workers' unrest in England during the First World War and the intensification of this unrest and dissatisfaction as a result of the Russian February revolution. The officials of the trade unions and the Labour Party, however, did not take advantage of the situation and actually supported the British government in its efforts to keep Russia in the war, tried to gain support

for the Provisional Government and moderate socialist parties, and to preserve capitalism in Russia (Henderson mission). Based primarily on the contemporary English periodical press and some unpublished documents from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs pertaining to the Henderson mission.

M. Raeff

2858. McCaffrey, Lawrence J. (College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota). *THE HOME RULE PARTY AND IRISH NATIONALIST OPINION, 1874-1876*. Catholic Historical Review 1957 43(2): 160-177. Examines the conduct of the Irish Members of the House of Commons in the period of transition from the moderate policies of Isaac Butt toward the issue of Home Rule for Ireland up to the emergence of Charles Stewart Parnell to leadership. The convention of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain in Dublin, August 1876, marked the turning point in the Home Rule movement for Ireland. Based on the O'Neill Daunt Papers, Isaac Butt Papers, J. F. X. O'Brien Papers, and P. J. Smyth Papers, all in the National Library of Ireland, Dublin, and on the contemporary press.

Journal (J. T. Ellis)

2859. Maegawa, Kaichi. IPPAN RÔDÔ KUMIAI NO SEIRITSU KATEI [On the formation of the General Workers' Union]. Keizai Ronsô 1957 79(1): 43-67. Examines the London Dock Strike of 1889, mainly in reference to its role in the formation of the General Workers' Union.

H. Ismai

2860. Savory, Sir Douglas L. OXFORD AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. Contemporary Review 1956 190(1092): 335-340. Criticizes the abuses of the system of "scouts," the over-emphasis upon athletics, and the deadening sterility of many of the lectures. Among those whom he found most stimulating were C. G. Robertson, Anson, and Dicey. The author regrets the lack of opportunity to take Honours in modern languages and the unwillingness of the University to recognize the work in phonetics of Dr. Henry Sweet, under whom he studied privately. Mention is made of visits to Oxford by Lord Rosebery and Winston Churchill and of Queen Victoria's funeral.

J. G. Gazley

2861. Shock, Maurice (Oxford Univ.). GLADSTONE'S INVASION OF EGYPT, 1882. History Today 1957 7(6): 351-357. Describes the dilemma faced by Liberal Prime Minister Gladstone of Great Britain when, after campaigning against the imperialism of the Conservatives, he found it necessary during his own administration to extend British rule over Egypt.

E. D. Johnson

2862. White, William (Wayne State Univ.). LORD NORTHCLIFFE AND WORLD WAR I. Journalism Quarterly 1957 34(2): 208-216. Describes the role of Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe (1865-1922), in stirring up popular sentiment against Germany and helping to create the climate of opinion which made World War I possible. As a speaker and writer, Northcliffe was consistently anti-German and pro-imperialist. A key figure in the development of mass journalism in England, he owned eight newspapers and influenced people in all walks of life.

L. Gara

HABSBURG EMPIRE

2863. D. F. IZLOŽBA DOKUMENATA O RADNIČKOM POKRETU DALMACIJE [Exhibition of documents on the labor movement in Dalmatia]. Komunist 1957 31 May. The documents exhibited by the State Archive of Zadar (Zara) concern three labor organizations: 1) the Unity and Work group in Split (1872), which was an outpost of the revolutionary Commune of Paris; 2) the socialist Society of Men and Women Workers (1897), and 3) the Workers Alliance (1902-1918), whose members were active socialists. The exhibit consists of posters, leaflets, brochures and newspapers.

S. Gavrilović

2864. Kočedová, O. BOJ ZA HLASOVACÍ PRÁVO V ČECHÁCH PŘED PADESÁTI LETY [The struggle for the right to vote in Bohemia fifty years ago]. Slovanský Přehled 1956 42(10): 335-338. The electoral reform for Austria-Hungary which was approved in December 1905 concluded a long series of conflicts on this subject. The author discusses the domestic political background of the reform, emphasizing the leading role of the Social Democrats in this controversy in Bohemia.

G. R. Schroubek

2865. Najdus, Walentyna. RÓZWOJ RUCHU STRAJKOWE-GO W GALICJI W LATACH 1900-1914 [Development of the strike movement in Galicia: 1900-1914]. Przegląd Historyczny 1957 48(3): 460-490. Outlines the organization of Galician industry and gives statistics on the number of workers. The author enumerates the more important strikes, explaining the demands of the workers and the results achieved, and stresses that up to 1904 the intensity of the strike movement was proportionately greater in Galicia than in Austria as a whole. Under the influence of the Russian Revolution, the proportion of Galician strikes increased, but diminished sharply after 1908. Government and employers' methods of fighting strikes are also described.

A. F. Dygnas

2866. Rév. Ágnes Cz. A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNELMI TÁRSULAT ÜNNEPI ÜLÉSE AZ 1905-1907-ES OROSZ FORRADALOM 50. ÉVFORDULÓJA ALKALMÁBÓL [Festive session of the Hungarian Historical Association on the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907]. Századok 1956 90(1/2): 278-286. The effect of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907 on the contemporary labor movement in Hungary was discussed at this meeting by such leading Marxist historians as László Réti, Péter Hanák, Aladár Mód, Ferenc Mucsi and R. A. Lavrov, assistant director of the Archives of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Russian revolution's effect on industrial workers and the agrarian proletariat was manifested by the steadily growing number of strikes and political meetings.

F. Wagner

2867. Roca, S. PRVI VELEIZDAJNICKI PROCES U SPLITU [The first high treason trial in Split]. Republika 1955 22 March. Jovo Metlačić, Vikentije Butier and Kazimir Luketić, publishers of *Draškov Raboć* (founded in 1883) in Split, were arrested on charges of propagating Pan-Slavism and Orthodoxy, associating with the Russians, etc. The courts acquitted them of the charges.

S. Gavrilović

2868. Tičina, V. ŠKOLOVANJE I PRVI DODIR SA SOCIJALISTIMA [Schooling and first contact with socialists]. Politika 1957 25 May. A description of Tito's early life (1907-1910) in Sisak, Croatia, in Nikola Karas' locksmith workshop, which is now a museum. The description is based on recollections told by local inhabitants.

S. Gavrilović

2869. Tóth, Zoltán I. A NEMZETISÉGI KÉRDÉS A DUALIZMUS KORÁBAN (1867-1900) [The nationality question during the Age of Dualism, 1867-1900]. Századok 1956 90(3): 368-393. The 1867 compromise concluded between the Austrian and Hungarian ruling classes meant the exploitation of the national minorities by hindering their economic, social and cultural progress. Even their political existence was denied, a situation which was mirrored in the laws and decrees of the period 1867-1900. The author makes a general Marxist-Leninist survey of Hungary's nationality problem between 1867 and 1900. Partly based on unpublished sources.

F. Wagner

2870. Vincze, Edit S. A MAGYARORSZÁGI SZOCIÁLMOKRATA PÁRT MEGALAKULÁSA ÉS TEVÉKENYSÉGE A KILENCVENES ÉVEKBEN [The formation and activities of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary in the nineties]. Századok 1956 90(1/2): 126-169. At first, the General Workers' Party of Hungary, founded in 1880, resembled the contemporary labor movement abroad, but because of the country's underdeveloped capitalistic system, caused by the Vienna court's colonial policy, the party could not become the center of a mass movement. For this reason, on 7-8 December 1890, the Social Democratic Party of Hungary was established, and labor activity, including trade unionism, increased. Various factions of the workers' movement were united in May 1894 at the third congress of the Social Democratic Party which adopted the so-called Hainfeld program of the Austrian socialists. Because of basic differences, the agrarian proletariat was organized in the Independent Socialist Party, which had no direct contact with the international labor movement. Uses unpublished material.

F. Wagner

ITALY

See also: 2669

2871. Caracciolo, Alberto. L'INTERVENTO ITALIANO IN GUERRA E LA CRISI POLITICA DEL 1914-15 [The Italian intervention in the war and the political crisis of 1914-15].

Società 1954 10(5): 792-826, and (6): 986-1012. Investigates the Italian internal situation prior to the intervention in World War I. The author examines the attitudes of the political parties, the various currents of public opinion, economic interests and orientations and their influence on the political conduct of the state and the movements of the masses, and finally the Italian position in the "diplomacy of imperialism." He concludes that the political crises of 1914-15 can be explained by the confluence of economic and military expansionism and the proletarian struggles. P. Pastorelli

2872. De Mattei, Rodolfo. L'INCHIESTA SICILIANA DI FRANCHETTI E DI SONNINO [The Sicilian survey of Franchetti and Sonnino]. Studi Politici 1957 4(1): 106-127. An examination of La Sicilia nel 1876 [Sicily in 1876], composed of two volumes: Le condizioni politiche e amministrative [Political and administrative conditions] by Franchetti, and I contadini in Sicilia [The peasants of Sicily] by Sonnino. De Mattei describes the actual situation, the objections provoked by this survey, and the results of the parallel parliamentary investigation. A lengthy critical evaluation of the conclusions of the investigation is provided. P. Pastorelli

2873. Manzotti, Fernando. LA GIOVINEZZA DI LEONIDA BISSOLATI RICOSTRUITA SU DOCUMENTI INEDITI [The youth of Leonida Bissolati reconstructed on the basis of unpublished documents]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1957 41(1): 107-128. Studies the family environment in which Bissolati grew up and its influence on his character, cultural development and adherence to positivism. The author describes Cremonese society at the time of Bissolati's entrance into political life. Based on papers from the Archivio Comunale of Cremona. P. Pastorelli

2874. Migliori, Giambattista. ANGELO MAURI A UN VENTENNIO DALLA MORTE [Angelo Mauri: the twentieth anniversary of his death]. Civitas 1957 8(6/7): 3-18. A biography of Angelo Mauri (1873-1936), an eminent Catholic personality, who was one of the first Catholic deputies elected under the terms of the papal encyclical Il Fermo Proposito (June 1905), which allowed exceptions to the principle of Non expedit. Journal

2875. Monticone, Alberto (Univ. of Rome). SALANDRA E SONNINO VERSO LA DECISIONE DELL'INTERVENTO [Salandra and Sonnino and the decision of intervention]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1957 24(1): 64-89. A study of the personal attitudes of Salandra and Sonnino during the last months of Italian neutrality in World War I. Particularly revealing are the reports on public sentiment sent in by the prefects of the provinces at the request of Salandra. These reports prove clearly that the population, even in Rome and Venice, was neutralistic, and that the policy of Salandra and Sonnino was thus contrary to the will of the majority. Based on unpublished materials in the Salandra Papers in the Archivio Centrale dello Stato, Rome. F. Fellner

2876. Parisi, Antonio. LUIGI FACTA. Historica 1956 9 (1/2): 23-35. Facta's actions as municipal councillor provide clear and interesting reflections for the reconstruction of his political personality. Based on the conciliar records of the Archive of Pinerolo. P. Pastorelli

POLAND

See also: 2674, 2846, 2865

2877. Furman, Stanisław. WARSZAWSKI INSTYTUT POLITECHNICZNY (1898-1905) [Warsaw Institute of Technology (1898-1905)]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1957 5(7/8): 59-66. Brief mention of the establishment, organization and faculty (Polish and Russian) of the Institute, followed by a discussion of the illegal societies organized by Polish students for instruction in such subjects as Polish literature and history, and new trends in psychology, ethnography, and political economy. Lectures were given in private houses by the best Polish specialists. The struggle for recognition of Polish as the official language, especially during the revolution of 1905, and the ultimate closing of the Institute by the Russian authorities, are described. A. F. Dygnas

2878. Matlakowski, Władysław K. WŁADYSŁAW MATLAKOWSKI. Wiadomości 1957 12(37/38): 2. Biographical sketch of the author's father (1850-1895), eminent physician,

ethnographer and author of memoirs in which he described the life of Polish nobility in the Ukraine. A. F. Dygnas

2879. Próchnik, Adam. STANOWISKO NARODOWEJ DEMOKRACJI WOBEK WOJNY ROSYJSKO-JAPONSKIEJ [Attitude of the National Democracy towards the Russo-Japanese War]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(3): 21-43. Posthumous publication of a paper written some 20 years ago. The program adopted by the National Democracy in the autumn of 1903 included a rejection of the idea of armed struggle with Russia and an indefinite postponement of the goal of Poland's independence. The party called for political action only within the existing system of partition. The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War did not alter that political creed as is shown by an analysis of the contents of two National Democratic periodicals for 1904, Przegląd Wszechpolski and Polak. National Democracy, although showing sympathy with Japan, supported the slogan: "Neither collaboration with Russia nor revolution against it." A. F. Dygnas

2880. Skrzek, M. UPRAWA KUKURYDZY W WIELKOPOLSCIE W LATACH 1860-1912 [Maize cultivation in Great Poland between 1860-1912]. Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1956 4(2): 267-277. Cultivation of maize as a fodder plant was begun in Great Poland in the 1860s and reached its peak in the years 1890-1907. J. Topolski

RUSSIA

See also: 2857, 3071

2881. Bark, Sir Peter. THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY - NICHOLAS II AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS. Russian Review 1957 16(3): 35-44. Summarizes the events from 12 to 16 March 1917 leading to Nicholas II's abdication at army headquarters. The author provides texts of telegrams sent by various army commanders to the Emperor urging him to abdicate, and also describes his last day at army headquarters. This article is a chapter from the unpublished memoirs of the author (1869-1937), who was Minister of Finance of the Russian Imperial Government during World War I. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

2882. Comte, Gilbert. LA TRAGÉDIE DU POPE ROUGE [The tragedy of the Red priest]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7 (83): 570-580. A brief account of the career of Georgi Gapon (1870?-1906), leader of the Russian workers' movement which came to a climax on Bloody Sunday, 22 January 1905. The author recounts Gapon's early connections with the Okhrana, his belief in the good will of Nicholas II, the massacre of Bloody Sunday, Gapon's escape to the West, his return to Russia as an ally of the Okhrana, and his death at the hands of Social Revolutionaries. R. C. Delk

2883. Gopner, S. I. MARTOVSKIE I APREL'SKIE DNI 1917 GODA (IZ VOSPOMINANII UCHASTNIKA OKTIABR'SKOGO REVOLIUTSII) [The March and April days in 1917 (from the memoirs of a participant in the October Revolution)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 42-52. Personal reminiscences of events and activities in March-April 1917 in the Ekaterinoslav Bolshevik party. The author describes the April party conference to which he was a delegate, the dynamic leadership provided by Lenin, and the organizational work of Sverdlov. He points out the great positive role of Lenin's personal contacts with members of the party. M. Raeff

2884. Kalekina, O. P. PARTIINOE IZADTEL'STVO "VPERED" (1906-1907 GODY) [The party publishing house "Vpered" in 1906-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (4): 133-136. Descriptive summary of the main activities of the legal Bolshevik publishing enterprise Vpered. M. Raeff

2885. Klimov, P. I. RABOCHII KLASS ROSSII V BOR'BE ZA SOIUZ S KREST'IANSTVOM V 1905 GODU (PO MATERIALAM GUBERNII TSENTRAL'NO-PROMYSHLENNOGO RAIONA) [Russia's working class in the struggle for an alliance with the peasantry in 1905 (On the basis of materials from the central industrial provinces)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (5): 43-59. Descriptive account of a series of events and facts, attempting to show the growing solidarity between the peasantry and the proletariat in 1905-1907. The peasant unrest was directly related to the revolutionary activities of the workers and declined with these activities. The Bolsheviks used all

means to foster this growing solidarity (agrarian program, contacts between workers and peasants, propaganda), while the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries tried to sabotage its development. Based on printed party sources, the contemporary periodical press, and a few illustrations of peasant sections from archival sources. M. Raeff

2886. Kržek, J. ČESKOSLOVENŠTÍ RUDOARMĚJCI [The Czechoslovak members of the Red Army]. Slovánský Přehled 1956 42(8): 253-255. In 1917, a leftist-socialistic movement originated among Czech and Slovakian prisoners of war in Kiev. This movement broke in 1918 with the Czech legions, which fought with the White army, and formed Red units of its own. The total number of Czech soldiers fighting on the Communist side later reached 10,000, and many remained in the Soviet Union and were integrated into the Red Army.

G. R. Schroubek

2887. Lopatkin, A. N. AGRARNAIA PROGRAMMA BOL'SHEVIKOV V VELIKOI OKTIABRSKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLIUTSII [The agrarian program of the Bolsheviks during the Great October Socialist Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 4(4): 43-58. Alliance between the peasantry and the proletariat was the major aim of the agrarian program elaborated by Lenin even before the February Revolution. To realize this aim after the February Revolution, Lenin adopted the Krest'ianskii Nakaz as expressive of the desires of the peasantry. While in so doing he adopted the practical aspects of the Social Revolutionary agrarian program (bowing to the concrete situation at the time), he never accepted their theoretical position. In his interpretation, the Nakaz was only a means for bringing about the alliance between proletariat and peasantry for the victory of the October Revolution. Based on Lenin's writings and well-known published sources and studies. M. Raeff

2888. Mikhrin, P. N. VLADIMIR IL'ICH LENIN V POSLEDEM PODPOL'E (DO PEREEZDA V FINLANDIIU) [Vladimir I. Lenin in his last underground (before his departure to Finland)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 4(4): 59-71. On the basis of published memoirs and party sources, describes Lenin's flight from Petrograd after the July 1917 days, and his hiding on a lake island in the countryside. Lenin's ideological and political ideas at the time led him to prepare the way for the seizure of power in October. M. Raeff

2889. Mishin, M. I. V. I. LENIN O VOZMOZHNOСТИ MIRNOGO RAZVITIIA REVOLIUTSII V 1917 GODU [V. I. Lenin on the possibility of a peaceful development of the revolution in 1917]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 5(5): 17-42. Argues that in 1917 Lenin conceived of the possibility for a peaceful development of the Russian revolution from a bourgeois-democratic into a socialist one. The violent nature of the socialist revolution (civil war) was due to the provocations of the bourgeoisie, their refusal to recognize the newly formed class situation, and their rejection of Lenin's humanitarian plans for Russia's development. Peaceful evolution, which Lenin believed to be an exceptional possibility rarely existing in history, has become much more of a real possibility in the contemporary situation. M. Raeff

2890. Mitrović, D. UZ 40-GODIŠNJICU OKTOBARSKO REVOUCIJE: BOLJSEVIČKI AGITATOR ZAIMOVIĆ [On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution: Bolshevik agitator Zaimović]. Komunist 1957 12 July. The Bosnian Mustafa Zaimović was one of a group of trained Communist agents who were ordered in 1917 by the Bureau of Military Commissars in Moscow to join the reserve battalion of the Yugoslav Volunteer Corps on the Murmansk front for the purpose of undermining the morale of the interventionist army. He was apprehended in 1918 by the Yugoslav commander and handed over to the English commander. Extracts from his confidential personal file [karakteristika] are published in full. The ownership of the file is not disclosed. S. Gavrilović

2891. Petrov, I. F. IUL'SKIE SOBYTIIA 1917 GODA [The July events of 1917]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 4(4): 24-42. Descriptive account of the origins of the workers' demonstrations in July 1917. While disapproving of them, Lenin and the Bolshevik party realized the need for seizing the leadership of the proletariat in order to capture its revolutionary potential and destroy the prestige of Menshevik and Social Revolutionary leadership. The author describes and analyzes Lenin's attitudes, the victory of his point of view in the Bolshevik party, and the results of the July days for the political and class situation in

Russia. Based mainly on contemporary Bolshevik periodical literature, the writings of Lenin, and some selected archival sources. M. Raeff

2892. Portiankin, I. A. O PERVOM LEGAL'NOM IZDANII BROSHIURY V. I. LENINA "K DEREVENSKOI BEDNOTE" [Concerning the first legal edition of V. I. Lenin's pamphlet "To the village poor"]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 3(3): 144-146. Lists and describes the changes made by Lenin in his pamphlet K derevenskoi bednote when he prepared it for legal publication in 1905. Contrary to accepted opinion (followed in the various editions of Lenin's works), the legal text was not identical with the illegal one; as a matter of fact, it contained about 150 changes. M. Raeff

2893. Tret'iakova, E. P. FEVRAL'SKIE SOBYTIIA 1917 G. V MOSKVE [February events in 1917 in Moscow]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 3(3): 72-84. Account of the workers' unrest in Moscow on the eve of the February Revolution. The workers' demonstrations and the strikes were under the leadership of the Bolshevik party. After the overthrow of the imperial regime, the Bolsheviks continued to follow their revolutionary line in opposition to the defeatism and compromises of the Mensheviks. The Bolsheviks always tied the cessation of strikes, demonstrations, etc., to a satisfactory settlement of the economic and revolutionary-political demands of the workers. This, and their correct line on the issue of war, gave the Bolsheviks increasing influence and membership among the workers. Based on contemporary periodicals, party publications, and some archival materials. M. Raeff

2894. Zand, Helena. 40-LECIE TEZ KWIETNIOWYCH LENINA [The 40th anniversary of Lenin's theses of April 1917]. Nowe Drogi 1957 11(5): 34-41. The historical background and an analysis of the famous propositions which Lenin formulated on his return to Russia from Switzerland in April 1917, as a plan for the peaceful conversion of the "bourgeois" revolution of February into the "socialist" revolution. This plan was furthered by the existence of nationwide councils of workers' and soldiers' delegates; the general desire for legality in this period, the lack of a power policy on the part of the bourgeois, and the inability of the provisional government to carry out such a policy against its opponents. The author refers to the significant role of Lenin's slogan "All power to the Soviets," the discussion of Lenin's propositions in all cells of the party, and the opposition of Kamenev. G. Langrod

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 3054

2895. Cielēns, Fēlikss. VĒSTURES TRADICIJU NOZĪME [The significance of historical traditions]. Cēla Zīmes 1956 3(3): 136-141. The author, one of the former leaders of the Latvian Social Democratic Party and an ex-minister of foreign affairs of Latvia, discusses the importance of historical traditions in the life of a nation, illustrating his thesis with examples of Latvian history from the revolution of 1905 to the coup d'état of 1934. E. Anderson

2896. Eeden, W. van. CONFLICT TE KOPENHAGEN IN OCTOBER 1885 [Conflict in Copenhagen in October 1885]. Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1957 70(2): 145-148. A discussion of Leftist antagonism to the Conservative Premier Estrup, who was maintained by the Crown in spite of the fact that the opposition constituted an overwhelming majority. The quarrel broke out in 1885 over some financial measures of the government and led to political demonstrations and even to an attempt to kill Estrup. D. van Arkel

2897. Hedin, Einar. DIPLOMATEN CARL FLEETWOOD OCH HANS DAGBOK. II. TJÄNSTGÖRING SOM SEKRETERARE I UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET 1885-1889 [The diplomat Carl Fleetwood and his diary. II. Service as secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs 1885-1889]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1957 55(1/2): 1-31. Contains mainly Fleetwood's descriptions of personalities and activities in politics and diplomacy in Sweden and Norway. H. E. Ellersieck

See also: 3: 643

SPAIN

See also: 2698

2898. Alatorre, Antonio. MENENDEZ PELAYO. PROBLEMA HISTORICO [Menéndez Pelayo. Historical problem].

Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1957 16(1): 182-195. The intellectual life of Menéndez Pelayo can be divided into two phases: in his youth he was a fanatical Catholic and Spanish nationalist whose writings expressed his prejudices; in his later days he became a humanist and an important literary critic. His literary criticism is still useful, whereas his ideas have become outmoded and are of no practical value today. Only the spokesmen of Franco's Spain laud him as a great thinker because his fanatical ideas fit well into their ideology. H. Kantor

2899. Cabal, C. EL HOMBRE QUE TENIA DOS CEREBROS [The man with two brains]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1956 10(28): 197-214. Collection of anecdotes relating to the prodigious intellectual abilities of Menéndez y Pelayo, as remembered by his disciples, Emilio Cotarelo and Adolfo Bonilla San Martín. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17118)

2900. Gili Gaya, Samuel. IDEAS ESTETICAS [Aesthetic ideas]. Clavileño (Spain) 1956 7(40): 1-6. Deals with the significance of Menéndez Pelayo's Historia de las Ideas Estéticas en España (1883) within the environment and aesthetic currents of the 19th century, and with the author's intentions in writing this work. A. Comas Pujol (IHE 17131)

2901. Granjel, Luis S. LA HIGIENE "LETAMENDIANA" DEL PROFESOR FORNS [Professor Forns' "Letamendian" hygiene]. Imprensa Médica (Spain) 1955 19(4): 227-243. Study of the hygienic ideology of the Spanish professor Rafael María Forns. The author also examines Forns' political-social thought, resulting from his conception of hygiene, and with which he considered the problems arising from the disaster of 1898. J. Molas Batllori (IHE 8602)

2902. Hilton, Carl H. (Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Ret.). ISAAC PERAL AND HIS SUBMARINE. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(11): 1194-1202. Reviews the career of the Spanish naval officer who constructed the first operational submarine, 1889-90. C. F. Latour

2903. Lorient, Vicente. DON JOSE RAMON DE LUANCO (1825-1905). Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1956 10(28): 215-241. Biographical note on José Ramón de Luanco, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the University of Barcelona, and Menéndez Pelayo's tutor while the latter was at Barcelona. Two letters (1875-1877) from Luanco to Menéndez Pelayo are included. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 17115)

2904. Martínez Cachero, José María. MENENDEZ PELAYO Y "CLARIN" (HISTORIA DE UNA AMISTAD) [Menéndez Pelayo and "Clarín" (Story of a friendship)]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1956 10(28): 169-196. Menéndez y Pelayo and Leopoldo Alas ("Clarín") were close friends for almost thirty years, from the time when they studied together for the Doctorate of Letters until the death of the latter in 1910. The author pays particular attention to the evaluation of Menéndez y Pelayo's work expressed by "Clarín" in his critical writings, and to Menéndez' opinion of "Clarín's" writing, discussed in the correspondence of the two friends. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17117)

2905. Murillo Campos, Francisco. CONTRIBUCION AL ESTUDIO DE LA FACULTAD LIBRE DE FARMACIA DE SEVILLA [Contribution to the study of the Free Faculty of Pharmacy at Seville]. Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia (Spain) 1955 6(23): 97-107. Notes on the Free Faculty of Pharmacy at Seville (1870-1875), created under a directive of 1868 pertaining to the reorganization of Spanish universities. J. Cabestany Fort (IHE 17079)

2906. Pérez Embid, Florentino. MENENDEZ PELAYO Y LOS KRAUSISTAS [Menéndez Pelayo and the Krausists]. Nuestro Tiempo (Spain) 1955 2(10): 3-21. Examines the bitterness of the clash between Menéndez Pelayo and the Spanish followers of the German philosopher Karl C. F. Krause, caused by the exclusive sectarianism of the Krausists. The author studies the development of the conflict by an analysis of the portraits of the principal Krausist figures (Sanz del Río, Fernando de Castro Giner) which appear in Menéndez' Historia de los Heterodoxos Españoles. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17129)

2907. Ruiz, Agustín (O.S.B.). EL COLEGIO DE ULTRAMAR [The overseas college]. España Misionera (Spain) 1956 30(50): 134-146. Describes the efforts of Bishop Rosendo Salvedo, founder of the Nueva Nursia mission in Australia, to establish an overseas college in Spain for missionaries to the Philippines and Nueva Nursia. It was eventually erected at Montserrat in 1885. E. Serrafina Cirici, Sch. P. (IHE 17075)

2908. Sánchez Reyes, Enrique. CARTAS DE MUJERES A MENENDEZ PELAYO [Letters from women to Menéndez Pelayo]. Boletín de la Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo (Spain) 1955 31(1/2): 133-184. Collection of forty letters (1879-1912) exchanged between Menéndez y Pelayo and some of his admirers: the Duchess of Alba, Emilia Pardo Bazán, Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcellos, Blanca de los Ríos, Isabel Loring, Joaquina Viluma, etc. They all refer to the public life of Menéndez y Pelayo. Introductory notes on the personality of each woman are included. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17107)

2909. Toral y Peñaranda, Enrique de. EPISTOLARIO DE MARÍA FABIE Y MENENDEZ PELAYO [Letters of María Fabié and Menéndez Pelayo]. Boletín de la Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo (Spain) 1955 31(1/2): 94-132. María, the daughter of the academician, minister and biographer of Cánovas del Castillo, Antonio María Fabié, inherited some of his learned friends, including Menéndez Pelayo himself. Almost all the correspondence published (53 letters) was written after the death of Antonio María Fabié (1899), although six of his letters which shed new light on his friendly relations with Menéndez Pelayo are also published. The correspondence with María deals with the private and public life of Menéndez Pelayo. J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17106)

2910. Zaragüeta, Juan. DON JUAN VALERA, FILOSOFO [Don Juan Valera, philosopher]. Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba de Ciencias, Bellas Letras y Nobles Artes (Spain) 1955 26(72): 134-138. Refers to a controversy between Valera (1824-1905) and Campoamor on the usefulness of metaphysics, Valera's eclecticism and his ideas on the existence of God. J. Pérez Ballestar (IHE 17090)

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 2732

2911. Arias, Augusto. LOS VIAJES DE JOSE MARTI [The travels of José Martí]. Anales. Universidad Central del Ecuador (Ecuador) 1955 84(339): 49-58. Commentary on the influence of his travels in Europe and America on Martí, the hero of Cuban independence (1853-1895), and the impressions that they left on his mind as seen in his writings. Encarnación Rodríguez Vicente (IHE 17689)

2912. Fernández Méndez, Eugenio (Univ. of Puerto Rico). SALVADOR BRAU: PRECURSOR DE UNA SOCIOLOGIA AMERICANA [Salvador Brau, forerunner of an American sociology]. Torre (Puerto Rico) 1956 4(14): 159-177. Presents the social theory of a 19th century Puerto Rican thinker. Bibliographical footnotes are included. F. E. Kidder

2913. Llaverías, Joaquín. PLACIDO HERNANDEZ Y VAZQUEZ. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1954/55[1956] 53/54: 57-78. Presents autobiographical data of this Cuban soldier (1872-1954), referring to his part in the struggle for Cuban independence, especially in 1895-1896. Also included are a number of "Páginas sueltas de la guerra de Cuba" by Colonel Orestes Ferrada, based on reports by Plácido Hernández and referring to the struggle in 1897-1898. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17692)

2914. Méndez, Isidro M. POR QUE VINO MARTI A LA GUERRA [Why Martí went to war]. Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba) 1956 7(1): 125-231. Remarks on the reasons why José Martí (1853-1895) took part in the struggle for Cuban independence. His action is considered to have been entirely conscious and based on reflection. Dolores Beltrán Carrión (IHE 17688)

2915. Onís, Federico de. VALORACION DE MARTI [Appraisal of Martí]. Nueva Democracia (USA) 1956 36(2): 64-71. A study of José Martí (1853-1895) and the influence of his writings on the politics of his age. Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17691)

2916. Quintana, Jorge. NICOLAS HEREDIA EN EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [Nicolas Heredia in the Archivo Nacional]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1954/55[1956] 54: 9-46. Copy, with an introduction by the editor, of number of documents from the Cuban Archivo Nacional which are of interest for the biography of the Cuban writer and patriot, Nicolas Heredia. They refer to his studies in Cuba and Spain and his political activities for the independence of his country. The material is dated chiefly from the years 1869-1887. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17684)

2917. Tischendorf, Alfred P. (Duke Univ.). THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE RENEWAL OF ANGLO-MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, 1867-1884. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1957 11(1): 37-58. Well-documented study of efforts to restore Anglo-Mexican relations, which had been broken by the Juárez government in 1867 in retaliation for British recognition of Maximilian. British business interests urged restoration of diplomatic ties, although British holders of claims against Mexico opposed any restoration unless assurance was made that they would receive payment. The Foreign Office, for reasons of dignity, wanted Mexico to make the first move. After the advent of the Díaz regime in Mexico, a satisfactory agreement was finally reached. D. Bushnell

2918. Tischendorf, Alfred P. (Duke Univ.). THE LOSS OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL PRE-EMINENCE IN MEXICO, 1876-1911. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1957/58 11(1): 7-102. Traces the decline of British trade from first place to third place, after the United States and Germany. The author cites possible explanations, including those submitted by British consular agents in Mexico, such as poor adaptability of British traders, growth of rail connections with the U.S. border, and alleged tariff discrimination. D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 2740, 2752, 2755, 2757, 2761

2919. Billington, Monroe (Univ. of South Dakota). THOMAS P. GORE AND THE ELECTION OF WOODROW WILSON. Mid-America 1957 39(3): 180-191. Declares that Gore's role in the election of Wilson has too long been overlooked. While "Gore's role in the election... was not as large as that played by several more prominent politicians... his contributions were significant." Based on Senator Gore's letters and various Oklahoman newspapers. R. J. Marion

2920. Blum, John M. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). WOODROW WILSON: A STUDY IN INTELLECT. Confluence 1957 5(4): 367-375. An interpretation of Wilson as something of an intellectual "period piece" with spiritual and emotional ties in the 19th century. Part of this inheritance was the "mystic conviction in the superiority of Anglo-Saxons, in their righteous duty to make the world over in their image." Moral principle, constitutionalism, and faith in God were among the prerequisites for alleviating human strife. While he interpreted international law within such "a brittle, moral cast," Wilson remained remarkably insensitive to new and changing social forces and conditions of the 20th century. He expected too much justice in a morally brutal world which disregarded the self-righteous resolutions of parliaments and statesmen like himself. Wilson's triumph was as a teacher of international morality to generations yet unborn. F. Rolle
See also: 2923, 2929, 2947, 2948, 2959

2921. Brodie, Bernard. A PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION OF WOODROW WILSON. World Politics 1957 3(3): 413-422. A review article of Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House (New York, 1956) by Alexander L. George and Juliette L. George. The reviewer holds that the enlarged knowledge of human behavior derived through psychoanalysis should be applied to historical investigation, especially because the human aspects of politics are too often forgotten or neglected. Brodie shows the peculiarities of Wilson's character, particularly his compulsion to disprove his own sense of inadequacy. Unable to accept criticism (although Wilson incurred criticism everywhere), he could not keep his friends, as was obviously the case with Colonel House, a long-time friend and adviser. Wilson's intransigence and his refusal to accept minor changes were mainly responsible for the fact that America did not join the League of Nations. D. van Arkel

2922. Bronner, Hedin. NORGE IN VIRGINIA. American-Scandinavian Review 1957 45(3): 258-263. Recounts how some Norwegian and Danish families left the Middle West in 1898 to resettle in Norge, Virginia. Based on secondary sources and the author's own questionnaire. M. Mauthner

2923. Bundy, McGeorge (Harvard Univ.). WOODROW WILSON AND A WORLD HE NEVER MADE. Confluence 1957 5(4): 281-290. An appraisal of Wilson as a President who, ever sure that his policies were those best for the people, became more lonely in his convictions as his fame spread. Along with Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower, Wilson possessed a "sense of mandate" that gnawed at him. Too great a feeling of such personal ascendancy can be dangerous in a leader. Yet, in foreign policy the need for such personal leadership is sometimes great. A President must guard (as Truman did and Wilson did not) against making foreign policy decisions that do not have bipartisan support. Moral leadership alone is not enough. A. F. Rolle
See also: 2920, 2929, 2947, 2948, 2959

2924. Burger, Nash K. (Staff member, The New York Times Book Review). HUGH MILLER THOMPSON (1830-1903): ASSISTANT BISHOP AND BISHOP OF MISSISSIPPI, 1883-1903. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1957 26(3): 224-238. A biographical sketch of the bishop who "jolted" the Diocese of Mississippi "from the Old South to the New." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2925. Bushell, Thomas L. (Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Illinois). ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL METHODS AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1871-1872. Agricultural History 1957 31(2): 25-30. In 1871-1872, the Farmers' Club of the American Institute of the City of New York gave particular attention to changes that had taken place in English agriculture. Discussions centered around the practice of heavy stocking and high feeding, drainage, and the steam plow. Based upon printed Transactions of the American Institute. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2926. Cummings, Sherwood (Univ. of South Dakota). MARK TWAIN'S SOCIAL DARWINISM. Huntington Library Quarterly 1956 20(2): 163-175. Always well-read in current science, Twain was a strong social Darwinian from 1890 to 1900, asserting the law of the jungle in imperial as in business affairs. H. D. Jordan

2927. Geis, Gilbert. CONSPICUOUS DISSENTER. New York Times Magazine 1957 11 August: 66-67. A biographical sketch of Thorstein Veblen, the "most original, provocative and per-snickety of American social economists," on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. R. J. Marion

2928. Glad, Paul W. (Coe College). BRYAN AND THE URBAN PROGRESSIVES. Mid-America 1957 39(3): 169-179. Based on the William Jennings Bryan papers and important secondary works concerning the reform movement in the United States before 1920, concludes that the "two wings [urban and rural] of Progressivism were complementary; the urban group demonstrated the need for change, while the rural group led by Bryan produced a program which became the basis for change." R. J. Marion

2929. Heckscher, August. WILSON-STYLE IN LEADERSHIP. Confluence 1957 5(4): 332-340. An appreciation of Wilson based on the assumption that he represented a "style of leadership." Wilson took pains to suit his oratorical and writing style to the audience he addressed. He ambitiously determined to develop a style "specifically shaped to the task of moving men to action in great causes." But words, the author points out, are no substitute for reality, which is "unfainfully obdurate." Yet Wilson "remained true to his own style," despite the crushing defeat of his idealism in the post-Versailles world. A. F. Rolle
See also: 2920, 2923, 2947, 2948, 2959

2930. Higgins, F. Hal. LETTERS OF PHILANDER H. STANDISH. Agricultural History 1957 31(2): 8-18. Six letters (1871-1917) on a type of steam plow which Standish first completed in 1867. The device was never produced on a commercial basis. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2931. Kirkland, Edward C. DIVIDE AND RUIN. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(1): 3-17. This presidential address delivered at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on 19 April 1956 deals primarily with Charles Elliott Perkins' views on labor relations. Perkins was a typical example of the generation of "robber baron" business men who believed that religion, ethics and politics had nothing whatsoever to do with business. The author argues that such a division is ultimately ruinous, and uses this analysis as the basis for general remarks concerning historical detachment. D. van Arkel

2932. Margulies, Herbert F. (Iowa State Teachers College). THE DECLINE OF WISCONSIN PROGRESSIVISM, 1911-1914. Mid-America 1957 39(3): 131-155. Using in great part letters written by important political figures of the period and articles from numerous Wisconsin newspapers, offers the thesis that the decline of Progressivism in Wisconsin was caused mainly by the "basic conservatism of the electorate itself." R. J. Marion

2933. Norris, John M. (Univ. of British Columbia). THE INFLUENCE OF BRITISH NINETEENTH-CENTURY LIBERALISM ON WOODROW WILSON. World Affairs Quarterly 1957 28(3): 219-228. By 1885 Woodrow Wilson was an enthusiastic proselyte of the more obvious theories and practices of British 19th century liberalism. He carried the admiration so far as to regard American institutions and experiences as merely the logical extension of their British counterparts. This classic liberalism was in broad agreement with the basic desires of most Progressives in the early 20th century, but Wilson was always reluctant to accept Progressive ideas which went beyond his own liberal beliefs. Even in 1913-14 he was fighting a rear-guard action. In 1916 he surrendered, and there, almost unnoticed, ended the last campaign to call back the 19th century laissez-faire society in America. S. E. Humphreys

2934. Osborn, George C. (Univ. of Florida). WOODROW WILSON AS A YOUNG LAWYER, 1882-1883. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1957 41(2): 126-142. Reviews Wilson's failure at the age of 25 as a lawyer in Atlanta, which was caused in part by an over-abundance of legal talent in that city and Wilson's increasing interest in the fields of history and political science. C. F. Latour

2935. Pivert, Marceau. UN GRAND SOCIALISTE REVOLUTIONNAIRE, EUGENE V. DEBS (1855-1926) [A great revolutionary socialist, Eugene V. Debs (1855-1926)]. Revue Socialiste 1956 (94): 189-199. A study of the thought of Eugene Debs. The author (a member of the left wing of the French Socialist Party) considers Debs to be "perhaps the greatest revolutionary leader of the new continent." H. Montegle

2936. Ridge, Martin (San Diego State College). IGNATIUS DONNELLY AND THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT. Mid-America 1957 39(3): 156-168. Investigates the Greenback movement in Minnesota through the activities and ideas of its leader, Ignatius Donnelly, as seen principally in his personal papers and the newspaper, the Anti-Monopolist. The author concludes that Greenbackism in Minnesota at least, and quite likely elsewhere in the Middle West, represented in no way a

radical approach to the monetary problem of the times, but rather "served as a vehicle of social criticism."

R. J. Marion

2937. Stover, John F. (Purdue Univ.). NORTHERN FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN SOUTHERN RAILROADS, 1865-1900. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1955 39(3): 205-220. Immediately after the Civil War, Southern railroads were scarred and impoverished, but were still under Southern financial control. Lack of financial resources gradually brought in Northern capital and, with it, Northern financial management. Development of this influence was gradual, starting with the early post-war years, and increasing steadily both in periods of prosperity and depression until Northern control had become nearly complete by the end of the century. C. F. Latour

2938. Taylor, A. Elizabeth (Texas State College for Women). THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 36(1): 42-60. Recounts the history of the unco-ordinated and unsystematic suffragist efforts of the women of Florida in the period 1892-1921. Based on newspapers, Proceedings of women's meetings, Journals of the Florida Legislature, and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

2939. Thompson, Joseph W. (Michigan State Univ.). THE GENESIS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN'S MESABI ORE TRAFFIC. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(4): 551-557. Describes how James J. Hill obtained control of the ore traffic from the Mesabi iron range in Minnesota. The Duluth and Winnipeg railway had originally benefited from the discovery of iron ore in the Mesabi, and its monopoly seemed assured when it was taken over by the president of the Canadian Pacific, Sir William Van Horne. However, after the panic of 1893, the Canadian Pacific, unable to maintain the Duluth and Winnipeg, was forced to sell it to Hill, director of the Great Northern Railway Company. Ore carrying proved to be a valuable asset: in 1911, it constituted fifty per cent of the company's traffic tonnage, but involved only five per cent of its total mileage. D. van Arkel

2940. Thompson, William Y. (Louisiana Polytechnic Institute). ROBERT TOOMBS AND THE GEORGIA RAILROADS. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1956 40(1): 56-64. Although Toombs' political leadership waned considerably after Reconstruction days, he remained prominent as a member of the bar. As such, he became a champion of the public and the state against entrenched railroad interest. His efforts during the 1870s contributed much to a new constitution for Georgia and to legislation and legal judgments placing railroads in the state under an increased tax rate. C. F. Latour

2941. Unsigned. ABE GOLDBAUM AND THE GENERAL: AN INCIDENT OF THE OLD WEST. American Jewish Archives 1957 9(1): 43-45. A contemporary account of a frontier quarrel in 1902 between an American general and a prominent Tucson Jewish businessman. A. B. Rollins

2942. Yearley, Clifton K., Jr. SAMUEL GOMPERS: SYMBOL OF LABOR. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(3): 329-340. An outline of the life of Samuel Gompers (1850-1924). The author analyzes Gompers' ideas about the nature and objectives of the organized labor movement, and the reasons why the labor movement in the United States continues to hold to his program. H. Kantor

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2787, 2796, 2797, 3166

2943. Boldirev, Zyrill. ZWEI GROSSE AUS DER WELT VON GESTERN [Two important men from the world of yesterday]. Osteuropa 1957 7(3): 187-192. Biographical notes on Miklós Horthy and Grigore Gafencu. E. C. Helmreich

2944. Brouwer, Anton M. RUSLAND EN AZIE. GEESTELIJKE ACHTERGROND [Russia and Asia. Spiritual background]. Internationale Spectator 1957 11(13): 459-501. An essay based primarily on Emanuel Earkisyantz' Russland und der Messianismus des Orients (Tübingen, 1955). The

author shows how Messianic and chiliastic expectations, closely related to those of the Orthodox Church, have been strong in Communist ideology, particularly in the pre-Stalin period. Similar expectations of religious origin can be found throughout the Asian world, very often combined with a strong desire for the realization of social justice on earth. The author shows how these expectations have helped Communism to penetrate the Asian world. D. van Arkel

2945. Burdick, Charles (Palo Alto, California). DIE DEUTSCHEN MILITÄRISCHEN PLANUNGEN GEGENÜBER FRANKREICH 1933-1938 [German military planning regarding France during 1933-1938]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(12): 678-685. German army operational plans

gainst France during the period 1933-1938 were purely defensive because of the qualitative and quantitative superiority of the French forces along the German border and because German plans were primarily concerned with operations against Czechoslovakia. Only after 1938 did German troop deployment in the West provide for limited aggressive operations against France. The author discusses plans for these operations "Plan Rot" and "Plan Grün" in some detail. R. Mueller

2946. Čolaković, Rodoljub (Federal Executive Council). LAGOJE PAROVIĆ. Komunist 1957 12 and 19 July. In account of the life and work of a pre-war member of the Yugoslav Politburo, political commissar of the 13th International Brigade in Spain, who was killed in action in July 1937. The author emphasizes Parović's education in the International Lenin School in Moscow (1930-1932); conflict with Cizinski-orkić, then Secretary-General of the Yugoslav Communist Party ("a typical Comintern employee and careerist who knew all how to please the mighty rulers of the Comintern"); and recall from Vienna to Moscow (1936) from whence he was ordered to go to Spain in 1937. S. Gavrilović

2947. De Jouvenel, Bertrand. WOODROW WILSON. Confluence 1957 5(4): 320-331. A personal appraisal of Wilson by a European. The author avers that too much of Wilson's career was based on a will to "do good" and not enough represented clear thinking and up-to-date information. Far from appeasing nationalist sentiment, Europe's Wilson-inspired new frontier-lines kindled future Fascist and Nazi political passions. His once reasonable attitude toward attaining peace gave way to a dangerous emotionalism. While there was much in Wilson that appeals to the best within us, good will alone "cannot bear good fruits unless it be guided by the virtue of Prudence." This should help explain why Wilson failed. See also: 2920, 2923, 2929, 2948, 2959 A. F. Rolle

2948. Dexter, Bryon (Princeton Univ.). THE LIBERAL VALUES AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY. Confluence 1957 5(4): 307-319. The author sees similarities between the tragic failure of collective security in the Wilsonian period (including the League of Nations aftermath) and our own times. He blames British shortsightedness and American pacifism for failure to achieve world peace. Modern pacifism is defined as the naive assumption that liberals like Roosevelt could "melt the warring alliances of Lenin's revolutionists by the sunshine of their smile." A. F. Rolle
See also: 2920, 2923, 2929, 2947, 2959

2949. Dörr, Margarete. PAUL SCHIEMANN'S THEORIE VOM "ANATIONALEN STAAT" [Paul Schiemann's theory of the "Anational State"]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(7): 407-421. Schiemann, a Baltic German publicist, believed that the rights of minorities could best be guaranteed by a denationalization of the state, which would also be a step in the direction of a supranational state. Based on Schiemann's published works. F. B. M. Hollyday

2950. Dulles, Foster Rhea. WOODROW WILSON - A CONTEMPORARY EVALUATION. United Asia 1957 9(2): 115-122. Compares the humanitarian idealism of Woodrow Wilson with that of Nehru. The author claims that each sought to assure to his country the role of a peacemaker which would exert moral pressure on behalf of liberty, justice and national self-determination. Woodrow Wilson's idealism has remained untarnished despite his many disappointments and failures. R. Mueller

2951. Elvander, Nils. RUDOLF KJELLEN OCH NATIONALSOCIALISMEN [Rudolf Kjellen and National Socialism]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1956 59(1): 15-41. Kjellen, who died in 1922, believed in many of the ideas later brought together as corporativism, and welcomed state intervention against the capitalist even more than against the proletariat. In spite of the close relation of his philosophy with what was later Nazism, he himself never broke in any major way from the cultural traditions and values of the West. Bibliography on Kjellen is included. F. J. Bowman

2952. Fontenelle (Bishop of Theudalis). LA NONCIATURE A MUNICH DE MONSEIGNEUR PACELLI [Monseigneur Pacelli's nunciature to Munich]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(83): 599-606. Relates the efforts of Pacelli, representing Pope Benedict XV, to work out a basis for the cessation of hostilities

in World War I. The author describes Pacelli's work in behalf of prisoners of war and refugees, his experiences with the Spartacists in Munich, and his work to promote a concordat with the Weimar Republic. Based on the author's research on the lives of Pius XI and Pius XII. R. C. Delk

2953. Hahn, K. J. DE BONDSPUBLIEK, TSJECHOSLOWAKIJE EN HET SUDETENDUITSE PROBLEEM [The Federal Republic, Czechoslovakia and the Sudeten German question]. Internationale Spectator 1957 11(17): 615-650. Czech-German relations in pre-war Czechoslovakia were not always strained. Three German parties participated in the Czechoslovak government in the 1926-1929 period. The crisis came during the thirties when the general distress of the depression led to the belief that the government favored the Czechs. Cut off from Vienna, the traditional center of German influence, Sudeten Germans turned to Germany and the Sudeten German Party of Henlein became an easy prey for Hitler. The loyal parties were afraid of isolation and dissolved themselves. The Munich pact was the outcome. When, during the war, the Czech government-in-exile was recognized by the Allies, with implicit reference to pre-1938 Czechoslovakia, the Sudeten German question came once more to the foreground. Notwithstanding the loyalty of Sudeten German socialists in England, led by Wenzel Jaksch, the idea of a transfer of all Germans gained the upper hand. The author stresses how Communist propaganda greatly fostered the expulsion of Germans. D. van Arkel

2954. Jaworznicki, Bolesław. RAPALLO I POLITYKA RAPALLSKA [Rapallo and the Rapallo policy]. Sprawy Międzynarodowe 1955 (11): 40-50. Examines the conclusion and the significance of the Rapallo Treaty of 1922 between Germany and the Soviet Union. The Soviet government was ready to take part in the Genoa conference of 1922 for the following reasons: 1) the invitation to attend was the equivalent of recognition of the Soviet government by the Entente powers; 2) in order to develop trade relations, and 3) to counterbalance any possible international anti-Soviet concert. But at the conference, both Russia and Germany were ostracized. Because it was of utmost importance to Russia that Germany should not be placed in an anti-Russian position by the Entente powers, the Soviet Union was willing to settle all outstanding differences between itself and Germany. The outcome was the Rapallo Treaty, which is an example of a policy of peaceful coexistence and economic collaboration. The treaty remained in force until Hitler adopted a policy of aggression. G. Tietz

2955. Kucherov, Samuel. SOWJETISCHE SOUVERÄNITÄTSANSPRÜCHE IN DER STRATOSPHERE [Soviet claims to sovereignty in the stratosphere]. Osteuropa 1957 7(7/8): 504-512. Reviews briefly international agreements and proposals on sovereignty over air space since the Paris Convention for Regulation of Air Transport of 13 October 1919. Various Soviet laws on control of air space are cited, and aspects of the problems involved are discussed. E. C. Helmreich

2956. Landau, Zbigniew. POŻYCZKA DILLONOWSKA. PRZYCZYNEK DO DZIAŁALNOŚCI KAPITALISTÓW AMERYKAŃSKICH W POLSCE [Dillon's loan. Contribution to the activities of American capitalists in Poland]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(3): 79-85. The bank of Dillon, Read and Co., one of the group co-operating with J. P. Morgan, was very active in arranging credit operations for Germany. In 1922, Dillon's bank showed no interest when approached for loans to Poland, but in November 1924, of its own accord, offered Poland its services. However, its aim was monopoly control of American loans to Poland, rather than concern for Polish welfare or interest in the Polish market. Dillon's behavior during the Polish-German "customs war," which started in 1925, shows that its real aim was to force the subordination of Poland to German economic interests. A. F. Dygnas

2957. Morawiecki, Wojciech (Poznań). RADZIECKA DEFINICJA AGRESJI Z R. 1933 I JEJ ZNACZENIE DLA WALKI O BEZPIECZEŃSTWO ZBIOROWE PRZED DRUGĄ WOJNĄ ŚWIATOWĄ [The Soviet definition of aggression from the year 1933 and its importance in the struggle for collective security before the Second World War]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1955 7(2): 257-304. The failure of collective security after Hitler's accession to power was evident to many politicians and international jurists. In 1933, a convention de-

fining the act of international aggression was proposed by the Soviet Union and signed in London. Germany and Italy voted against acceptance of this definition, as did the USA and Britain, who wished to paralyze European collective security and favored German rearmament in the hope that Germany would attack Soviet Russia. The aim of the Soviet definition of aggression was to strengthen existing defense treaties (such as the Kellogg-Briand Pact), collective action against an aggressor as defined in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and regional pacts of mutual assistance. It contained criteria for defining an aggressor; it opposed any attempt to justify preventive aggression, and it defined the right to self-defense. This Soviet definition proved useful in 1939 and later cleared the way for collective action by the United Nations. G. Tietz

2958. Mourin, Maxime. VINGT ANS AVANT LA NATIONALISATION DU CANAL DE SUEZ, LA REMILITARISATION DE LA RHENANIE (7 MARS 1936) [Twenty years before the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the remilitarization of the Rhineland (7 March 1936)]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(83): 556-563. The French army had plans to counter the remilitarization of the Rhineland, but awaited the civil government's decision. Few, if any, in the government wished to precipitate a war for which France might prove unready. Failure to act not only strengthened Hitler's position but also weakened the Little Entente countries' confidence in France. Based largely on testimony received by the post-war commission to study events in France from 1933 to 1945. R. C. Delk

2959. Osgood, Robert E. (Univ. of Chicago). WOODROW WILSON, COLLECTIVE SECURITY, AND THE LESSONS OF HISTORY. *Confluence* 1957 5(4): 341-354. U.S. present support of the United Nations and its anti-Communist leadership is regarded by its citizens as partial vindication of Wilson's vision and tragic failure. Yet, Wilson's ideal was a far cry from the modern form of collective security. The U.S. is still suspended between a world of aspirations and a world of power politics which it seeks to reconcile by a devious succession of pragmatic improvisations-- from crisis to crisis. See also: 2920, 2923, 2929, 2947, 2948 A. F. Rolle

2960. Rakhmanova, I. P. IZ ISTORI MEZH DUNARODNOGO ANTIFASHISTSKOGO DVIZHENIA V SVIAZI S LEIPZIGSKIM PROTSESSOM (K 75-LETIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIA G. M. DIMITROVA) [From the history of the international anti-fascist movement in connection with the Leipzig trial (On the 75th birthday of G. M. Dimitrov)]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (5): 113-131. Descriptive listing of the major demonstrations, meetings, publications, policy declarations, and appeals made by progressives and workers all over the world in protest against the rigged Leipzig trial of Dimitrov and others who were accused of setting fire to the Reichstag. The activities of the world's progressive public opinion laid the foundation for the anti-fascist Popular Front movement. M. Raeff

2961. Rappard, William. VITTORIO SCIALOJA A LA SOCIETA' DELLE NAZIONI [Vittorio Scialoja in the League of Nations]. *Relazioni Internazionali* 1957 21(7): 206-207. Describes the impression left in Geneva circles by the activity of V. Scialoja, the Italian delegate to the League of Nations from 1921 to 1932. P. Pastorelli

2962. Šibl, Ivan. RAZGOVOR S TITOM [Interview with Tito]. *Borba* 1957 25 May. Archival material owned by Tito throws light on his pre-war travels in such countries as France and the Soviet Union. The material includes false passports, visas obtained under such false names as "Spiridon Mekas," false identity cards (such as "engineer Kostašnječ" and "engineer Slavko Babič") and documents indicating false nationality (such as Canadian). S. Gavrilović

2963. Stehle, Hansjakob (Editor, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*). MOTIVE DES REICHSKONKORDATES [Motives behind the German Concordat]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 7(9): 558-564. Discusses the Concordat of 1933 from the standpoint of: 1) its legal status in the present German Federal Republic; 2) the motives of the Vatican and the Nazi regime in concluding the Concordat, and 3) its influence on the events within Germany from 1933 to 1945. C. R. Spurgin

2964. Weinberg, Gerhard L. (Univ. of Kentucky). GERMAN RECOGNITION OF MANCHOUKUO. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1957 28(2): 149-164. The change in German po-

licy on recognition of Manchoukuo between 1933 and 1938 was affected by several factors: 1) the antipathy of Adolf Hitler toward the League of Nations and collective security; 2) increasing Japanese control of German trade in China as the occupation spread, and 3) reorientation of German political interests in the Far East from friendship with China to increasingly close relations with Japan, fostered by the new Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. S. E. Humphreys

Paris Peace Settlements

See also: 3099

2965. Buti, Gino (Ambasciatore d'Italia). LA POLITICA ESTERA DI VITTORIO SCIALOJA [The foreign policy of Vittorio Scialoja]. *Relazioni Internazionali* 1957 21(30): 916-919. Outlines the role of V. Scialoja in the Peace Conference and as Foreign Minister, from November 1919 to June 1920, with special reference to the handling of the Adriatic question. P. Pastorelli

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2966. Giżycki, Jerzy. DZENTELMAN WŚRÓD GANGSTERÓW [Gentleman among gangsters]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(39): 3. Personal recollections of the former Polish consul in Italian East Africa, including critical observations on the beginnings of Italian rule in Ethiopia, and a very appreciative picture of the Duke of Aosta, whom he met personally. A. F. Dygnas

2967. Green, L. P. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA. *Public Administration* 1957 35(2): 179-184. Discusses the causes and nature of the "revolution in financial relations between central and local governments that has swept through most of the more advanced countries of the world in the last 35 years" with reference to South Africa. The author provides the historical background for an evaluation of the work facing a committee set up by the Union government in 1956 to inquire into these relations. J. A. S. Grenville

2968. Hammerschmidt, Ernst. KAISERTUM, VOLKSTUM UND KIRCHE IN ÄTHIOPIEN [Empire, nationality and church in Ethiopia]. *Ostkirchliche Studien* 1957 6(1): 35-45. Describes how the Negus of Ethiopia helped to free the Ethiopian Church from the domination of the Coptic Church and the Patriarchate of Alexandria between the two world wars. The author concludes that this development was decisively aided in 1937 by the Italian military occupation authorities. R. Mueller

Asia

See also: 2818, 2822, 2824, 3070

2969. Eto, Shinkichi (Tokyo Univ.). CHŪGOKU KYŌSANTŌ TO KŌNICHİ MINZOKU TŌITSU SENSEN HŌSHIKI [Chinese Communists' strategy of the anti-Japanese united front, 1931-1935]. *Ajia Kenkyū* 1956 3(1): 67-89. The Chinese Communists' union with the anti-Japanese front was an effective political maneuver because: 1) it enabled them to profit from conflicts among the imperialistic powers, and thus unite the middle classes of the nation for battle, and 2) it was part of the realistic outlook, based on the realities of the existing situation, which was held by the leading figures of the party. In 1935, at the same time as this realism was becoming the predominant attitude, the Chinese Communists were suffering the effects of both Nationalist opposition and, in Manchuria, Japanese occupation. Conditions were then ready for the leadership of Mao Tsé-tung, who had a comprehensive theory to contribute. Y. Saeki

2970. Gutt, Józef. TWÓRCZE KŁOPOTY CHIN LUDOWYCH [Creative difficulties of People's China]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(8): 73-92. Discusses the introduction of "socialist democracy" into China in the light of the country's cultural and progressive tradition and the evolution of the Chinese Communist movement since 1921. The author outlines the economic, cultural and social difficulties. G. Langrod

2971. Nagase, Makoto (Takushoku Univ.). KOTEKI NO GAKUTEKI HŌHŌ RON NI TSUITE [On Hu Shih's methodology

of learning]. Takushoku Daigaku Ronsō 1956 12: 181-207. Assesses Hu Shih's historical role as a critic of traditional Chinese classical literature, and tries to determine his methodology of learning through an analysis of specific details of his criticism. Though it is certain that he was influenced by pragmatism, his own system of learning was not really pragmatic. Therein lies the shallowness of Hu Shih's methodology, and the limitation which prevented him from being more than an instructor. Y. Saeki

2972. Nijima, Tadanaga (China Research Institute, Tokyo). NIHON SAYOKU NO SOMBUN RIKAI [Evaluation of Sun Yat-sen by the Japanese Leftists]. Shisō 1957 (396): 865-875. A detailed account of the failure of the Japanese Marxists to understand Sun Yat-sen correctly. In the early 1930s, they regarded him as a bourgeois ideologist, and failed, unlike the non-Marxist Sinologists or publicists, to recognize the approach to Marxism in Sun Yat-sen's thought. Based on publications on the Chinese Revolution by the Japanese Leftists. Y. Saeki

2973. Nomura, Kōichi (Tokyo Univ.). SOMBUN NO MIN-ZOKU-SHUGI TO TAIRIKU RŌNIN [On Sun Yat-sen's racial doctrine and the continental adventurers]. Shisō 1957 (396): 831-846. Describes the essence of the doctrine of "Great Asia" which Sun Yat-sen urged in his address made in Japan in 1924, and examines the thought and activity of his supporters in Japan. Such Japanese defenders of civil rights as Tōten Miyazaki abandoned the idea of the reformation of Japan from within, and depended on their personal union with Sun Yat-sen. Nationalist expansionists supporting national rights, such as Mitsuru Tōyama, intended to make use of Sun Yat-sen's doctrine as a justification for continental aggression. Accordingly, they supported his doctrine of Great Asia only in so far as it remained an anti-European movement and attacked his cosmopolitanism. Y. Saeki

2974. Nozawa, Yutaka (Tokyo Educational Univ.). SENSŌ NO NAKA NO SOMBUN ZŌ [Wartime image of Sun Yat-sen]. Shisō 1957 (396): 856-864. Examines two successive Japanese views of Sun Yat-sen: from Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1930 up to the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei regime in 1938, and thereafter. In the first stage, the principles of Sun Yat-sen were rejected as the cause of anti-Japanese sentiment. In the second stage, the doctrine of Great Asia was discovered in Sun Yat-sen's theory, and favorable reassessments of Sun Yat-senism pointed out the anti-European ideas it contained. Y. Saeki

2975. Palmier, Leslie H. (Victoria University College, Wellington). SUKARNO, THE NATIONALIST. Pacific Affairs 1957 30(2): 101-119. Considers the political maneuvers of Kusnososo Sukarno, President of Indonesia, in the perspective of his personal and political life. "There is little doubt that Sukarno sees himself as the guide of a nation on the way to evolving its own form of democracy. Unfortunately, it is only too true that it is the temporary which lasts, and in the eyes of those who guide them people are rarely ready for full democracy." G. A. Lensen

2976. Tinker, Hugh (School of Oriental and African Studies, London). NU, THE SERENE STATESMAN. Pacific Affairs 1957 30(2): 120-137. Biographical article on U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma. "U Nu stands out not as super-human but as warmly human; he has his defects, but these reflect his humanity; his weaknesses are part of his stature.... U Nu has consistently conducted his efforts in international relations on a moral level. Goodwill with other countries has not been treated solely as a matter of material self-interest, of bargaining for advantage." G. A. Lensen

Europe

AUSTRIA

2977. Mayer-Maly, Dorothea (Univ. of Vienna). ZUR FRAGE DER GÜLTIGKEIT DES KONCORDATS VOM 5. JUNI 1933 [On the question of the validity of the Concordat of 5 June 1933]. Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht 1956 7(2): 198-211. Analyzes the complex political situation prevailing in Austria at the time of the conclusion of the Concordat. Application of the principles of law leads the author to the con-

clusion that the Concordat was valid and that no new fact has hitherto infringed upon its validity. E. Füssli, O.S.B.

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 3020, 3101, 3141

2978. Čermelj, Lavo. KAKO JE PRIŠLO DO PRIJATELJSKEGA PAKTA MED ITALIJO IN KRALJEVINO SHS L. 1924 [How the friendly agreement between Italy and the Kingdom of SHS (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) came about in 1924]. Zgodovinski časopis 1955 9: 192-196. Describes the part played by King Alexander and the Yugoslav government in preparing the friendly agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1924. Based on the documents published in I documenti diplomatici italiani, Series VII, Vol. II (Rome, 1955). V. Melik

2979. Dikić, Božidar. TRI OSNOVNA ZADATKA PETE ZEMALJSKE KONFERENCIJE [Three basic tasks of the fifth national conference]. Politika 1957 25 May. The three tasks of the fifth national [zemaljska] conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party, which was held in Zagreb in 1940, were related to the following issues: 1) the inability of the Yugoslav Communist Party to find a way out of the crisis which it faced after 1929 as a result of the abolition of the constitution by King Alexander, and the assassination of Djura Djaković, then Communist Party Secretary-General; 2) activities of various traitors and defectors inside the Communist ranks and "factious" conflicts within the central committee, and 3) the interventions of the Comintern in the internal affairs of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The article contains unpublished information of considerable interest for the pre-war history of the Yugoslav Communist Party. S. Gavrilović

2980. Dimitrijević, D. RUDI U LJUBLJANI [Rudi in Ljubljana]. Borba 1957 25 May. An account of Tito's periods of hiding in the house of the Žiherl family in Trudina Street, Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 1934, 1935 and 1937, based on recollections told by Ana Žiherl. Tito's alias for the occasion was "Rudi." The family did not know who he was. S. Gavrilović

2981. Klopčič, France. POBEDA KOMUNISTA NA IZBORIMA U SLOVENAČKOM ZAGORJU [The victory of Communists in the elections in Slovene Zagorje]. Komunist 1957 19 July. In the election of 26 June 1927 in Slovene Zagorje, the Communist list won eleven councilmen, the Slovene Democratic Party six, the Slovene People's (Clerical) Party five, and the Socialists three. Martin Repovš, a Communist miner, and Aloiz Lukač were respectively elected mayor [zupan] and secretary. The central authorities dismissed the elected councilmen and appointed their own. S. Gavrilović

2982. Kržavac, S. IZ ISTORIJE PARTISKE ŠTAMPE: PRVI ILEGALNI BROJ "KOMUNISTA" [From the history of the party press: the first illegal number of Komunist]. Komunist 1957 12 July. A brief history of the official organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, whose first issue appeared on 1 January 1925. The paper was printed by an underground press in Belgrade. Mention is made of several other Communist newspapers in the same period, such as Srp i Čekić [Sickle and Hammer], Glas Radnog Naroda [Voice of the Working People], and Proletar. S. Gavrilović

2983. M. M. POD BILOGOROM [Below the Bilogora]. Politika 1957 25 May. A description of Tito's political activities in 1921-1925 in Veliko Trojstvo at the foot of the Bilogora mountain in northern Croatia where he was employed as a mechanic in Samuil Polak's mill. The description is based on recollections of Djura Šegović. S. Gavrilović

2984. Marjanović, Jovan. REKONSTRUKCIJA PARTISKE ISTORIJE [Reconstruction of the Party's history]. Komunist 1957 17 May. There are very few written documents which shed light on the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party during "the illegal period" (1921-1941). The records relating to the period of the war of national liberation (1941-1945) are more abundant but, nevertheless, many have perished. The author describes the measures taken to meet this deficiency, including the gathering of memorial material, and the writing of local chronicles. The administrators of the Historical Ar-

chives, Serbian Communist Party Central Committee, have done considerable work in this direction during the last few years.
S. Gavrilović

2985. Marović, Miodrag. BESEDA O LENINU U PRIZRENSKOJ TEKLI [The speech on Lenin in the temple in Prizren]. *Politika* 1957 1/3 May. Extracts from the Arabic diary (written 37 years ago) and other private papers of Haji Imer Ljutifia, an Albanian Moslem priest of Prizren, Yugoslavia. Included is a May Day speech to his devotees, which was published in *Socialistička Zora* [Socialist Dawn] in Skopje, Yugoslavia, and widely read in Cairo, Istanbul, and Alexandria. Imer was a member of the local Communist Club--the first Albanian (Shqipëtar) sheikh revolutionary of the Thirteenth Dervish fraternity.
S. Gavrilović

2986. Mikuž, Metod (Univ. of Ljubljana). RAZVOJ SLOVENSKE POLITIČNE STRANK [1918 DO Z.A.C. 1929] V STARI JUGOSLAVIJI [Development of the Slovene political parties in former Yugoslavia 1918-1929]. *Zgodovinski časopis* 1955 9: 107-139. Gives a short outline of the development of the Slovene political parties in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes from 1918 to the abrogation of the constitution in 1929. Results of the elections to the National Assembly in Belgrade are also shown. Based primarily on the daily press of the time.
V. Melik

2987. Mimica, Miloš. DEVETSTODVADESETOSME U ZAGREBU [In 1928 in Zagreb]. *Politika* 1957 25 May. A description of Communist-led demonstrations in Zagreb in 1928.
S. Gavrilović

2988. Mimica, Miloš. DVADESETOGODIŠNJICA KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE HRVATSKE: KONGRES PRI SVETLOSTI DŽEPNE LAMPE [Twentieth anniversary of the Communist Party of Croatia: congress under the light of a pocket lamp]. *Politika* 1957 27 July. Publishes an account of the Croatian Communist Party constituent congress held in complete illegality (sic) in the Samobor forest near Zagreb during the night of 1/2 August 1937. The narrative is based on the recollections of such participants as Pavle Gregorić and Vlada Janjić; a proclamation from the congress to the Croatian people and several issues of *Proletar* devoted to the congress. No records or minutes were preserved. The decision to establish the Croatian Communist Party was made by the national congress [*Zemaljska konferencija*] held in Ljubljana in December 1934.
S. Gavrilović

2989. Mitrović, Živan. JOSIP BROZ PRED SUDOM [Josip Broz before the court]. *Politika* 1957 25 May. Gives information on Tito's stand during his trial in Zagreb in November 1928, based on contemporary court reports in the Zagreb *Novosti*.
S. Gavrilović

2990. R. L. K. (Radoje L. Knežević). MILOŠ TRIFUNOVIĆ. *Poruka* 1957 (44): 15. A brief necrology on the occasion of the death of the Serbian Radical Party leader Miloš Trifunović (1871-1957), dealing primarily with the inter-war period. The author stresses his consistent refusal to serve in King Alexander's authoritarian regimes.
S. Gavrilović

2991. Raičević, Jovan. SEKRETAR MK U ZAGREBU [Secretary of the local committee in Zagreb]. *Komunist* 1957 24 May. Gives details on Tito's position at the 8th conference of the Zagreb Communist party organization held on the night of 25/26 February 1928. Sima Marković spoke for the "right wing," and Djura Cvijić, Rajko Jovanović and others were the spokesmen of the "left wing." The representative of the Comintern was a Ukrainian, "Miljković." Tito was elected secretary because of his anti-sectarian views. Based largely on recollections told by Dragutin Veseli.
S. Gavrilović

2992. Raičević, Vojko. ZABORAVLJENI KLUBOVI NAPREDNIH STUDENATA [The forgotten clubs of the progressive students]. *Komunist* 1957 19 July. Gives information on pre-war Communist political organizations in the University of Zagreb: 1) the Progressive Students Club (later renamed the Communist Students Club) founded by Sima Miljuš and Ognjen Prica in 1918 and dissolved under the anti-Communist emergency legislation [*Obznana*] in 1921; 2) the secret terrorist "Red Justice" society organized in 1921 by Rodoljub Čolaković, Alija Alijagić (the assassin of Milrad Drašković, author of the *Obznana* and others; 3) the semi-legal Galileo

Club "Eppur si muove" founded in 1922 under the leadership of Dušan Grković-Dule; 4) the Marxist Students Club (1923-1929) Based on the Zagreb police files.
S. Gavrilović

2993. S. K. OSNIVAČKI KONGRES NEZAVISNE RADNIČKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE [The constituent congress of the Independent Worker's Party of Yugoslavia]. *Komunist* 1957 19 July. Contains information on the final acts of the congress held on 13 and 14 January 1923 in Belgrade. Reference is also made to the means employed (such as bogus minutes) to deceive the police as to the true nature and work of the congress. The decision to form the new workers' party was made by the plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee in December 1922, upon its official dissolution under the anti-Communist emergency legislation [*Obznana*].
S. Gavrilović

2994. Seferović, Nusret. OGNJEN PRICA. *Komunist* 1957 10, 17, 24, 31 May, and 7 June. Five articles on the Bosnian Communist leader Prica (1899-1941). The second installment gives details of the Balkan Communist parties and other organizations, such as the Bureau of the Balkan Communist Federation, which had their headquarters in exile in Vienna in the early 1920s.
S. Gavrilović

2995. Seferović, Nusret. OTOKAR KERŠOVANI. *Komunist* 1957 14 June, 21 June, and 5 July. Three articles on the life and work of Keršovani: (1902-1941), a Slovene Communist from Trieste who spent twelve years in pre-war Yugoslav prisons. Of particular interest are references to the views on Communism and Communists of the highest ranking pre-war Yugoslav political leaders. The author stresses that Dr. Ivan Šubašić, the Regent of Croatia, who in 1944 concluded the Tito-Šubašić agreement, had vetoed in April 1941 his deputy's decision to release Keršovani and his friends from a Zagreb prison before the occupation of the city by the Germans.
S. Gavrilović

2996. Šolajić, D. DVADESET GODINA NA ČELU PARTIJE I RADNIČKE KLASSE [Twenty years at the helm of the party and the working class]. *Borba* 1957 25 May. Edvard Kardelj in an interview with the author throws light on the consolidation ("renaissance") of the Yugoslav Communist Party after Gorkić's replacement by Tito twenty years ago. Specific references are made to the Jelaska group in Dalmatia, Petko Miletić and his friends in Sremska Mitrovica prison, and consultations in the house of Miha Novak (at the foot of Mount Šmarna) between Communist leaders from all over the country [rukovodstvo], after reorganization in May 1939. Kardelj believes that Tito saved the party in this period from certain disintegration.
S. Gavrilović

2997. Știrbu, S. DESPRE SITUAȚIA AGRARĂ DIN ROMANIA ÎN PERIOADA ÎNTRE CELE DOUĂ RĂZBOAIE MONDIALE [On the agricultural situation in Rumania in the period between the two world wars]. *Studii* 1955 8(5/6): 7-39. The agrarian situation in Rumania during the period between the two world wars was catastrophic: the level of agriculture in this country was the lowest in Europe. The peasants, who worked for the great estate owners, received a low price for their produce, and funds which the state accumulated at their expense were used for armaments production. The agricultural production of Rumania also suffered from exploitation by German imperialists before World War II. As a result of the *Drang nach Osten* Rumania was transformed into a "Hinterland" of the Third Reich. The peasant problem was the central economic and political question of Rumania in this period.
I. Popinceanu

2998. Stojanović, P. DVADESET GODINA OD OSNIVANJA KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE HRVATSKE: SEĆANJE NA KONGRES [Twenty years since the establishment of the Communist Party of Croatia: recollections about the congress]. *Politika* 1957 28 July. Interview with Dr. Pavle Gregorić, delegate to the constituent congress held in strict secrecy in the Samobor forest near Zagreb in 1937. Dr. Gregorić describes the internal improvements in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the period 1934-1937, which made possible the holding of the congress and the formation of the Communist Party of Croatia. The congress was directed by Tito. Elaborate security measures were taken to avoid detection by the police.
S. Gavrilović

2999. T. P. KONGRES UJEDINJENJA [The congress of union]. *Komunist* 1957 14 June. The first congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, whose first official name was "Socialist Workers' Party of Yugoslavia (Communist)," was held from 20 to 23 April 1919 in Belgrade. The "revolutionary wing" was victorious: the Congress decided to join the Third International and resolutely condemned the "opportunists" who wanted to collaborate with the bourgeoisie. The statute, program of work, and resolutions of the Congress were published in a contemporary pamphlet issued by the Socialist Bookstore in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

3000. T. P. TREĆA ZEMALJSKA KONFERENCIJA KPJ [The third national conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. *Komunist* 1957 12 July. The third national conference was held in December 1923 in Belgrade. Its decisions were published in the 16 January 1924 issue of *Radnik* [Worker], the organ of the Independent Workers' Party of Yugoslavia. The first national conference was held in July 1922 in Vienna, the second in May 1923, again in exile in Vienna. The author briefly describes the work done by these conferences. In the history of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during the "illegal period" (1921-1941), the "national conference" was equivalent to an extraordinary session of the party congress. S. Gavrilović

3001. T. P. VUKOVARSKI KONGRES [The congress of Vukovar]. *Komunist* 1957 21 June. Publishes detailed information on the second congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party held from 20 to 25 June 1920. The details include: 1) the agenda; 2) data on the party's "opportunistic wing" members, such as Dragiša Lapčević and Živko Topalović, who favored cooperation with the Second International; 3) list of acts adopted by the congress, including the party's program, and 4) the text of a proclamation from the party's central committee to the Yugoslav proletariat, etc. After the promulgation of the Obznana [Emergency legislation] on 29 December 1920, the party entered upon its period of illegal work. Based on such material as contemporary reports in the labor newspaper *Novi Svet* [New World]. S. Gavrilović

3002. Unsigned. "POZDRAVLJAMO VAS RUSKI DRUGOVI" [We greet you, Russian comrades!]. *Komunist* 1957 21 June. Publishes two resolutions of the first congress of the Socialist Workers' (Communist) Party of Yugoslavia and the congress of Vukovar: 1) a message to the working class of Europe, and 2) greetings to the Soviet Union. S. Gavrilović

3003. Unsigned. U JEDAN SAT POSLE PONOČI VOZOV IZ STALL [At one o'clock in the morning the trains stopped]. *Komunist* 1957 17 May. Gives details of a railway strike in Yugoslavia in April 1920 in which some 70,000 workers took part. The strike was ordered to protest bourgeoisie attempts to annul the protocol of agreement between the state and the railroad union which provided for an eight-hour day, pay commensurate with the cost of living, payment for overtime work, etc. The bourgeoisie retaliated by publishing the king's ukaz [decree] directing all strikers into the military service. S. Gavrilović

3004. Unsigned. U SPOMEN HEROJU I ORGANIZATURO [In memory of a hero and organizer]. *Komunist* 1957 10 May. Gives a brief account of the life and work of Jovan Tomašević (1892-1924), a founder of the Communist Party of Montenegro. S. Gavrilović

3005. Veselinov, Jovan. TITO, GENERALNI SEKRETAR PARTIJE [Tito, Secretary-General of the Party]. *Borba* 1957 5 May. A description of Tito's struggle in the cause of Communist party unity in Yugoslavia against the sectarian elements led by his predecessor, Josip Čizinski-Gorkić. Tito's advent to supreme leadership in 1937 enabled the vanguard of the working class to organize the working masses and lead them from one victory to another. S. Gavrilović

3006. Vujašinović, Todor. NA DVADESETOGODIŠNJICU HEROJSKE SMRTI BLAGOJA PAROVIĆA [On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the heroic death of Blagoje Parović]. *Borba* 1957 8 July. Describes Parović's significance in the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Of particular interest are the references to his disagreements with Gorkić's group about factional activities in the party and in the Politburo; his support of Tito's efforts in 1934 to prevent the final dissolution

of the party by the Comintern; and his insistence on revitalizing the party in Yugoslavia rather than abroad. Parović was born in 1903 in Herzegovina, and was killed in 1937 in Spain. His conspiratorial name was Schmit. S. Gavrilović

3007. Vujić, S., and V. Vukobratović. NJIHOVA MLADOST [Their youth]. *Borba* 1957 25 May. Publishes interviews with the high-ranking Yugoslav Communist leaders Sava Medan, Lidija Šentjurg, Svetislav Stefanović, Ivan Rukavina and Milica Sarić. The interviews are of interest for the history of Communism in Yugoslavia in the pre-war period. S. Gavrilović

3008. --. [MOŠA PIJADE]. *Borba* 1957 16-20 March. Articles on Pijade's significance in the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the occasion of his death on 15 March: 1) GOVOR RODOLJUBA ČOLAKOVIĆA [Speech by Rodoljub Čolaković]; 2) REČ PREDSEDNIKA TITA PRED OTVORENIM GROBOM BLISKOG DRUGA [The words of President Tito before the open grave of a close comrade]; 3) OPROŠTAJNI GOVOR POTPREDSIEDNIKA SAVEZNE NARODNE SKUPŠTINE LIDIJE ŠENTJURČ [The parting speech by the vice-president of the Federal National Assembly, Lidija Šentjurg]; 4) OPROŠTAJNA REČ MILOŠA MINIĆA [The parting words of Miloš Minić], etc. S. Gavrilović

3009. --. [ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF MOŠA PIJADE, MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY]. *Borba* 1957 16-18 March: Unsigned, VERNI SIN PARTIJE I NARODA [The faithful son of the party and the people]. Pucar-Stari, Djuro, NEKA MU JE VEČNA SLAVA I HVALA [May he always be remembered with respect and gratitude]. Zihlerl, Boris, USPOMENA NA MOŠU PIJADE [Memories about Moša Pijade]. Marjanović, Jovan, RAD NA ISTORIJI KPJ [The work on the history of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. S. T., PO TAKVI 1, ČLANA I, ZAKONA O ZAŠTITI DRŽAVE: OPTUŽNICA, ISKAZ DRUGA MOŠE PIJADE, I PRESUDA KOJOM JE 1925 GODINE OSUĐEN NA 20 GODINA ROBIJE [In virtue of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the law relating to the protection of the state: charges, statements by Comrade Moša Pijade, and judgment under which he was sentenced in 1925 to twenty years of hard labor]. Konjhodžić, Mahmud, 1943 KAD JE OSNOVAN TANJUG [1943 when the Yugoslav Telegraphic News Agency (Tanjug) was formed]. Z. Š., PRVI BROJEVI "KOMUNISTA" [The first issues of *Komunist*]. Kraljević, Vanja, STARI NOVINAR PRIČA MLADJIMA: POSLEDNJA POSETA DRUGA MOŠE PIJADE REDAKCIJI "BORBE" [The veteran newspaperman talks to the younger generation: the last visit by Comrade Moša Pijade to the editorial offices of *Borba*]. G. A., ZATVORENIK IS "SESTICE" PRED SUDOM ŠEŠTOJANUARSKE DIKTATURE [The prisoner from Cell No. 6 before the court of the dictatorship of 6 January]. Historical account of Pijade's life and work by his close political associates. Pucar, Zihlerl, Marjanović and G. A. write on Pijade's activities in Yugoslav prisons (1925-1939). S. Gavrilović

3010. --. [ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF MOŠA PIJADE, MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY]. *Politika* 1957 16-18 March: Unsigned, ŽIVOT I RAD MOŠE PIJADE [The life and work of Moša Pijade]. Stojanović, P., SVETISLAV STEFANOVIĆ O MOŠI PIJADE [Svetislav Stefanović on Moša Pijade]. N. St., RAZGOVOR SA OSKAROM DAVIČO: SEĆANJE IZ TAMNICE [Interview with Oskar Davičo: recollections from prison]. Zihlerl, Boris, ŽIVOT IZVOR ISTORIJE RADNIČKOG POKRETA [The living source of the history of the labor movement]. Maksimović, M., RAZGOVOR S RODOLJUBOM ČOLAKOVIĆEM: KAKO JE MOŠA PIJADE PREVODIO "KAPITAL" [Interview with Rodoljub Čolaković: how did Moša Pijade translate *Das Kapital*]. Unsigned, NJEGOVO POSLEDNJI ČLANAK: FOČANSKI PROPISI (His last article: the Foča Regulations). Historical accounts of Pijade's life and work written by his close associates during the past thirty years. Zihlerl, Davičo and Čolaković were his companions in pre-war Yugoslav prisons in Mitrovača and Lepoglava (1925-1939). The accounts contain considerable material on the early history of the Yugoslav Communist Party's internal conflicts and underground activities. S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 3042

3011. César, Jaroslav. ŘEŠENÍ ROLNICKÉ OTÁZKY V ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ SOCIÁLNÍ DEMOKRACII V LETECH

1918-1920 [The solution of the agrarian question by the Czechoslovak Socialist Democracy in 1918-1920]. Československý Časopis Historický 1957 5(1): 85-107. The fact that Czechoslovak Socialist Democracy and its counterparts abroad could not solve the questions of agricultural policy and labor was a direct effect of the unfinished character of bourgeois revolutions on Social Democratic movements. Even members of the left wing of the Czechoslovak Socialist Democracy were not able to formulate an acceptable platform for solving the agrarian problem, because they failed to utilize the rich experience of Czech and Russian Communism. Based on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

3012. Holotřková, Zdenka. BOLŠEVIZAČNÝ PROCES KSČ ROKOCH 1924-1929 [The process of Bolshevization in the KSČ during the years of 1924-1929]. Historický Časopis 1957 5(2): 204-219. Most of the Communist parties originated from Social Democratic ones, and, as a result, mirrored certain traditions of compromise far from the revolutionary character of Bolshevism. The elimination of Social Democratic elements and the strengthening of Bolshevik tendencies took place in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ) between 1924 and 1929. These all-important efforts were focused on the various Party congresses during that period. Also, as a result of a reform in the organizational system, a Party secretariat for Slovakia was established in Bratislava. Based partially on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

FRANCE

3013. Gustinčič, Jurij. NEOBIČNO OSEČANJE ZA DRUGARSTVO [An unusual sense of comradeship]. Politika 1957 25 May. Publishes the recollections of Zdenka Kidrič and "comrade Kapičič" of Tito's visits to Paris at the time of the Spanish Civil War. Kapičič describes how he concealed Tito in the private villa of an unnamed Spanish republican to evade the emergency police measures taken against suspect aliens during a state visit of the king of England. Tito's host in Paris was Lovro Kuhar, a Slovene writer, better known under the pen name Prežihov Voranc. S. Gavrilović

GERMANY

3014. Assmann, Kurt (Vice-Admiral, German Navy, Ret.). HITLER AND THE GERMAN OFFICER CORPS. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(5): 509-520. Emphasizes the difficulties encountered by German officers in trying to prevail over Hitler, but finds that men of strong character and deep convictions were able to stand up to him. Though such interviews invariably led to violent scenes, Hitler was known to bow to a stronger will--for example, that of Doenitz. C. F. Latour

3015. Bauermann, Rolf (Martin Luther Univ.). ZUR STRATEGIE DER SOZIALISTISCHEN EINHEITSPARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS UM DIE ERRICHTUNG IM KAMPF DER ANTIFASCHISTISCH-DEMOKRATISCHEN ORDNUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND (1945-1948/49) [Concerning the strategy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany for the establishment through struggle of the antifascist-democratic order in Germany (1945-1948/49)]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1956 5(5): 769-775. Though dealing principally with the period after World War II, contains a survey of Communist Party strategy since 1918. The main aims of the party were the elimination of the Junkers and imperialists, and the seizure of power by the proletariat. Since capitalism in its dying stage seeks the support of fascism, Communist strategy implied the unification of all anti-fascist forces. D. van Arkel

3016. Franz, Georg (Tegernsee, Germany). ÜBER DIE URSACHEN DER MILITÄROPPPOSITION [On the causes of the opposition of the military]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(7): 359-376. Examines the antecedents of the resistance of German military leaders to Hitler. The author claims that the Allies' destruction of the General Staff Corps after World War I, and with it, that of the political prestige of the officer class, left a vacuum in German society which was subsequently filled by Marxist and bourgeois mass movements. They gained popularity by attributing the German collapse in World War I to ineffective military leadership. Upon his ascent to power, Hitler quickly subdued the army, which had by then lost all political dynamism, and welded it into an obedient instrument of aggression. The army's open

opposition to Hitler's policies began with the resistance of Generals Blomberg and Fritsch to the re-militarization of the Rhineland and the dismissal of Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath, who openly sympathized with army leaders. Disaffection continued until the plot of 20 July 1944.

R. Mueller

3017. Gneuss, Christian. WEIMAR - SCHULD ODER SCHICKSAL? [Weimar--guilt or fate]. Geist und Tat 1956 11 (11): 332-334. A review and discussion of Karl Dietrich Bracher's Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik. Far more than economic factors alone explain the rise of Hitler. Gneuss stresses two mistakes made at the very beginning of the Weimar Republic in 1918: the failure of its founders, having sworn a proletarian state, to remove the entrenched powers of the great landowners and the imperial bureaucracy; and their attempts to combine American presidential powers and European parliamentary government in the constitution. These were basic errors which led directly to the rise, in a serious crisis, of an authoritarian regime which in turn led to Hitler.

G. Rehder

3018. Haschke, Hans-Dieter. ÜBER DAS PROGRAMM DER KPD ZUR NATIONALEN UND SOZIALEN BEFREIUNG [Concerning the program of the German Communist Party for national and social liberation]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1956 6(2): 163-166. Describes the attitude of the German Communist Party, led by Ernst Thälmann, on the national question in the face of the Nazi threat. While the Nazis attacked Versailles and the Young Plan only in order to prepare for an imperialist war, the Communist program for national and social liberation affirmed that Germany could be freed from Versailles and its consequences by proletarian internationalism alone. Only the Communist Party served the national interest and fought the rising Nazi power. The Social Democrats were mainly responsible for the failure of this policy. D. van Arkel

3019. Jaworznicki, Bolesław. KONTROLA ZBROJEŃ NIEMIECKICH PO I WOJNIE ŚWIATOWEJ [The control of German armaments after the First World War]. Sprawy Międzynarodowe 1955 (2): 25-33. There is sufficient evidence to prove that from the beginning of the Weimar Republic the Reichswehr was organized as the core of larger German forces, existing at the time in the form of militia and paramilitary organizations. The Black Reichswehr, an unofficial and illegal underground reserve force, was dissolved by the government in 1923 after the Ruhr crisis, but the Sicherheitspolizei, 200,000 strong, remained as a complement of the Reichswehr. Using many kinds of organizational camouflage, German armaments factories produced all kinds of heavy weapons. The Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control was almost completely powerless: although it was aware of the true situation, the appeasement policy of the Allied powers counteracted any practical suggestions. The end of the Commission on 31 January 1927 did not mark the completion of the demilitarization of Germany, as Marshal Foch stated, but rather signified the beginning of open and intensive remilitarization. G. Tietz

3020. Kalbe, Ernstgert (Leipzig). ÜBER DIE FASCHISTISCHE DIKTATUR DER 20ER JAHRE IN BULGARIEN UND DIE DEUTSCHEN HILFSAKTIONEN FÜR DIE BULGARISCHEN ARBEITER UND BAUERN [On the fascist dictatorship in Bulgaria in the 1920s and on German aid to Bulgarian workers and peasants]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(4): 749-769. Underlines the growing scope of solidarity actions by German workers in aid of Bulgarian workers. Where as in 1923 aid to Bulgarian antifascists was given mainly by German Communists, from 1925 on, large parts of the entire German working class, organized in various mass groups, and the progressive press took part in the movement protesting against the terroristic Bulgarian fascist regime. The climax of this campaign for solidarity was reached in 1929 when part of the progressive German intelligentsia and bourgeois democrats took part in it. Journal (H. Köditz)

3021. Klein, Fritz (Berlin). NEUE DOKUMENTE ZUR ROLLE SCHACHTS BEI DER VORBEREITUNG DER HITLER-DIKTATUR [New documents on Schacht's part in the preparation of Hitler's dictatorship]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1957 5(4): 818-822. Three hitherto unpublished letters from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam, prove once again the active part played by Schacht before 1933 in

support of Hitler and his party and the close connections between Hitler and German vested interests.

Journal (H. K&dtz)

3022. Maass, Bruno. VORGESCHICHTE DER SPITZEN-
GIEDERUNG DER FRÜHEREN DEUTSCHEN LUFTWAFFE,
1910-1933 [Antecedents of the establishment of cadres in the
former German air force, 1920-1933]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche
Rundschau* 1957 7(9): 505-522. A detailed review of the
destined reorganization of the German air force following
the prohibition by the Treaty of Versailles. Although no actual
formations were in existence by 1933, the intellectual,
technical and organizational bases for the ultimate establish-
ment of a large air arm had been created. C. F. Latour

3023. Nakamura, Mikio (Kyôto Univ.). HERUMAN MYŪRA
KI-RENGO NAIKAKU NO HOKAI NI TSUITE--CHÔ-GIKAI-
IKI SEIKEN SEIRITSU NO ICHI KATEI [The collapse of the
"Great Coalition Cabinet" under Hermann Müller--the way to the
formation of an extra-parliamentary government]. *Seiyô-
Si-Gaku* 1957 (34): 1-19. Describes the collapse of the
"Great Coalition Cabinet." The author believes that the replace-
ment of the Müller cabinet by that of Brüning marked the begin-
ning in the decline of Weimar parliamentarianism. The author
pays particular attention to the party situation which gave rise
to the Cabinet disunity over the Unemployment Insurance Act,
and concludes that this disagreement marked the beginning of
the development of the extra-parliamentary right-wing course.
H. Imai

3024. Nowak, Kazimierz. "AKCJA SOCJALIZACJI" W
CIEŚCIE REWOLUCJI LISTOPADOWEJ 1918 ROKU W
POMOCZACH ["Problems of socialization" during the No-
vember revolution of 1918 in Germany]. *Przegląd Historyczny*
1957 48(3): 491-515. Describes the workers' and sol-
diers' soviets in various localities in Germany, their aims
and resolutions, and the attitude toward them taken by German
authorities. The author attributes their failure to the attitude
of the trade unions and the Social Democratic leaders, and
describes in detail the agreement reached between the trade
unions and representatives of German industry, headed by
Hugo Stinnes, and the actions of Ebert's government, which
opposed socialization. The government announced (12 No-
vember 1918) social and political reforms which improved the
position of workers but did not weaken capitalist domination.
The opportunity for spreading the revolution to Germany had
been missed. A. F. Dygna

3025. Obushenkov, N. G. O SPORNYKH VOPROSAKH
GERMANSKOI REVOLIUTSII 1918-1919 GODOV [Concerning
some disputed questions of the German revolution of 1918-1919].
Voprosy Istorii 1957 (4): 90-102. Criticizing the ar-
ticles by V. I. Billik (Voprosy Istorii, 1956, No. 6) and Ia. S.
Prabkin (ibid., No. 5) [See abstracts 2: 2790 and 3: 706] on
the character and meaning of the German revolution of 1918,
the author maintains that: the events from November 1918 to
the summer of 1919 form a single revolutionary process; the
working class was the leading force in Germany's revolution,
and the weakness of this class explains the weakness and
disorganization of the revolutionary forces. For these reasons,
the bourgeois democratic revolution did not develop into a
socialist one. M. Raff

3026. Postnikov, V. V. KONKURENTNAIA BOR'BA
AMERIKANSKIKH I GERMANSKIKH MONOPOLII V 1924-
1929 GODAKH [Competitive struggle of American and German
monopolies in 1924-1929]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (5): 78-94.
Description of the role of American capital in the rebuilding
and development of German industries in the 1920s. American
investments, however, did not lead to complete domination
over the policies of German monopolies. The latter entered
the market for themselves and competed energetically and
successfully for American and world markets. On the basis
of published sources and studies, the author gives many
illustrations of the share of American capital in German
industries, and of the policies of German industries in regard
to exports, control of the domestic market, and competition
on the world market. M. Raff

3027. Rees, Goronwy. DEUTSCHLAND, DEUTSCHLAND
... REISE INS INNERE [Germany, Germany... a journey into
the interior]. *Monat* 1956 8(96): 25-38. Recollections of
summer vacation during the 1920s, spent at an estate of a

Silesian landholder. The author came to Germany as a young
ardent Socialist, anticipating a vigorous German Socialist
society with an inclination to liberalism and libertarianism. He
was chagrined to meet instead many German militarists,
conservatives and reactionaries who, in turn, had expected
Rees to correspond to their notions of a "typical" English
aristocrat. R. Mueller

3028. Sokulski, Henryk. WOJNA CELNA RZESZY
PRZECIW POLSCE W LATACH 1925-1934 [The Reich's
customs war against Poland in the years 1925-1934]. *Sprawy
Międzynarodowe* 1955 (9): 54-65. From the first,
Germany tried to free itself from the economic clauses of
the Versailles Treaty, especially those relating to Poland.
Between 1919 and 1922, the German Exports' Control Office
practically boycotted trade with Poland. In 1922 trade re-
lations were revived and in 1923 nearly 50 per cent of all
Polish exports were sent to Germany, while over 43 per cent
of Poland's imports were of German origin. In 1925, Germany
stopped importing Polish coal, and this decision marked the
beginning of the customs war between the two countries.
After his coup d'état, Pilsudski tried to establish better re-
lations with Germany, hinting to Stresemann about the possi-
bility of territorial adjustments, and Germany consented to
the normalization of trade relations. In 1930 a treaty was
concluded, but because Pilsudski's promises had proved
meaningless, the German Reichstag refused to ratify it. An-
other attempt to resume normal trade relations was made in
1932, and finally in 1934 the Polish-German agreement ended
the customs war. A full trade agreement was made in 1935
because Hitler was compelled by lack of foreign currency to
exchange German industrial products for cheap Polish agri-
cultural exports. G. Tietz

3029. Whiteside, Andrew G. ERNST VON SALOMON:
A STUDY IN FRUSTRATED CONSERVATISM. *South Atlantic
Quarterly* 1957 56(2): 234-246. An extended discussion
of von Salomon's book, *Der Fragebogen* (New York: Doubleday
and Co., 1955). The author traces von Salomon's life from
1918 to 1946, describes his literary work, and relates him to
other intellectual conservatives. After analyzing von Salomon's
ideas about Germany, the author concludes that he was not a
Nazi, but rather a believer in the value of tradition.
H. Kantor

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2854, 3082

3030. Conze, Werner (Münster, Westphalia, Germany).
DIE BEWAHRTE UND NEU GEWONNENE KRONE. ZU
HAROLD NICOLSON'S BUCH ÜBER GEORG V. [The pre-
served and regained crown. On Harold Nicolson's book about
George V]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1955 37(3): 364-
369. A favorable review article on Harold Nicolson's
King George the Fifth--His Life and Reign (London, 1952).
Probing deeply into the interrelationship between constitutional
developments and the Crown during George V's reign (1910-
1936), Nicolson has proved that the king's favorable attitude
toward British Socialism and the trade unions led to the demo-
cratization of the Crown and enabled the latter to become a
stabilizing force rather than a liability in British social and
political life. R. Mueller

HUNGARY

3031. B.-R. VITA AZ ELLENFORRADALMI KORSZAK
GAZDASÁGTÖRTÉNETÉNEK NEMANY KÉRDÉSÉRŐL [Debate
on some questions of the economic history of the counter-
revolutionary period]. *Századok* 1956 90(1/2): 221-238.
A summary of the work of the Chair of Economic History at the
Karl Marx University of Economic Science in Budapest, under
the guidance of Professor Zsigmond Pál Pach, giving detailed
information on papers dealing with Hungary's manufacturing
industry and agricultural production between 1920-1930.
F. Wagner

3032. Kató, István. AZ 1918-AS NOVEMBERI PARASZTMO-
ZGALMAK [Peasant movements in November 1918]. *Századok*
1956 90(3): 394-415. Discharged soldiers, returning home
from the battle areas of World War I, spread revolutionary
ideas throughout Hungary and incited chiefly the agrarian prole-
tariat to revolt against the large landowners. This movement

was especially deep-rooted among the country's national minorities whose chief aim was also land redistribution. In spite of the auspicious circumstances the November uprising came to a sudden stop because, through bourgeois liberal elements, the exploiting classes regained their strength. Based mainly on unpublished source material. F. Wagner

ITALY

See also: 2874, 2876, 2978

3033. Bauer, Riccardo, Romano Bilenchi, Norberto Bobbio, and others. ADDIO A PIERO CALAMANDREI [Farewell to Piero Calamandrei]. Il Ponte 1956 12(10): 1640-1662. A tribute to the late Piero Calamandrei (died 1956) of Florence, distinguished jurist, scholar, anti-Fascist political leader, and founder of the review Il Ponte. C. F. Delzell

3034. Bernotti, Romeo (Admiral). ITALIAN NAVAL POLICY UNDER FASCISM. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(7): 722-731. Discusses Mussolini's naval policy, pointing out that he established the Italian air force as a completely independent organization and refused to have carriers built, against the advice of naval commanders. The Italian navy was therefore bereft of naval aviation, and had to rely on obsolete training methods. D. van Arkel

3035. Garosci, Aldo. CARLO E NELLO ROSSELLI [Carlo and Nello Rosselli]. Il Ponte 1957 13(7): 1024-1038. Reprint of a commemorative address delivered in Palazzo Madama, Turin, 16 June 1957, in honor of the Rosselli brothers, who were assassinated in France in June 1937. Carlo was the leader of the important clandestine anti-Fascist movement, "Giustizia e Libertà" [Justice and Liberty]; Nello was a prominent historian who specialized in the field of the Risorgimento. The author was a member of the "Giustizia e Libertà" group and is the chief biographer of Carlo Rosselli. C. F. Delzell

3036. Natale, Gaetano. UOMINI E COSE ALLA VIGILIA DELLA MARCIA SU ROMA [Men and things on the eve of the march on Rome]. Il Ponte 1957 13(7): 1018-1023. Recalls some of the intricate political maneuvers that preceded Mussolini's accession to power in 1922. The author contends that only two methods of dealing with the Fascists were possible: Crispi's system of repression, which nobody dared employ, or Giolitti's system of channeling the Fascists into parliamentary behavior. As it turned out, neither course was pursued. The author discusses at some length a telegram sent by various Milanese senators to Premier Facta, urging that Antonio Salandra refrain from blocking a cabinet headed by Mussolini alone. C. F. Delzell

3037. Parri, Ferruccio (Former Premier of Italy). NASCITA DI G. L. [Birth of G. L.]. Il Ponte 1957 13(6): 859-861. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the assassination of the anti-Fascist leader, Carlo Rosselli, describes some of the circumstances of the birth of Rosselli's clandestine "Giustizia e Libertà" [Justice and Liberty] movement. The author recalls that Rosselli had somewhat more interest in renovating socialism than he himself did; Parri was more interested in illuminism and historicism. It was the author who persuaded Rosselli to place the word "Justice" ahead of "Liberty" in the new movement's title. C. F. Delzell

3038. Rosselli, Carlo. LETTERA AL GIUDICE [Letter to the judge]. Il Ponte 1957 13(6): 862-863. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Carlo Rosselli's assassination, reprints his letter of January 1927, written in Savona to the judge while under detention for anti-Fascist activities. He explains the political motives that led him to organize the escape from Italy of Filippo Turati, the elderly leader of Italian Socialism at that time. C. F. Delzell

3039. Rossi, Ernesto. GUERRA SANTA IN ABISSINIA [Holy war in Abyssinia]. Nuovi Argomenti 1957 (27): 231-245. Examines how the Catholic Church put into practice its principle of non-intervention in political affairs during the Italian action in Ethiopia. On the basis of contemporary articles in Catholic newspapers and periodicals, the author concludes that the attitude of the Church between 1935 and 1936 was not in keeping with its principles. Based also on an unpublished work of Gaetano Salvemini on Fascist foreign policy. P. Pastorelli

3040. Rossi, Ernesto. I FALSARI DELL'ANTIFASCISMO [The falsifiers of anti-Fascism]. Il Ponte 1957 13(5): 697-701. A reply to Giorgio Amendola's criticisms of the author's recent book, No al fascismo (Turin, 1957). Amendola had stated, in his article, "I settari dell'anti-fascismo" [The sectarians of anti-Fascism], in Rinascita (April 1957), that this book ignored the role of the Communists in the 20-year-long anti-Fascist struggle in Italy. Rossi denies this, but insists that the role of the Communists must not be confused with that of the sincerely democratic groups. C. F. Delzell

POLAND

See also: 3028

3041. Biegański, S. BITWA WARSZAWSKA 1920 ROKU [The battle of Warsaw, 1920]. Bellona 1956 1(2): 3-17. Details of the operational plans of the Soviet and Polish forces. The Soviet plan included an attempt to demoralize all Poland by striking at its military potential through the Polish Communist Party. The comprehensive plan which the Polish General Staff drew up to counter the political and the purely military moves is analyzed in detail. J. Erickson
See also: 2: 1627, 3: 723

3042. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (Russian Research Center, Harvard Univ.). POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS, 1918-1922. Slavonic and East European Review 1956 35(84): 172-193. A new look on the Teschen question in the light of some unpublished documents from the State Department files in the National Archives. These documents constitute a commentary on Polish-Czech relations, rather than records of acts. V. S. Mamatey

3043. Gwiżdż, Andrzej. PRAWO INTERPELACJI POSŁA NA SEJM [The law relating to a deputy's interpellation in the Sejm]. Państwo i Prawo 1956 11(11): 757-776. Interpellation is a constitutional instrument which was formulated and developed in the bourgeois state. Its roots lay in the practical necessities of parliamentary life. In its ideal form, interpellation is one of the best means whereby the legislature can exercise some control over the executive. The history of the regulations of the Sejm from 1919 onwards show this, and it can also be illustrated by reference to the institutions and practices of other countries, such as France. The post-1945 regulations for interpellation in the Sejm are also given in detail. J. Erickson

3044. Gwiżdż, Andrzej. Z WYSTĄPIEŃ ADOLFA WARSKIEGO W BURZUJYZYJNYM SEJMIE POLSKIM (1926-1929) [Adolf Warski's speeches in the bourgeois Polish Sejm (1926-1929)]. Państwo i Prawo 1956 11(5/6): 821-829. Prints, with short commentary, excerpts of five speeches attacking Piłsudski's regime and the bourgeois policy of Polish governments, delivered by Communist deputy A. Warski in the Polish parliament between 1926 and 1929. G. Tietz

3045. Jaworznicki, Bolesław. WYPRAWA KIJOWSKA PIŁSUDSKIEGO [Piłsudski's Kiev expedition]. Sprawy Międzynarodowe 1955 (5): 43-55. The Kiev expedition is a controversial event in Polish and international historiography, involving all the political, military and economic problems of post-Versailles Europe. On one hand, Soviet Russia was fighting the Whites, who were aided by the West. On the other, the new Poland was seeking a formula for modern political existence. There were two opposing political conceptions in Poland: 1) Piłsudski's idea of establishing a federation of peoples liberated from Soviet rule and a return to the boundaries of 1772; 2) the National Democracy's proposal for direct annexation in the East. Piłsudski prevailed. G. Tietz

3046. Landau, Zbigniew, and Jerzy Tomaszewski. CZY TAJNA DYPLOMACJA? [Was it secret diplomacy?]. Jabłoński, Henryk. W ZWIĄZKU Z UWAGAMI Z. LANDAU I J. TOMASZEWSKIEGO [In connection with the remarks of Z. Landau and J. Tomaszewski]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1957 64(2): 122-129, and 130-131. A discussion of the problems raised in an earlier article by Professor Henryk Jabłoński [See abstract 3:724]. It is suggested that Prime Minister Grabski did not send Roniker, Rettinger and Woroniecki to England, but rather that they offered him their services, which he unofficially acknowledged. In fact, they were agents of some, presumably German, financial group. In any case,

activities of that group constituted the beginning of closer anglo-Polish financial co-operation. A. F. Dygnas

3047. Madajczyk, Czesław. KSZTAŁTOWANIE SIĘ DUSZY ROBOTNICZO-CHŁOPSKIEGO W POLSCE W KRESIE MIĘDZYWOJENNYM [Formation of the worker-peasant alliance in Poland in the inter-war period]. *Historia Nauka o Konstytucji* 1955 3(4): 1-20. The three main factors which determined the character and results of the alliance (begun in 1924) between the workers and peasants in Poland were: the agrarian question underlying the struggle throughout the period; the position of the workers in the alliance, and the role of the Polish Communist Party in the establishment of the supremacy of the working class. The forces against the alliance were agrarianism, attempts at agrarian reform by the bourgeois-fascist regime, backwardness, nationalism, strong kulak elements, and resentment of the peasants at being junior partner in the alliance. On the other hand, the Communist Party was guilty of two errors: 1) false evaluation of the role of the small bourgeoisie, and 2) underestimation of the importance of the struggle for democratic liberties. Zofia Rueger

3048. Michalski, Stanisław. W OBRONIE SZKÓŁ WIEJSKICH (Z DZIEJÓW WALKI CHŁOPÓW I NAUCZYCIELI WÓŁÓDZTWA POZNAŃSKIEGO O DEMOKRATYZACJĘ SZKÓŁ OWSZCZYNICH W OKRESIE MIĘDZYWOJENNYM) [In defense of village schools (Story of the struggle of peasants and teachers of the Poznań Voivodship for the democratization of elementary schools)]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1957 23: 607-31. Describes the organization of elementary schools into three levels of four, six and seven classes respectively. After 1924, many schools were closed down because of the economic depression. At the same time, many lower level schools were closed and others raised to a higher level. Full seven-class schools were located almost exclusively in the towns, while 83 per cent of the village schools had only four classes. There were two channels of elementary education. There was no future for those attending village schools, while town schools enabled students to go on to the high schools. Peasants and teachers fought for their schools, submitting memoranda protesting against closure and, sometimes after many years, demanding their reopening. Many statistical tables pertinent to the situation in Poznań Voivodship are printed, as well as one showing the plan for liquidation of illiteracy in the whole country, based on manuscripts in the Provincial Archives in Poznań and on printed material. A. F. Dygnas

3049. Morawski, Kajetan (Former Polish Ambassador to France). ZYDZI [Jews]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(30): 1-2. Personal recollections of various contacts and friendships with Polish Jews, including Professor Szymon Askenazy, and general observations on Polish anti-Semitism. A. F. Dygnas

3050. Pietrzak, Michał (Warsaw). ZAGADNIENIE WOLNOŚCI SŁOWA W POLSCE BURŻUAZYJNO-OBSZARNICZEJ V LATACH 1918-1926 [The problem of freedom of speech in bourgeois-great landowners' Poland in the years 1918-1926]. *Zasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1956 8(2): 99-153. The Polish constitution of 1921 formally guaranteed full freedom of speech and political activity, but in practice all activities of the leftist parties were severely persecuted from the beginning. The Communist newspapers were confiscated and suspended, and even in the Sejm, Communist deputies were not free to make critical comments on government policy. Thus the Communist Party was obliged to go underground. The persecution of Communism in Poland is a good illustration of the pronounced class character of the Polish state, which was dominated by the bourgeoisie and great landowners. Suppression of freedom of speech, press and political activity in Poland was not introduced by Piłsudski, but existed before he came to power. G. Tietz

3051. Sosnkowski, Kazimierz. GEN. WEYGAND O BITWIE WARSZAWSKIEJ [General Weygand on the battle of Warsaw]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(35): 1. Disputes a fragment of Weygand's memoirs dealing with the battle of Warsaw (August 1920), published in *Revue de deux Mondes*, 15 March 1957. Weygand stated that the thought of a decisive maneuver "struck me, General Rozwadowski and the Commander-in-Chief [Piłsudski] right from the beginning, because of its simplicity and possibilities of realization." The author maintains that both General Weygand and General Rozwadowski advocated other plans, and that the one that was executed was Piłsudski's own. A. F. Dygnas

3052. Werfel, Roman. MYŚLI W SPRAWIE AKTYWU [Thoughts on party activists]. *Nowe Drogi* 1957 11(8): 41-62. Historical survey of the evolution of the active cadres of the United Workers' Party in contemporary Poland, compared with those of the Polish Communist Party before and after its liquidation in 1938, at the time of the German occupation of Poland during the war, and after the liberation in 1944. G. Langrod

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 2895

3053. Rastenis, Vincas. A "DIEHARD KREMLINIST." *Baltic Review* 1956 (9): 37-45. A short biography of the Lithuanian Communist leader, Antanas Sniečkus, who has been the First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party for twenty years. E. Anderson

3054. --. BALTIC POLITICAL PARTIES. *Baltic Review* 1957 (10): THE LITHUANIAN PEASANT POPULIST UNION, pp. 51-56. THE LITHUANIAN PEASANT UNION, pp. 57-62. THE LITHUANIAN FARMERS PARTY, pp. 63-68. The first in a series of articles on the non-Communist parties which existed during the period of Baltic independence, 1918-1940. The Lithuanian Peasant Populist Union was formed by the merger, in 1923, of the Lithuanian Democratic Party (founded 1902) and the Peasant Union. A separate Lithuanian Peasant Union was founded in 1920 by a group of Christian Democratic leaders representing the farmers. The Farmers Party was established in 1917 in Russia and was reorganized in Lithuania in 1925. All of these parties may be described as middle-of-the-road liberal parties. Article to be continued. E. Anderson

SPAIN

See also: 3179, 3182

3055. Díaz Doin, Guillermo. EVOCACION DE LA SEGUNDA REPUBLICA [Evoking the second republic]. *Cuadernos Americanos* (Mexico) 1957 16(4): 50-56. Describes the events, culminating in the peaceful revolution of 14 April 1931, which led to the creation of the second Spanish republic. H. Kantor

3056. García Gómez, Emilio. ORTEGA, AMIGO INTELECTUAL [Ortega, an intellectual friend]. *Hispania* (Argentina) 1956 27(282): 1-3. Personal recollections of the life and work of Ortega y Gasset, in the form of an obituary. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17182)

3057. Jessen, Otto. LAS VIVIENDAS TROGLODITICAS EN LOS PAISES DEL MEDITERRANEO [Cave dwellings in the Mediterranean countries]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1955 16(58): 137-157. Spanish translation of an article originally published in 1930. Of the south European countries, Spain had in 1930 the most cave dwellings in relation to the size of the population. The author mentions the chief areas in which they were located. Based on published work and direct observations. S. Liobet Reverter (IHE 13915)

3058. Maeztu, Ramiro de. EL NUEVO TRADICIONALISMO [The new traditionalism]. *Punta Europa* (Spain) 1956 1(5/6): 39-76. Reprint of ten articles by Maeztu published in the press in the period 1931-1934. The central idea of the articles is the need for a dynamic patriotism to oppose stagnation. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17233)

3059. Marek, Karel. BOJOVALI JSME VE ŠPANĚLSKU [We fought in Spain]. *Nová Mysl* 1957 (6): 588-592. The civil war in Spain was basically an international conflict. In spite of the mass-resistance of the Spanish people, the country succumbed to fascism because of the intervention of German and Italian forces and the non-intervention policy of France and England. The role of Czechoslovak Communists in the International Brigade is appreciated. Based on Czechoslovak publications on the Spanish Civil War. I. Gadourek

3060. Marías, Julián. HISTORIA DE UNA AMISTAD [Story of a friendship]. *Hispania* (Argentina) 1956 27(282): 13-15. Obituary of Ortega y Gasset, which includes many of the author's personal memories covering the period from 1932 to 1955. G. Céspedes del Castillo (IHE 17186)

3061. Orłowski, Werner. DAS VORSPIEL ZUM KRIEGE. ZUM ZWANZIGSTEN JAHRESTAG DES SPANISCHEN BÜRGERRKRIEGES [Prelude to war. On the 20th anniversary of the Spanish Civil War]. Monat 1956 8(94): 22-30. Describes how dissident rightist elements in Spanish politics and society prepared the destruction of the Spanish government. This government was not Communist, but dedicated to democratic and liberal reform of Spanish politics, its economy, its army, and church-state relations. The author discusses German and Italian military aid and intervention of the Soviet Union. Official German documents establishing the role of the German Embassy in Madrid as the nerve center of the Falangists are reprinted. R. Mueller

3062. Salvá Miquel, Francisco. EL "GRACIA Y JUSTICIA." Punta Europa (Spain) 1956 1(9): 73-101. Studies the technique of humor used by the satirical weekly *Gracia y Justicia*, founded in 1931 by a journalist from the Canaries, Manuel Delgado Barretta, as a "virulent organ of opposition" to the Republic. J. Nadal Oller (IHE 17240)

3063. Stern, Leo (Martin Luther Univ. Halle-Wittenberg). DER FREIHEITSKAMPF DES SPANISCHEN VOLKES, 1936-1939 [The struggle for freedom of the Spanish people, 1936-1939]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1956 5(5): 741-752. A historical survey of the Spanish Civil War. The election of 1936 was won by the Popular Front, which demanded expropriation of large estates and Church property, national autonomy for Basque territory, Catalonia and Galicia, amnesty for political prisoners and improvement of social conditions. Franco's rebellion against the Popular Front government began in 1936. The author describes in detail the activities of the International Brigade, and blames the loss of the war on the non-intervention of the Western powers, on the treacherous activities of Trotskyist anarchist-syndicalists and Social Democrats, and finally on the active intervention of the fascist powers. D. van Arkel

3064. Unsigned. ACTO EN MEMORIA DEL CATEDRÁTICO DON JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET [Memorial ceremony for Professor Don José Ortega y Gasset]. Revista de la Universidad de Madrid (Spain) 1955 5(16): 576-585. Accounts of the speeches made at the University's obituary tribute in 1955 to this philosopher and man of letters.

J. Mercader Riba (IHE 17178)

SWITZERLAND

3065. Hesse, Kurt (Bad Homburg). DIE VERKÖRPERUNG DES UNIVERSALEN SOLDATEN [The personification of the universal soldier]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6 (12): 673-677. A eulogy to Dr. Eugen Bircher, a recently deceased Oberst-Divisionsführer of the Swiss army. Drawing from his extensive experience as military strategist, army surgeon and political analyst, Dr. Bircher wrote many competent evaluations of European battles in the 19th and 20th centuries. These studies contained lessons of great value in reference to the problems that might confront the Swiss army in a future war. R. Mueller

Latin America

3066. Guillén, Fedro. SANDINO, GUERRILLERO HEROICO [Sandino, the heroic guerrilla]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1957 16(3): 71-74. A eulogy of César Augusto Sandino (1893-1934), the Nicaraguan political leader. A sketch of his life is included. H. Kantor

3067. Unsigned. EL 17 DE DICIEMBRE PARA LA HUMANIDAD [The 17th December for humanity]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela) 1956 16(50): 104-110. Notes on the commemoration of the centenary of Bolívar's death in various Latin American countries.

Angeles Flores Moscoso (IHE 17657)

Middle East

3068. Bala, Mirza (Munich). DIE ASPIRATION DER SOWJETS AUF SÜDASERBIEISCHAN [Soviet aspirations concerning southern Azerbaijan]. Sowjet Studien 1956 (1): 75-81. Immediately after the annexation of the Caucasus in 1920, Soviets planted agitators in the Iranian government who

agitated for economic and political co-operation between Azerbaijan and Iran. They consistently opposed the construction of roads and railroads which would link the isolated agrarian regions of northern Iran with Teheran and supported instead the construction of roads running north to the Soviet frontier. During the 1930s, the Soviet agitators in Iran tried to block the construction of the Teheran-Tabriz railroad which was to save the Soviet Union from destruction during the Second World War, when it was utilized for shipment of lend-lease supplies to the USSR. R. Mueller

Soviet Union

See also: 2886, 3041, 3045, 3051, 3068

3069. Bala, Mirza. SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY IN AZERBAIDZHAN. Caucasian Review 1957 (4): 23-37. Reviews the history of recurrent Soviet purges in Azerbaijan between 1917 and 1937, resulting in the annihilation of Azerbaijan Turbdom. C. F. Latour

3070. Blokhina, A. N. NOVYE DOKUMENTY IZ ISTORII SOVETSKO-KITAISKIH OTNOSHENII [New documents on the history of Sino-Soviet relations]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 146-148. Brief account of the background of the agreement concluded on the local level in September 1921 between the Revolutionary Council of the Siberian Armies of the RSFSR and the Governor of Sinkiang province, covering various matters of mutual concern in relation to the security of the border and the liquidation of the White armies in the area. The agreement was the first step on the road to the conclusion of the accord of 192. The agreement of 1921 is reproduced in extenso from the original in the Novosibirsk local archives. M. Raef

3071. Bobkov, K. I. IZ ISTORII ORGANIZATSII UPRAVLENIIA PROMYSHLENNOSTIU V PERVYE GODY SOVETSKOY VLASTI - 1917-1920 GG (NA MATERIALAKH TEKSTIL'NOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI) [From the history of the organization of management of industry in the first years of the Soviet government, 1917-1920 (Materials of the textile industry)]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (4): 119-132. Describes the history of the management of nationalized textile enterprises in the period 1917-1920. The main problem was to defeat and eliminate the anarchist-syndicalist tendencies of many workers. Under the pressure of war needs and conditions in Russia in 1918-19, the original collegial form of workers' management had to give way to a monocratic form of directorship, with the restriction of democratic centralism. At the same time, the institution of Bolshevik commissars helped to expand the role and influence of the Bolshevik party and its policies among the workers. Based on unpublished archival materials M. Raef

3072. Chicherin, G. V. LENIN I VNESHIAIA POLITIKA [Lenin and foreign policy]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 20-25. Brief reminiscences, written in 1924 by the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, citing a series of instances in which Lenin showed the unflinching sense of timing and ability to evaluate problems of foreign policy, which enabled the Soviet state to cope with many difficulties. M. Raef

3073. Djuršković, Djuro. KAKO JE JOSIP BROZ POSTAO ČLAN KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE [How Josip Broz became a member of the Communist Party]. Komunist 1957 24 May. Dimitrije Georgijević (Colonel-General, Yugoslav Army, retired) tells in an interview with the author how Tito was initiated into the membership of the Yugoslav Bureau, Divisional Committee, Soviet Communist Party (Bolshevik), in Omsk, Siberia in January or February 1920. Georgijević tells also how he met Tito ("Comrade Walter") in the Hotel Lux in Moscow. S. Gavrilović

3074. Gershberg, S. R. BOR'BA V. I. LENINA ZA DEMOKRATIZACIJSKII TSENTRALIZM V KHOZIAISTVENNOM STROITEL'STVE [The struggle of V. I. Lenin for democratic centralism in economic construction]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 53-71. An account of the development of legislation which led to the establishment of party leadership and democratic centralization in Soviet economy in the last years of Lenin's life. The idea of the Supreme Council of National Economy (VSNKH) was originated in the central council of factory committees and was then given legislative form and implementation by Lenin, the government, and party leadership. The principle of democratic centralism was not fully and immediately accepted

all and was attacked from both the right and the left. The 'rotskyites' gave it ugly bureaucratic forms, while the workers' opposition tried to introduce anarchist-syndicalist elements. The concept of democratic centralism (and the experience of SNKH) served as a basis for the first scheme of economic planning after the civil war, and is now widely exploited by other democratic states. Based almost exclusively on printed sources (Lenin's works, party resolutions, congresses).

M. Raeff

3075. H. D. SOWJETPÄDAGOGIK UND LEHRERBILDUNG 1918-1957 [Soviet pedagogy and training of teachers, 1918-1957]. *Ost-Probleme* 1957 9(23): 811-817. A brief historical review, including a bibliography and charts.

C. F. Latour

3076. Hadjibeyli, Dj. THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CLERGY IN AZERBAIDZHAN. *Caucasian Review* 1957 (4): 88-85. Reviews the Communist campaign against the Moslem clergy in Azerbaijan between the years 1924 and 1932.

C. F. Latour

3077. Jurtschenko, Alexander. DIE STAATSRECHTLICHE LAGE DER UKRAINISCHEN SSR ALS EINES BESTANDTEILS DER UdSSR [sic] [The constitutional position of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic as a part of the Soviet Union]. *Sowjet Studien* 1956 (1): 138-158. From 1918 to 1938 the Soviet Union patterned its constitutional relations with the provincial governments after those which it had established with the Ukrainian government. Changes in the organizational structure of the Soviet Union in the direction of becoming a confederacy of republics were never made with a view to granting member states complete equality with the central government, despite persistent avowals to the contrary by Soviet legalists.

R. Mueller

3078. Kirillov, V. S. O NEKOTORYKH STORONAKH VOENNOI DEIA TEL'NOSTI V. I. LENINA V GODY GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY [On some aspects of V. I. Lenin's military activities during the civil war]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (4): 3-23. On the basis of printed documents and some archival materials, describes the leading role of the central committee of the Communist Party and its Politburo in shaping strategy and solving tactical problems during the civil war. Within the central committee and Politburo Lenin naturally played the determining role by virtue of his talents, knowledge, political acumen, military interests, and dedication to the revolution. His mastery of the Marxist dialectical method brilliantly solved the organically related tasks of military strategy and political leadership.

M. Raeff

3079. Kirimal, Edige. DER VOLKSMORD IN DER KRIM [Genocide in Crimea]. *Sowjet Studien* 1956 (1): 107-119. Describes the decimation of the Crimean Tatars since the occupation of the Crimea in November 1920 by the Bolsheviks. A Soviet-engineered famine which impoverished the population was followed by mass deportations and executions under the police chief Yeshov during the 1920s. The agricultural output of Crimea was later permanently lowered by mass collectivization and expropriation of farm land which made Crimea dependent on the Soviet Union government for staple foods. By the outbreak of the Second World War, 160,000 - 170,000 Crimean Tatars had been executed or deported, for which the Soviets later blamed the German occupation army. The Soviets resumed the policy of extinction of the Crimean Tatars after the reconquest of Crimea in 1944, under the fabricated charge that they had collaborated with the German army.

R. Mueller

3080. Kravchenko, A. COLLECTIVIZATION IN THE KIRGHIZ SSR. *Ukrainian Review* 1957 (4): 124-134. An eyewitness report of events between 1920-30.

C. F. Latour

3081. Luckenbach, Edgar F., Jr. (U.S. Naval Reserve), and Albert Grossman. THE PERMANENT CRISIS OF SOVIET COMMUNISM. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 1956 82(1): 33-43. Avers that the ousting of Georgi Malenkov from the Soviet leadership demonstrated once more that Communist parties can perpetuate themselves only if they resort to constant internal power contests, purges, and to the terrorization of Party leadership and the rank and file. This was illustrated by the Moscow purge trials during the 1920s and 1930s, which are briefly discussed. Undocumented.

R. Mueller

3082. Maiskii, I. M. ANGLO-SOVIETSKOE TORGVOE SOGLASHENIE 1921 GODA [The Anglo-Soviet trade agreement of 1921]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (5): 60-77. Account of the diplomatic contacts, political developments, and negotiations which preceded the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian commercial treaty of 1921. The first part of the article contains an account of Maxim Litvinov's mission to Copenhagen, 1919-1920, to establish contacts with the other powers. This account is based on Litvinov's reminiscences as told to and noted by Maikov.

M. Raeff

3083. Miasnikov, A. F. MOI VSTRECHI S TOVARISHCHEM LENINYM [My meetings with comrade Lenin]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 26-31. Memoirs written in 1924, describing the author's contacts with Lenin in the years 1918-20. The author stresses the fact that Lenin never lost contact with the masses, as was shown by his frequent speeches and appearances before workers' groups in Moscow, 1918-1920. He points out Lenin's modesty and his willingness to take the advice and suggestions of experts.

M. Raeff

3084. Mienski, Josef. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BELORUSSIAN SSR. *Belorussian Review* 1955 (1): 5-33. Describes Belorussian separatist movements during the early 1920s in opposition to terrorization of the Belorussian people by the Soviet army and secret police. When terrorization proved to be unsuccessful, Soviet agents infiltrated the workers' and soldiers' councils that were organized after 1917, and later the RADA, the popularly-elected Great Belorussian Congress, in order to frustrate the persistent separatist activities. The seizure of Belorussia was later justified on the pretext of forestalling conquest by the German and subsequently the Polish armies.

R. Mueller

3085. Miliutin, N. A. PO ZADANIAM LENINA [On Lenin's missions]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 32-41. Description of instances of the author's direct contact and work with Lenin, 1919-1920, in connection with questions of labor and supplies (requisitioning of foodstuffs). He stresses Lenin's attention to detail, his consideration for persons and their feelings, his political intuition and revolutionary devotion to the working class.

M. Raeff

3086. Nicolaevsky, Boris. WAS CHRUSCHTSCHOW VERSCHWIEG [What Khrushchev concealed]. *Monat* 1956 8(95): 79-82. In criticizing the Stalin regime at the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Khrushchev carefully avoided reference to the following events: 1) the deterioration of Soviet relations with Communist China during World War II; 2) the extradition of emigré Communists living in the Soviet Union to the German government, following the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact in 1939, and 3) purges of the Soviet army during the early thirties. Khrushchev had enthusiastically supported and participated in these activities and therefore feared to revive their memories.

R. Mueller

3087. Šedivý, J. ZA POZNÁNÍM SOVĚTSKÉ SKUTEČNOSTI. K CESTĚ I. OLBRACHTA A H. MALÍHOVÉ DO SOVĚTSKEHO RUSKA ROKU 1920 [In order to understand Soviet reality. On the trip of I. Olbracht and H. Malířová to Soviet Russia in 1920]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1956 42(8): 255-257. In 1920, the Czech Communist journalist I. Olbracht and his wife Malířová made a trip to the Soviet Union, where they participated in the second congress of the Communist International. The contents of the series of eyewitness accounts which both published upon their return are summarized.

G. R. Schroubek

3088. Sharapov, G. V. K VOPROSU O SUSHCHNOSTI URAVNI TEL'NOGO ZEMLEPOL'ZOVANIA V SOVETSKOI ROSSII [On the question of equalized land tenure in Soviet Russia]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (3): 113-120. Critique of an article by E. A. Luts'ki (Voprosy Istorii 1956, No. 9) [See abstract 3: 752] on the attitude of Lenin and the Bolshevik party toward the agrarian law of 1918. The author maintains that Lenin and the Bolsheviks were opposed to the agrarian law and accepted it only because they were forced to do so by existing concrete circumstances. The law did not play the role of a first step toward a socialist policy in agriculture, either in the thinking of the Soviet Government or in reality. In any case, the whole problem of equal land tenure is complicated and needs further investigation.

M. Raeff

3089. Sidor, Kazimierz. 38 LAT POLITYKI POKOJU I WSPÓLISTNIENIA [38 years of the policy of peace and coexist-

ence]. Sprawy Międzynarodowe 1955 (11): 12-21. Analyzes the peaceful policies of Soviet Russia during the entire period since the October Revolution, when the "decree of peace" (7 November 1917) was one of the first acts of the Soviet Government. Preservation of peace has been a constant aim of Soviet foreign policy. Although war intentions are ascribed to Soviet Russia, only the Socialist countries are strong guarantees of peace. They struggle to reduce international tension, propose armament reductions, and strive for the true liberty of nationally and economically oppressed nations. G. Tietz

3090. Sidorov, V. A. EKONOMICHESKIE MEROPRIATIIA KPSS PO UKREPLENIU SOIUZA S SEREDNIAKOM V 1925-1927 GODAKH [Economic measures taken by the CPSU for the strengthening of the alliance with the middle peasant in 1925-1927]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (4): 107-118. The Fourteenth Party Conference of 1925 set as the primary task of the Party and government the effecting of an alliance between the middle peasant [Seredniak] and the proletariat to defeat the kulak. This aim was realized by means of a selective tax policy which favored the middle peasant at the expense of the kulak. The author shows the results of this policy in improving agrarian production and in modernizing and mechanizing agriculture. At the same time political advantage was obtained in that the middle peasant began to support the government to safeguard his gains. The Party managed to break up the bloc of kulaks and middle peasants and increase its own authority in the villages. Based on printed statistical, legislative and Party sources, and archival materials. M. Raeff

3091. Stankewitsch, Stanislaw (Munich). DER ECHE UND DER ENTSTELLTE JANKA KUPULA (1882-1942) [The true and the distorted Janka Kupula (1882-1942)]. Sowjet Studien 1956 (1): 183-198. The Soviet Union's changing attitude toward the Belorussians is demonstrated by the purge and subsequent rehabilitation of Janka Kupula and his poetry. The Soviet Union silenced Kupula prior to the 1930s when he composed his greatest works in which he ardently supported Belorussian freedom from Soviet domination. Kupula was later praised by the Soviets when they endeavored to win the support of the Belorussian population, even though the literary value of his poetry had declined sharply after 1930. Recent Soviet editions of his works omit all of those which contain his pleas for Belorussian freedom. R. Mueller

3092. Stejić, Blaženka. VALTER U MOSKVI [Walter in Moscow]. Politika 1957 25 May. Interview with Col. General Dimitrije Bugarski-Georgijević (retired), who was instrumental in initiating Tito ("Comrade Walter") into the Communist Party in Omsk, Siberia. S. Gavrilović

3093. Unsigned. O STAT'E V. P. NASYRINA [Concerning the article of V. P. Nasyrin]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (4): 103-106. Summary of several letters to the editor of Voprosy Istorii criticizing statements and interpretations in the article by V. P. Nasyrin, "On some questions of the socialist transformation of industry in the USSR" (Voprosy Istorii, 1956, No. 5). The author concludes that the previous editorial board made a grave error in printing such an untenable article. M. Raeff See also: 2: 2991

United States of America

See also: 2920, 2921, 2923, 2927, 2929, 2935, 2938, 2942, 3026

3094. Bowers, R. E. (Hanover College, Indiana). THE ORIGINS OF THE RUSSIAN STUDENT FUND. Russian Review 1957 16(3): 45-52. Reviews the founding and the organization of the Russian Student Fund which to date has helped 1000 Russian émigré students complete their higher education

in the United States. Based on correspondence, interviews, manuscript reminiscences, and files of the Russian Student Fund. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

3095. May, Henry F. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). SHIFTING PERSPECTIVES ON THE 1920'S. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956/57 43(3): 405-427. "Successive writers have found it necessary either to condemn or to praise the decade, though what they have seen in it to condemn or praise has differed." The author presents a detailed discussion of the attitudes toward the 1920s held at various times by economists, historians, journalists, sociologists and others, and concludes that at present the twenties can best be summarized as a period of disintegration and social upheaval. In order to write a balanced history of the era, historians must: 1) make use of information on all areas of life in that period; 2) explore the inarticulate, rather than the articulate, assumptions of pre-war America; 3) analyze the revolution of the 1920s dispassionately, and 4) attempt to determine whether some movements of the 1920s constitute the beginnings of a new period of American history, and not merely the end of the old regime. Dorothy I. Blanchard

3096. Moses, Robert. LA GUARDIA - A SALUTE AND A MEMOIR. New York Times Magazine 1957 8 September: 17-19, 116-118. A critical appraisal of La Guardia's three terms as mayor of New York City, with occasional references to the author's personal experiences as a member of La Guardia's "cabinet." R. J. Marion

3097. Rogers, Benjamin F. (Florida State Univ.). THE FLORIDA SHIP CANAL PROJECT. Florida Historical Quarterly 1957 36(1): 14-23. A discussion of the plans and surveys for a canal across north-central Florida from 1933 to the present, and the arguments for and against it. Based on the Congressional Record, Congressional committee reports, newspapers and secondary works. Despite the continued support of President Roosevelt, this project never received an appropriation from Congress. G. L. Lyan

3098. Slichter, Gertrude Almy. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND THE FARM PROBLEM 1929-1932. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 43(2): 238-258. Roosevelt won the farmers' vote in 1932 by advocating a policy which contained essential elements of the later New Deal agricultural program. Close contact with farmers' organizations and agronomists led finally to the "domestic allotment" plan, a system whereby acreage would be restricted and payments made to the farmers from taxes levied on processors of agricultural commodities. This implied, as Roosevelt said in his acceptance speech, protection of agriculture, but also control over production. Roosevelt also confirmed his belief in land-planning, tax reduction, farm credits and tariff reform. With this program, which was in many ways undefined, in order to allow reconciliation of conflicting farmers' interests and the working-out of a united plan, he won the bulk of the farmers' vote which contributed greatly to the 1932 Democratic victory. D. van Arkel

3099. Zacharewicz, Sister Mary Misaela. THE ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS TOWARD THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1956 67(2, 3, 4): 88-104. A study of the anti-League attitudes among Catholic periodicals in 1919 and 1920, disclosing the prejudices, misrepresentations and ignorance of opponents of the entrance of the United States into the League. This is especially noted among the Irish. Catholic papers even quoted Senator Warren G. Harding as giving as a ground of opposition to the League the fact that God was not mentioned in it. C. G. Hamilton See also: 3: 774

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and
Concentration Camps

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents
Military History
General

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2943, 2944, 2948, 2953, 2963

3100. Brügel, J. W. (London). MOSKAU HILFT HITLER [Moscow aids Hitler]. Zukunft 1957 (8/9): 239-241.
A review article based on Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, Vol. 10: The War Years (Washington, 1957). This volume covers the period 23 June to 31 August 1940, and establishes the full extent of Soviet-German co-operation during the beginning of the Second World War. It shows that: 1) the annexation of the Baltic countries by the Soviet Union constituted the latter's payment from Germany, which had received Soviet sanction to dismember Poland during the previous year; 2) Russo-German estrangement in 1940 arose primarily over the Soviet Union's seizure of Rumania and control of her oil; 3) Soviet Russia made extensive deliveries of raw materials to Germany to retain her friendship and enable her to crush the West, and 4) Stalin refused to recognize German preparations to assault the Soviet Union until the actual outbreak of hostilities.

R. Mueller

3101. Guidescu, Stanko. THE BACKGROUND OF THE CROATIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. South Atlantic Quarterly 1957 56(3): 314-328. Traces the development of the Croat Ustaša state of 1941-1945. The author describes the Croatian political parties active between the two world wars, the events that led up to the creation of the Croat Ustaša state, and the negotiations between Italy and the Croatian political leaders.

H. Kantor

3102. Montini, Giovanni Battista. PIO XII E L'ORDINE INTERNAZIONALE [Pius XII and international order]. Relazioni Internazionali 1957 21(3): 72-77. Describes the participation of the pope in the major problems of international life. The author stresses the pope's concern for peace during the crisis of 1939 and his Christmas message of 1941 on the outlines of the "new, true ordering" of the world.

P. Pastorelli

3103. Šáda, Miroslav. FALŠOVÁNÍ DĚJIN DRUHÉ SVĚTOVÉ VÁLKY V ZÁPADNÍM NĚMECKU [Falsification of the history of World War II in Western Germany]. Nová Mysl 1957 (2): 195-200. Taking W. Görlitz' Der Zweite Weltkrieg (Stuttgart, 1951-52) as a typical product of contemporary West German historiography, criticizes the following biases of German historians: 1) the discussion of the general nature, causes and consequences of the Second World War is "taboo"; 2) the Wehrmacht is described as more competent than the political leadership, which is alone to blame for the war; 3) the tendency to put all responsibility for atrocities in the occupied territories on the partisans, whose action is said to have given the Germans a carte blanche for retaliatory measures. The basic sources of these biased views are the surviving tendency to consider the war as a crusade of the German army to save Western civilization, and the need for rehabilitation of the German army at the time of reviving militarism.

I. Gadourek

3104. Unsigned. Z DOKUMENTŮV HITLEROWSKIEGO MINISTERSTWA SPRAW ZAGRANICZNYCH [From the documents of the Nazi Foreign Office]. Sprawy Międzynarodowe 1955 (5): 56-58. Polish translation of a memorandum of 25 September 1939 from the former German ambassador to Warsaw, von Moltke, published in Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, series D, Vol. 8: The War Years 1939-1940, (Washington, 1954). Moltke found the conditions and prospects of creating a Polish state after the Soviet and German partition of Poland to be unfavorable.

G. Tietz

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Western Europe (1944-1945)
Pacific and Asian Theatre
Atlantic and North Sea

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

3105. Wolski, Aleksander. W 15 LAT PO KAPITULACJI FRANCJI [Fifteen years after the French surrender]. Sprawy Międzynarodowe 1955 (7/8): 65-77. A history of French participation in the Second World War up to the surrender in Compiègne in 1940. The upper bourgeoisie in France was unable to modernize the country's social and economic structure and was unwilling to co-operate with Soviet Russia and the French Communist Party. Although formally allied with Czechoslovakia and Poland, France did not fulfill its obligations and left the two countries to their fate. France and Great Britain wanted only to preserve the status quo in what remained of the West European system, and had only defensive plans against Nazi Germany, leaving the active fighting to Russia. In view of this situation, the final collapse of France was to be expected.

G. Tietz

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

3106. B. Z. LIK TONETA TOMŠIČA [The image of Tone Tomšič]. Komunist 1957 7 June. An account of the life and work of a Slovene Communist leader, member of the Slovene Communist Party central committee, who was executed in Gramožna Jama by an Italian firing squad on 16 May 1942.

S. Gavrilović

3107. Boudot, François. POUR UNE HISTOIRE DE LA CAPTIVITE: SOUVENIRS DE QUALITE [For a history of captivity: recollections of quality]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1957 12(1): 132-140. An analysis of Jacques Perret's Le caporal épinglé (Paris: Gallimard, 1947) as a source on German prison life during World War II. This well-written book is of special value because of its portrayal of prison conditions and revelation of the author's personality. The first part of the book describes all phases of the captives' prison life. The second deals with Perret's attempt to escape and return to France. The reviewer concludes that Perret is an honest witness and that, within the exact limits of the subject, his memoirs should be considered a trustworthy document.

R. C. Delk

3108. Brajović, B. U OČI DANA BORCA [On the eve of veteran's day]. Borba 1957 3 June. Describes several episodes of the partisans' commando activities against the Germans in Belgrade in the summer of 1941: the burning of the kiosks which sold German and quisling newspapers; the burning of German army trucks; a daylight raid on the Vidin Hospital and the liberation of "comrade Leka" (an alias of Alexandar Ranković) from the hands of the Gestapo and the quisling police. The author also discusses the methods employed by Tito's commanders to train partisan combat personnel during the early days of the occupation of the city by the Germans (for instance, circus rifles were used for target practice). The article is based on personal recollections.

S. Gavrilović

3109. Brodskii, E. A. OSVOBODITEL'NAIA BOR'BA SOVETSKIKH LIUDEI V FASHISTSKOI GERMANII (1943-1945 GODY) [Liberation struggle of Soviet people in fascist Germany in the years 1943-1945]. Voprosy Istorii 1957 (3): 85-99. Descriptive account of activities of Soviet citizens who were prisoners in Nazi Germany in furthering the victory over Germany. Russian escapees played an active role in the organization of various underground groups and movements, and in slowing down and sabotaging German war production. The author mentions several underground groups founded by the Russians and briefly describes their struggle against the Gestapo. Based on printed sources and archival materials of

German police and judiciary institutions in the Archives of the Marx-Lenin Institute of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party (SED) of East Germany. M. Raef

3110. Greuner, Eva. SKLAVENARBEIT BEI IG-FARBEN (AUSCHWITZ-BUNA 1941-1945) [Slave labor at IG Farben (Auschwitz-Buna 1941-1945)]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1957 (143): 77. Reprints several documents produced at the Nuremberg war crimes trial to support the claim that slave labor was the chief support of the German capitalist war economy during the Second World War. German capitalism thereby revealed its traditional alliance with and dependence on fascism. The material cited refers largely to the maltreatment of IG Farben slave laborers. R. Mueller

3111. Lovrenčić, Rene. VELIKI REVOLUCIONAR [A great revolutionary]. Komunist 1957 24 May. Rade Končar (alias Ivan Reić), a Croatian Communist leader, was tortured and executed with thirteen others by an Italian firing squad in Split on 22 May 1942, after attempts to free and to exchange him had failed. He was posthumously awarded Tito's title of "people's hero." Among the documents reproduced are passages from an undated report of the Royal (Italian) Prefecture in Split and a report from the Croatian Communist Party provincial committee in Dalmatia, dated 27 December 1941. S. Gavrilović

3112. Mladjenović, Ljuba. ISTINSKI PRIJATELJI [True friends]. Politika 1957 16 June. A detailed description of the aid given by Norwegians from 1942 to 1945 to Tito's partisans, interned as prisoners of war in the Botn and Eisand camps near Trondheim. This humanitarian interest was demonstrated by such private citizens as Johan Sjevold, Christina Johannes Swerang and Erling Nissen, and by public organizations such as the Red Cross. The work done was often highly dangerous, as, for example, when help was given to Yugoslavs to escape to Sweden. Based on such material as Kaare Nesset's diary, and other Norwegian records. S. Gavrilović

3113. R. L. K. JEDNA NEOZBILJNA KNJIGA [An unreliable book]. Poruka 1957 (44): 10-14. Comments on Petar Martinović-Bajica's Milan Nedić (Chicago, 1956), relating to the highly controversial history of wartime leaders of Serbia. Bajica held several confidential positions under Nedić during the occupation of Serbia by the Germans, such as liaison officer with the German military authorities of occupation and commander of Nedić's quisling armed force, the Serbian state guards. Knežević contests the accuracy of his testimony. S. Gavrilović

3114. Weber, Andrzej. O POWSTANIU WARSZAWSKIM [On the insurrection of Warsaw]. Nowe Drogi 1957 11(8): 106-121. Critical analysis of the section of J. Kirchmayer's book 1939-1944, kilka zagadnień polskich [1939-1944, Some Polish Problems] (Warsaw, 1957), dealing with the insurrection of Warsaw in 1944 against the German occupation. This book also deals with the Polish-German campaign of 1939. G. Langrod

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See: 2945, 2957

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 2808

3115. Alexander, Richard G. (Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy). EXPERIMENT IN TOTAL WAR. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(8): 837-847. A discussion of strategic bombing as an independent military operation. After efforts at precision bombing proved to be ineffective, both the British and American air forces adopted the practice of bombing industrial areas and communication centers. The effect of breaking the morale of the enemy is also discussed. D. van Arkel

3116. Auphan, Paul (Rear Admiral, French Navy, Ret.). THE FRENCH NAVY ENTERS WORLD WAR II. United

States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(6): 592-601. A French naval officer relates some of the events leading to the collapse of France in 1940. C. F. Latour

3117. Fane, F. D. (U.S. Naval Reserve), and Don W. Moore (U.S. Army). THE NAKED WARRIORS. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(9): 913-922. Summarizes the organization and functions of the U.S. naval underwater demolition teams which accomplished amphibious landings in the Pacific and European theaters during the Second World War. The author describes in some detail the training methods of these teams under Lieutenant Commander Draper L. Kauffman (after January 1943), and his accomplishments when leading a successful beach assault at Saipan on 14 June 1944, which made possible later large-scale U.S. Army landing operations. R. Mueller

3118. Fioravanzo, Giuseppe (Italian Navy). THE JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION TO ITALY IN 1941. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(1): 24-31. Personal recollections of a series of Italian naval conferences with members of a Japanese naval mission that visited Italy during the spring of 1941. The mission was chiefly interested in learning from the Italian naval chief of staff such experiences with British naval tactics as might aid the Japanese navy in the Pacific. In turn, the Japanese were questioned about their experiences with U.S. aircraft carriers by the Italians, who anticipated aircraft-carrier operations in the Mediterranean. R. Mueller

3119. Lundeberg, Philip K. GERMAN NAVAL LITERATURE OF WORLD WAR II. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(1): 95-105. A critical and largely sympathetic bibliographical survey of German naval literature on the Second World War. The author deals in some detail with Friedrich Runge's Der Seekrieg, 1939-1945 (Stuttgart, 1954), and briefly with several monographs on the exploits of individual vessels and naval units, and on general German naval topics. R. Mueller

3120. Matloff, Maurice. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WAR IN THE WEST. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(3): 261-271. Examines the conflicting motives which prompted Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union to enter the Second World War. Because its objectives were different, the Soviet Union assumed the status of co-belligerent rather than ally of the U.S. and Great Britain. The author describes in detail the futile attempts of the Anglo-American high command to co-ordinate the war efforts of the Soviet Union with their own. He maintains that while the West had many illusions about the Soviet Union's intentions, the latter never concealed the fact that its war alliance with the West was a means for obtaining a permanent foothold in Central and Eastern Europe, after futile attempts to accomplish this through the 1939 Non-Aggression Pact with Germany. This foothold has been the Soviet Union's consistent goal from the beginning, and its realization in 1945 inevitably led to conflict with the West. R. Mueller

3121. Olch, Isaiah (Captain, U.S. Navy, Ret.). THE 'JEAN BART'S' ESCAPE TO SAFETY. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(10): 1055-1065. Describes the flight of the barely-finished French battleship "Jean Bart" from St. Nazaire to Casablanca in June 1940. C. F. Latour

3122. Peter, Karl-Hinrich. THE SINKING OF THE SCHARNHORST. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(1): 48-53. A crew member of the German battleship "Scharnhorst" relates her sinking by British battleships on 26 December 1943 in the Arctic Sea, while raiding an Allied convoy which was en route to Murmansk. Accounts of this event from survivors of the "Scharnhorst" attest to the bravery of her captain and crew. R. Mueller

3123. Rohwer, Jürgen (Frankfurt/Main). DER STAND DES WERKES DER U.S. ARMEE ÜBER DEN ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [The status of the work of the U.S. Army on the Second World War]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(12): 694-697. A bibliography of the published volumes of the co-operative official work, The United States Army in World War II. The bibliography is based on the Master Index. Readers Guide compiled by the Chief Historian,

Cice of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., and has an appendix of additional volumes of this work which remain to be published.

R. Mueller

3124. Rohwer, Jürgen (Frankfurt/Main). DIE SOWJETISCHE U-BOOTWAFFE IN DER OSTSEE 1939-1945 [The Soviet submarine arm in the Baltic, 1939-1945]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(10): 547-568. A critical examination of Soviet submarine tactics during the Second World War, especially off the Finnish, Estonian and Latvian coasts. The author cites numerous published and unpublished sources in support of his claim that Soviet submarines were utilized only for limited defensive operations in coastal waters, without active support from Soviet land-based artillery or aircraft. The Soviet Baltic submarine arm did not have the necessary training, experience, and even suitable cartographic maps to operate with mobility, aggressiveness and ingenuity in the Arctic. Only isolated instances attest to courage and imagination on the part of Soviet submarine crews when penetrating German and Finnish enemy mine fields. Statistical charts and maps are included. R. Mueller

3125. Rohwer, Jürgen (Frankfurt/Main). DIE U.S. ARMYE-LUFTWAFFE IM 2. WELTKRIEG [The U.S. Army Air Force during the Second World War]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(10): 585-586. A sympathetic review of the growth and the activities of the historical services of the United States Army Air Force during the Second World War. The author describes the tasks involved in compiling, editing and publishing the seven volumes of The Army Air Force in World War II, which has been in progress since 1948, in co-operation with the University of Chicago. R. Mueller

3126. --. [FRENCH-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION IN WORLD WAR II]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1957 13(2) Orléans Special: Fraternité d'Armes Franco-Américaine. Vigneras, Marcel, LE REARMEMENT DES FRANÇAIS, OCTOBRE 1942-MAI 1945 [Rearmament of the French, October 1942-May 1945], pp. 113-125. Philibert, P. L. F. (Colonel), UNE BASE FRANÇO-AMÉRICAIN (1944-1945) [Franco-American base, 1944-1945], pp. 125-137. Matthews, S. T., AVEC LES AMÉRICAINS DE LA 5^È ARMÉE, MAI 1944, LES FRANÇAIS OUVERT LA ROUTE DE ROME [With the Americans of the Fifth Army, May 1944, the French open the route to Rome], pp. 137-157. An undocumented description of three aspects of Franco-American co-operation in World War II. Illustrated. H. M. Adams
See also: 3: 2294, 2413, 2582, 2813

THEATRES of OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

3127. Goutard, A., and Hans-Adolf Jacobsen. DER WEST-ELDLZUG 1940. EIN MEINUNGSUSTAUSCH [The campaign in the West 1940. An exchange of opinion]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(9): 524-528. A debate between French and a German military historian on the identity of the real author of the German order of 24 May 1940 halting the German armored forces on the line Bèthune-St. Omer-Gavellines, leaving the British Expeditionary Force a narrow corridor which enabled it to escape toward Dunkerque. Goutard holds that Hitler himself was responsible; Jacobsen maintains that the idea originated with Heeresgruppe A (von Hindstedt). C. F. Latour

3128. Jacobsen, Hans-Adolf (Bochum, Germany). WAR DIE DEUTSCHE WESTOFFENSIVE 1940 EINE PRÄVENTIV-MASSNAHME? - ZUR FRAGE DER BELGISCHEN NEUTRALITÄT IM WINTER 1939/40 [Was the German West offensive of 1940 a preventive measure? - In reference to the question of Belgian neutrality in the winter of 1939/40]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(5): 275-289. A discussion of whether the German attack on Belgium in 1940 was justified by Anglo-French plans in 1939-40 to attack Germany through Belgian territory. Passages are cited from a series of white books, published by the German Foreign Office in the summer of 1940, which alleged the existence of such plans, despite Belgium's strict neutral attitude and rejection of Anglo-French overtures to permit stationing of their troops in Belgium. The author maintains that Belgian troops were deployed in equal strength on the German and French borders, although no real

threat of invasion ever existed from countries other than Germany. Particular attention is paid to the sharp division of the Belgian government into neutralist and interventionist, pro-Allied camps. The neutralists remained in control until the German invasion. R. Mueller

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

3129. Durand de la Penne, Luigi (Italian Navy). THE ITALIAN ATTACK ON THE ALEXANDRIA NAVAL BASE. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(2): 125-135. Recollections of the successful attack on the Alexandria naval base by the Italian navy in December 1941, resulting in the sinking and damaging of several major British warships. The author attributes the success of this attack to careful overall planning and to newly-introduced piloted torpedoes of the Tenth Italian Light Flotilla, which succeeded in penetrating the heavily-patrolled Alexandria naval base. R. Mueller

3130. Felcini, Fausto. ESPERIENZA SULL'IMPIEGO DELLE UNITA' DEL GENIO PIONIERI NELLA CAMPAGNA D'ITALIA (1943-45) [Experiment on the use of the military engineers' corps in the Italian Campaign (1943-45)]. Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio 1956 22(4): 359-378. Shows the importance of the military engineers' corps in the operations of 1943-45 in Italy, in relation to the special nature of the terrain in this theater. The author examines German and Allied military concepts concerning the use of divisions of the engineers' corps, and emphasizes the contribution made by engineers of the new Italian army to the maneuvers of the Allies, who had at their disposal large forces that were, however, poorly suited for use in this particular area of operations. P. Pastorelli

3131. Mordal, Jacques (Surgeon, French Navy). DEVANT LE MONT CASSIN AVEC LE CORPS EXPÉDITIONNAIRE FRANÇAIS [Before Monte Cassino with the French expeditionary corps]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(83): 614-622. Describes the role of the French troops at Monte Cassino, the divided opinions of the Allied commanders, and the fighting for the objective. Based largely on the author's research, letters, and the book Monte Cassino (Darmstadt: Mittler and Son, 1956), by Rudolf Böhmler, commander of the German troops at Monte Cassino. R. C. Delk

3132. Mordal, Jacques. DIE FRANZÖSISCHE MARINE UND DIE ALLIIERTEN LANDUNGEN IN NORDAFRIKA. EIN BEITRAG ZUM PROBLEM DES MILITÄRISCHEN GEHORSAMS [The French navy and Allied landings in North Africa. A contribution to the problem of military obedience]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(7): 398-411. The Vichy regime ordered French forces in Morocco to resist Allied landing forces in North Africa in 1942 because Pétain was determined to defend France's overseas possessions against any aggressor and because he feared that lack of such defense would invite German reprisals against the Vichy government. Consequently, the French army and navy faced the dilemma of fighting the Allies (whom they actually wanted to welcome) or of disobeying their government. Bombing of French naval installations and harbors during the Allied landing operations virtually forced the French to resist the landing forces in Morocco and Algiers. The author concludes that the Allies would not have encountered resistance if they had arrived by daylight, when their overwhelming superiority could have been seen, and if they had previously sent competent emissaries with authority to speak only to top French commanders. R. Mueller

Balkans (1941-1945)

3133. Andjelić, Lj. PORUKA KOMUNISTA SA LJUBINOG GROBA [The message from Communists at Ljubin Grob]. Komunist 1957 14 and 21 June (rectification). Gives information on the battle of Ljubin Grob [Ljuba's Grave] fought by a unit of the Fourth Montenegrin Brigade (under the command of Božo Begović) on 10 June 1943 against a superior SS and Alpine German force threatening Tito's supreme headquarters. The narrative is based on personal recollections and a letter from the unit to the Brigade headquarters. S. Gavrilović

3134. Jovanović, Duško. NA DAN USTANKA NARODA HRVATSKEL [On the day of the uprising of the people of

Croatia]. Borba 1957 27 July. Describes the history of seven partisan combatants who earned the title of "people's hero" in World War II in Croatia: 1) Vasilj Gaćeša, who led a 39-man company; 2) Nada Dimić, an 18-year old female political worker; 3) Stojan Komljenović-Čoka, who led his own "Čoka's battalion"; 4) Ivica Bujić, who led a three-man shock troop team; 5) Stevo Došen, who commanded the "Mateja Gubec Brigade"; 6) Milanka Kljajić, a 17-year old female combatant, and 7) Rade Milojević, a brigade commander. The partisans' war in Croatia began in July 1941 with a spontaneous uprising in the Serbian districts of Banija when the Italian-sponsored ustaše resorted to indiscriminate massacre of the defenseless population. S. Gavrilović

3135. Jovanović, R. U KRAGUJEVCU OTKRIVENA SPOMEN-BISTA NARODNOM HEROJU VOJISLAVU SREMČEVIĆU [Monument to people's hero Vojislav Sremčević unveiled in Kragujevac]. Politika 1957 7 July. Describes the work done by Sremčević in the tragic period of the winter of 1941-1942 during the German occupation of Serbia. At the time, he was secretary of the local committee of the Communist Party in Kragujevac and one of the principal organizers of the partisans' uprisings against the Germans in Central Serbia. S. Gavrilović

3136. Kolar, Vladimir. 7 JUL-VELIKA ZBIRKA DETALJA [The 7th of July-a large collection of details]. Nedeljne Informativne Novine 1957 7 July. Recollections of several episodes of Tito's war of liberation, told by Mihailo Svabić, Ali Sukrija and Stevan Doronjski. S. Gavrilović

3137. Marjanović, Joco. NEPRIJATELJSKA OFANZIVA NA KOZARI [The enemy offensive in Kozara]. Borba 1957 4 July. A detailed description of the battle which was fought from 10 June to 18 July 1942 in the Kozara mountains in the Bosnian frontier province. In the history of Tito's war of liberation, this battle is referred to as the "second German offensive." German army documents call it "Operation Ksawer." The author also describes the civilian refugees [zbeg] who numbered over 72,000. Based primarily on Yugoslav and captured German documents. S. Gavrilović

3138. Marković, Dragan. PISMA DRUGU [Letters to a comrade]. Komunist 1957 24 May. Publishes extracts from the Tito-Pijade correspondence during World War II. Included is a letter from Pijade in 1943 relating to Tito's elevation to the rank of marshal of Yugoslavia at the second session of the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. The originals are in the Historical Archives of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. S. Gavrilović

3139. Milenković, Bora. IZ USTANIČKIH DANA NARODA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE: BEZIMENA KOZARČANKA [From the days of the uprising of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina: an anonymous girl from the Kozara mountain range]. Borba 1957 27 August. Describes a surprise attack by Tito's First Bosnian Frontier Province Brigade against the German-held Railovac air base near Sarajevo. The attack took place during the night of 10/11 August 1943 and resulted in the destruction of 34 German planes. Four partisans and a daring 18-year old female combatant whose name is not known were killed. The author also describes the aid, such as food, reinforcements and intelligence, given to the partisans by local inhabitants. S. Gavrilović

3140. Odić, Slavko. DESANT JE PRETRPEO NEUSPEH [The descent has failed]. Komunist 1957 31 May. The cave where Tito, his headquarters, and the Yugoslav Politburo were housed at the time of the surprise paratroop attack on Drvar on 25 May 1944 is now a museum containing documents and photographs. The cave is situated in the steep Gradina slope below Lunjevača mountain. S. Gavrilović

3141. S. K. REVOLUCIONAR I VOJNIK [A revolutionary and soldier]. Komunist 1957 14 June. A brief account of the life and work of Sava Kovačević, a pre-war Communist leader from Grahovo, Montenegro. Kovačević, who was killed in battle on 13 June 1943 during the fifth German offensive, was Tito's military commander in Herzegovina. S. Gavrilović

3142. Škerl, France. BIBLIOGRAFIJA O NARODNOOSVOBODILNEM BOJU SLOVENCEV ZA 1954-55 Z DODATKI ZA 1945-53 [Bibliography on the struggle for national liberation of the Slovenes 1954-1955, with supplements for 1945-1953]. Zgodovinski Casopis 1955 9: 287-348. A bibliography of Slovene books and articles appearing in 1954 and 1955, dealing with the struggle for national liberation (1941-1945). Supplements are added to the bibliographies for the years 1945-1953, published in vol. 4 (1950), vol. 5 (1951) and vol. 8 (1954) of Zgodovinski Casopis. See also: 1: 2462 V. Melik

3143. Štaubringer, Zvonko. IZVEŠTAJI PRVIH KOMANDANATA [Reports from the first commanders]. Borba 1956 20-22 December. A series of three articles giving the text of twelve documents relating to Tito's military operations in 1941, with the author's explanations. Of particular interest are the extracts from Alexander Ranković's report of 11 September 1941 on negotiations with Draža Mihailović's Chetniks in Belgrade. The documents are in the Archive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia; Archive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia etc. S. Gavrilović

3144. Topalović, Živko. NOJBAHEROVA SVEDODŽBA [Neubacher's testimony]. Poruka 1957 (44): 7-10. Quotes verbatim passages from a recent German publication, Hermann Neubacher's Sonderauftrag Südost, 1940-1945, Bericht eines fliegenden Diplomaten (Göttingen: Musterschmidt-Verlag, 1956), explaining the position of the two controversial Serbian wartime leaders, Nedić and Mihailović, in relation to the Germans. Included are certain declarations by Topalović, stating that while he was in the Supreme Command (December 1943 to June 1944), neither he nor the other politicians knew anything whatsoever about any agreements concluded with the Germans by Draža's commanders. S. Gavrilović

3145. Unsigned. IZ DOKUMENATA OKUPATORA O BORBAMA NA KOZARI: DVADESET NA JEDNOGA [From the documents of the enemy relating to the battle of Kozara: twenty to one]. Komunist 1957 5 July. There are numerous enemy documents which give interesting details on the battle fought in the Kozara mountains in 1942 by Tito's partisans against some 70,000 heavily-armed Germans aided by the quisling Croat ustaše and domobrans. The article is based on the operative report no. 6060 of 29 June 1942, captured from the First Alpine Division of the Italian-sponsored ustaši army. S. Gavrilović

3146. Unsigned. PARTIZANSKA ŽELJEZNICA "PROLETERKA 12" [The partisan train "Proletarian 12"]. Komunist 1957 7 June. Some details on various railroad lines operated by Tito's partisans in the mountainous areas of Bosnia in World War II. S. Gavrilović

3147. Unsigned. 7 JUL. Borba 1957 7 July. Stresses the historical significance of 7 July 1941, the day of the partisans' uprisings in Serbia against Hitler's army of occupation. S. Gavrilović

3148. Vučković, Zvonimir. POVODOM JEDNE ISPRAVKE [Concerning a rectification]. Poruka 1957 (44): 16. Contests the accuracy of the rectification published by Radoje Vukčević in Poruka, 1957, No. 43 [See abstract 3: 2041], concerning the evacuation of American airmen from the Mihailović-controlled area of Yugoslavia in August 1944. The author publishes his own version of this event in which he took a direct part. He also gives the text of the credentials (issued under Mihailović's signature and dated 30 June 1944) which authorized him to represent Mihailović with the Fifteenth American Air Corps in Italy and eventually to join a political and military mission which Mihailović planned to send to America. S. Gavrilović

3149. Vujačić, Mirko. SPOMENIK SLOBODI [The monument of freedom]. Borba 1957 4 July. Narrates the case history of a Yugoslav war orphan. The article is of interest because it sheds light on the part played by civilian refugees in the battle of Kozara in 1942. S. Gavrilović

3150. Vukmanović-Tempo, Svetozar. SJEĆANJE NA ISTORISKI JUL 1941 GODINE [Recollections about the his-

ric July in the year 1941]. Komunist 1957 5 July. The personal story of the meeting at which the extended (sic) Politburo of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee decided to begin military operations against Hitler throughout Yugoslavia. The meeting was held on 4 July 1941 in Belgrade. The decision was taken on the strength of Tito's report, which is quoted extensively. The author was one of the Yugoslav Politburo members who attended the meeting. The article is reprinted from Front, an army newspaper.

S. Gavrilović

Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

3151. Hillgruber, Andreas (Wiesbaden). DIE KRISE DER DEUTSCH-RUMÄNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN IM ERSTEN HALBJAHRE 1943 [The crisis in the German-Rumanian relations in the autumn of 1943]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(12): 663-672. Describes the gradual deterioration of the German-Rumanian alliance in World War II, when the German evacuation of the Crimea necessitated the stationing of more German troops in Rumania. The author discusses in detail Antonescu's resistance to Hitler's repeated demands for an increased Rumanian war effort, citing passages from his communications they exchanged on this subject. When Rumania continued to be loyal to the Axis after the fall of the Crimea, Hitler erroneously assumed that Rumanian troops could also fight the Soviet army if it crossed the Rumanian border.

R. Mueller

3152. Hillgruber, Andreas. DIE LETZTEN MONATE DER DEUTSCH-RUMÄNISCHEN WAFENBRÜDERSCHAFT [The last months of the German-Rumanian comradeship in arms]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(7): 377-397. A detailed account of the breakdown of the German-Rumanian wartime alliance during the period February-September 1944, as the Soviet army approached the Rumanian border. Antonescu had initially agreed to permit more German troops on Rumanian soil if Germany would restore Transylvania to Rumania. The Rumanian military leaders, however, wanted, at all costs, the withdrawal of the German troops and peace with the Soviet Union. Hitler, believing that this was desired only by a minority of the officers, ordered the arrest of some of them. Thereupon, open hostilities broke out between the Rumanian and German armies and continued until the arrival of the Soviet army in Rumania.

R. Mueller

3153. Klimowski, T. WALKI 27 WOLYŃSKIEJ DZIWIZJI [The battles of the 27th Volynia Infantry Division during the period of Operation "Tempest"]. Bellona 1956 (1/2): 17-29. The recent propaganda claim that the 27th Volynia Infantry Division was employed during the Warsaw rising in 1944 as an adjunct to "regular Soviet forces" is disproved by the fact that it engaged in purely partisan actions. A special section of the article deals with relations with the Soviet partisans and with the units of the Soviet-trained Polish army under the command of General Berling.

See also: 2: 1709

J. Erickson

3154. Kropilák, Miroslav. NOVÉ PRAMENE K DEJINÁM LOVENSKEHO NÁRODNÉHO POVSTANIA V SOVIETSKÝCH ARCHÍVOCH [New sources in Soviet archives on the history of the Slovak national uprising]. Historický časopis 1957 (3): 417-419. Unpublished documents on the history of the Slovak national uprising against the German army in 1944 were almost all destroyed. In 1956, Slovak historians found, stored in the Archives of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of Moscow and Kiev, and in the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, significant source material dealing with the political and military operations of the uprising.

F. Wagner

3155. Kropilák, Miroslav. VOJENSKÉ OPERÁCIE V SLOVENSKOM NÁRODNOM POVSTANÍ. BOJOVÉ AKCIE I. Č. SRMADY [Military operations in the Slovak national uprising. Fighting actions of the First Czechoslovak Army]. Historický časopis 1957 5(1): 7-39. A military study of the Slovak national uprising of 1944 against the German army. The First Czechoslovak Army, with its headquarters in Banská Bystrica, was commanded by the Czechoslovak government-in-exile in London under the influence of bourgeois elements. There was no organized political activity on the part of the Communists in the army. Late in October 1944, the Supreme Command of

the army withdrew from the battle area those units which had joined the First Czechoslovak Army Division in the USSR and fought in co-operation with the Red Army forces in Czechoslovak territory. Based chiefly on unpublished sources.

F. Wagner

Western Europe (1944-1945)

3156. Blumenson, Martin (Captain, U.S. Army), and James Hodgson (Major, U.S. Army). HITLER VERSUS HIS GENERALS IN THE WEST. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(12): 1281-1287. The widespread assumption that Hitler's interference in military affairs lost the war for Germany is certainly not confirmed by reports of his views and instructions following the Allied invasion of Normandy. Although surrounded by a strange coterie of defeatists and unrealistic flatterers, Hitler waged effective war in the West. That he was able to do so with Germany in a weakened condition indicates that he had a firm grasp of strategic reality, which was quite beyond the capacity of his tactical commanders.

C. F. Latour

3157. "Musketeer". THE CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE, JUNE, 1944-MAY, 1945. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1957 102(607): 339-353. An account of the campaign from the time of the decision to invade, through the planning and assault phases to the end of the European war. The author gives a summary of the deception measures employed during the pre-assault phase, and includes a description of the operations in southern France.

C. L. Robertson

See also: 2051

Pacific and Asian Theatre

3158. Fukaya, Hajime. JAPAN'S WARTIME CARRIER CONSTRUCTION. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(9): 1031-1036. Shows how the loss of the war by Japan was largely due to Japan's inability to replace the aircraft carriers lost in action--in particular, the four lost in the battle of Midway. Both new construction and the conversion of other ships into aircraft carriers is discussed.

D. van Arkel

3159. Hattori, Takushiro (Tokyo). JAPAN'S OPERATIONS-PLAN FÜR DEN BEGINN DES PÄZIFISCHEN KRIEGES [Japan's operational plan for the start of the Pacific war]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1957 7(5): 247-274. Maintains that Japan's plans for attack in December 1941 were drawn up hastily and were not prepared years in advance, as the prosecution in the Tokyo war crimes trial attempted to prove. Imperial General Staff Corps strategy during the early 1930s envisaged only limited campaigns of short duration on the Chinese mainland to protect Japanese settlements there. Large-scale plans, encompassing extensive land operations in the Philippines and Malaya, emerged only in 1939, when war with the United States and Great Britain appeared inevitable and when the former's embargo on scrap iron threatened Japan's economic life. These plans anticipated the neutrality of Soviet Russia and a rapid Japanese conquest of Southeast Asia. The Japanese combat potential suffered constantly from the fact that the army and navy operated under separate rather than joint commands, a fact which accentuated traditional inter-service rivalry. A further impediment was the alliance with Germany, which was unrealistic because Japan was virtually unable to conduct joint operations or establish physical contact with the German forces. Battle and statistical charts are included.

R. Mueller

3160. Horie, Y. (Major, former Imperial Japanese Army). THE FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE CONVOY ESCORT. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(10): 1073-1081. A review of the failure of the Japanese navy to protect its convoys from destruction by the U.S. Navy during the Second World War.

C. F. Latour

3161. Tanaka, Raizo (Vice Admiral). JAPAN'S LOSING STRUGGLE FOR GUADALCANAL. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(7): 687-699, and (8): 815-831. A detailed eyewitness account of the naval operations in the Solomons in August and September 1942. Japanese attempts to reconquer Guadalcanal air base were unsuccessful, and Japanese troops finally had to be withdrawn. This failure is explained by such factors as inferiority in the air, the haste

with which the naval forces had been thrown together, and the lack of co-ordination between army and navy. D. van Arkel

3162. Wheeler, Stanley A. (Commander, U.S. Naval Reserve). THE LOST MERCHANT FLEET OF JAPAN. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(12): 1295-1299. Briefly reviews Japanese shipping losses during the Second World War. C. F. Latour

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

3163. Handel-Mazzetti, Peter (Lieutenant Commander, German Navy). THE SCHARNHORST-GNEISENAU TEAM AT ITS PEAK. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(8): 852-860. Describes the cruise of the German battle cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" in the Atlantic in the spring of 1941. After breaking through British defenses, the two ships did considerable damage to the Allied supply lines. D. van Arkel

3164. Oliver, Edward F. (Lieutenant, U.S. Coast Guard). THE ODENWALD INCIDENT. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1956 82(4): 379-384. Relates the incident off the coast of Brazil in early November 1941, involving the USS "Omaha" and a German merchantman which was flying the U.S. flag. C. F. Latour

3165. See, Klaus von. GRÖNLAND UND DIE USA IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG [Greenland and the USA in the Second World War]. Aussenpolitik 1957 8(1): 51-57. Anxiety over the fate of Greenland after the fall of Denmark to the Germans in April 1940 prompted Britain, Canada and the United States to resort to measures designed to deny Greenland to the Germans. The author discusses various events leading up to the conclusion of a treaty between the USA and Denmark in April 1941, providing for U.S. protection of the island. Henrik von Kauffmann, the Danish envoy in Washington, signed the treaty without concurrence of the government of occupied Denmark. Although the Germans obtained a repudiation of the treaty by the Danes, the treaty was implemented. C. R. Spurgin

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

3166. Anweiler, Oskar. DIE ODER-NEISSE-LINIE: ENTSTEHUNG UND PROBLEM [The Oder-Neisse Line: origin and problem]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(8): 461-480. Traces the German-Polish boundary question from 1918, examining the establishment of the Oder-Neisse Line by the Allies in World War II and the transfer of the German population. The author concludes with a plea for tolerance and understanding in present consideration of the problem. F. B. M. Hollyday

3167. Freund, Michael (Kiel Univ.). DIE ODER-NEISSE-LINIE [The Oder-Neisse Line]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1957 8(7): 393-404. Reviews Elizabeth Wiskeman's Germany's Eastern Neighbors: Problems relating to the Oder-Neisse Line and the Czech Frontier Regions (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1956). Freund objects to the use of the book as a guide for present policy, criticizing it for failure to consider the legal and historical rights involved; for neglecting sources beyond the Iron Curtain, as well as many sources available in the West; for giving a distorted picture of events by a disjointed narrative, and for reaching the implicit conclusion that the Oder-Neisse Line is a definitive solution to the nationality problem of Europe. F. B. M. Hollyday

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See: 2967

Asia

See also: 2970, 2972, 2974, 2975, 2976

3168. Wiatr, Jerzy J. "LECZYĆ, ABY URATOWAĆ CHOROŻO!" NA MARGINESIE CHIŃSKICH PUBLIKACJI ZWIĄZANYCH Z 15-LECIEM "RUCHU UPORZĄDKOWANIA STYŁU PRACY PARTYJNEJ" [Nurse the patient in order to

save him!"] Notes on Chinese publications relating to the 15th anniversary of the "Movement for the Regulation of the Mode of Work of the Party". Nowe Drogi 1957 11(5): 89-99. Analysis of Lu-din-i's article "The 15th Anniversary of the Movement for the Regulation of the Mode of Work," published in the 31 March 1957 issue of Druzba. The author summarizes those ideas of Mao Tse-Tung in 1941-1942 which opposed dogmatism and a sectarian attitude in theory and practice, and applies them to the contemporary situation in China. He discusses problems in the relations between the Communist Party and the masses, and states that differences of opinion within the Party are not necessarily the result of enemy penetration. He examines the harmful nature of disciplinary repression as a weapon in the internal conflict of ideas and in the rectification of errors, and describes the universal significance of the Chinese experience. G. Langrod

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 2979, 2984, 2995, 3008, 3009, 3010

3169. Djordjević, Jovan. ULOGA MOŠE PIJADE U STVARANJU NAŠEG ZAKONODAVSTVA [The part played by Moša Pijade in the formulation of our legislation]. Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke 1957 (1): 15-17. Refers particularly to Pijade's role in the formulation of the "Foča enactments," the initial legislative acts relating to people's committees, which provided the basic constitutional foundation for Federated Democratic Yugoslavia--the first post-war Yugoslav state. S. Gavrilović

3170. Geršković, Leon. MOŠA PIJADE KAO ORGANIZATOR NARODNE VLASTI U VRIJEME NARODNOSLOBODILAČKE BORBE [Moša Pijade, organizer of the people's authority at the time of the national liberation struggle]. Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke 1957 (1): 8-15. Describes Pijade's part in the enactment of emergency legislative reforms and other significant acts in Tito's Yugoslavia during World War II. References are made to the organization of Tito's rear area intelligence service which later developed into the state secret police (OZNA); decisions of AVNOJ relating to the annexation of the Slovene Littoral, Istria, Rijeka (Fiume) and Zadar (Zara) to Yugoslavia; and elaboration of legislative acts relating to the execution of the Tito-Subašić agreement of 1944. Based on Zbornik Dokumenta i Podataka o NOB [Collection of documents and data relating to the national liberation struggle], Vols. 2 and 3, and other local literature. S. Gavrilović

3171. Simić, Vladimir. GOVOR O MOŠI PIJADE U SAVEZNOJ NARODNOJ SKUPŠTINI [Speech on Moša Pijade in the Federal National Assembly]. Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke 1957 (1): 2-6. Describes, inter alia, the legislative role played by Pijade at the first, second and third sessions of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], held respectively in Bihać, Bosnia, in November 1942; Jajce, Bosnia, on 29 November 1943, and Belgrade, in November 1944. S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

3172. Paučo, Joseph. DR. JOSEPH TISO: CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT. Slovakia 1957 7(2): 37-50. Argues that Slovakia's World War II leader was motivated by Christian and democratic principles, and thus became one of the earliest proponents of Christian democracy. C. F. Latour

FRANCE

3173. Michel, Henri. LUMIERES SUR VICHY? [Light on Vichy?]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(4): 510-525. Review article on three books: Louis Noguères, Le véritable procès du maréchal Pétain (Paris: Fayard, 1955); Paul Farmer, Political Dilemma (New York: Columbia University, 1955), and Robert Aron, Histoire de Vichy, 1940-1944 (Paris: Fayard, 1954). The first book, based largely on the High Court of Justice's dossier on Pétain, is by a judge of the court who writes as a judge rather than as a historian. Farmer's work lacks proportion and completeness. Aron's book also needs balance; it is a limited political account

which ignores economic and social developments. None of the area shows evidence of the critical labor needed to depict this period of French history. R. C. Delk

GERMANY

See: 3014, 3016, 3029

HUNGARY

3174. Gál, Éva, L. A KÖZTÁRSASÁG MEGTEREMTÉSE MAGYARORSZÁGON [The foundation of the Republic in Hungary]. *Estadok* 1956 90(1/2): 170-203. A brief survey of events prior to 1945 which led to the foundation of the Republic on 1 February 1946. The author stresses that the Vatican and the Western imperialists, led by some Roosevelt intimates, such as Sumner Welles and Stimson, worked in favor of the Habsburg restoration. Based on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

3175. Pushkash, A. I. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY PROGRESIVNYKH SIL VENGRII PROTIV KHORTISTSKOGO REZHIMA KONETS 1941- NACHALO 1942 G.) [From the history of the struggle of Hungary's progressive forces against the Horthy regime (end of 1941 - beginning of 1942)]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1957 (4): 72-89. Describes the growth of opposition to the policies of Horthy's regime. The Communist Party was the leader in this opposition, which was most widespread among the workers, the national minorities (details, based on archival material, are given on events in Carpatho-Ukraine), and progressive intellectuals. It grew to vast proportions after Hungary's involvement in the war against the Soviet Union. These developments paved the way for the foundation of a national popular alliance under Communist Party leadership to fight the Horthy regime and take Hungary out of the war. Based on published Hungarian sources and studies. M. Raeff

ITALY

See: 3033, 3040

POLAND

See: 3052

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See: 3053, 3178, 3179

SPAIN

See: 3056, 3060, 3064

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

3176. Wells, Henry (Univ. of Puerto Rico). IDEOLOGIA Y LIDERATO EN LA POLITICA DE PUERTO RICO [Ideology and leadership in Puerto Rican politics]. *Torre* (Puerto Rico)

1955 3(10): 23-50.

Historical background of the rise of the Popular Democratic Party to power in Puerto Rico in 1945, and the part played therein by Luis Muñoz Marín. Bibliographical footnotes are included. F. E. Kidder

Soviet Union

See also: 3075, 3079, 3086, 3089

3177. Holubnychy, Wsewolod. DAS VOLKSEINKOMMEN DER UKRAINE IN DEN JAHREN 1940 UND 1954 [The national income of the Ukraine in the years 1940 and 1954]. *Sowjet Studien* 1957 (2): 115-138. An attempt to establish and compare the Ukrainian national income in 1940 and 1954 on the basis of both Soviet and Western (United Nations) statistical systems. The author concludes that the real income of workers and white-collar workers has increased relatively and absolutely compared to that of the kolkhoz peasant. While the peasant's absolute income has increased somewhat, his relative percentage in the total national income has decreased considerably. This has apparently been due to continued industrialization. C. F. Latour

3178. Rastenis, Vincas. LITHUANIA'S POPULATION IN SOVIET STATISTICS. *Baltic Review* 1956 (9): 19-28. Contests the accuracy of the interpretations in Soviet sources of population changes in Lithuania from 1940 to 1956. E. Anderson

3179. Schultz, Lothar. THE SOVIET CONCEPT OF THE OCCUPATION AND INCORPORATION OF THE BALTIC STATES. *Baltic Review* 1957 (10): 3-18. Sheds light on the changing Soviet political theory regarding the occupation and incorporation of the Baltic States, and reveals some of the tactics being employed by Soviet theorists in reference to the Soviet satellites. E. Anderson

United States of America

See also: 3096, 3097

3180. Bateman, Herman E. OBSERVATIONS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HEALTH DURING WORLD WAR II. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956 43(1): 82-102. A detailed account of the many, often conflicting, statements concerning Roosevelt's health in 1944 and 1945. D. van Arkel

3181. Lurie, Nancy O. (Univ. of Michigan). THE INDIANS CLAIMS COMMISSION ACT (1942). *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1957 (311): 56-70. Discussion of the purpose, nature, importance and possible extent of usage of the Indians Claims Commission Act of 1942, as amended. J. S. Counells

3182. Río, Angel del. DON FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS. Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura (France) 1956 (18): 69-79. Examines the ideological, educational and governmental career of the socialist politician Don Fernando de los Rios, with emphasis on his activities in the United States from 1939 till his death. J. Vicens Vives (IHE 17238)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

ESTONIAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

The Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR, founded on 5 April 1946, published on the occasion of its tenth anniversary a detailed report on its activity, *Desyat Let Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR [Ten Years of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR]* (Tallinn, 1956). On pages 166-185, the work of the Institute of History within the Academy is discussed. The Institute, which is engaged in the systematic investigation of all periods of the history of the Estonian nation, is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with archeology, and also conducts anthropological and ethnographical research; the second studies the feudal and capitalistic period (12th century - 1917), and the third covers the period after the October Revolution.

The Institute regards as its main task at the present time the publication of general works on Estonian history. A one-volume history of Estonia, *Istoriya Estonskoy SSR (s drevnei-shikh vremen do nashikh dney) [History of the Estonian SSR from the earliest times until our days]* (Tallinn, 1952) has been published in both Estonian and Russian. The first volume of a more detailed, three-volume work on this subject has also been published, in the Estonian language (Tallinn, 1955). In addition to these general works, all three sections of the Institute have published works on more specialized subjects.

[G. R. Schroubek]

FINNISH MICROFILMS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Finnish holdings of the Library of Congress have been enriched by the receipt of 172 rolls of microfilm reproductions of the *Finnish Notes to the Tsar of Russia*, which provide useful material to scholars interested in Finnish and Russian history of the period 1811-1917. The original documents, which run to 520,000 pages, are in the custody of the Finnish State Archives in Helsinki.

The filming of these papers, which was originally recommended by a Special Microcopying Program Committee for Finland, made up of ten Finnish and American historians, librarians and archivists, was begun in 1956 under the supervision of Dr. Yrjö Nurmiö, director of the Finnish State Archives, Dr. J. V. Vallinkoski, head librarian of the University of Helsinki Library, and Dr. John I. Kolehmainen, a visiting professor from the United States.

The project was financed by a grant of the Ford Foundation to the Library of Congress and the American Historical Association for the purpose of microfilming historical source materials in foreign repositories.

[John I. Kolehmainen]

ARCHIVES OF THE POLISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The archives of the Polish Historical Society and of the journal *Kwartalnik Historyczny* for the inter-war period, which were preserved in the Library of the Lvov Branch of the Soviet Academy of Science until the spring of 1957, have been restored to the Society. These papers (667 folders), together with the records of the eighth congress of Polish Historians in 1948 and of the Methodological Conference of 1951-52, are now located (on loan) in the Archives of the Polish Academy.

[A. F. Dygnas, from *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1957 64(4-5): 259].

SOVIET INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

The March 1957 issue of *Voprosy Istorii* contains (pp. 196-201) a descriptive summary of work and orientations

elaborated at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow in line with the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress. Plans for the next five years include work on Africa and the publication of sources and special studies on such fundamental problems of Asiatic society as feudalism and slavery.

[M. Raeff, from *Voprosy Istorii*]

AMERICAN JEWISH PERIODICAL CENTER

"The American Jewish Periodical Center was established in the spring of 1956 through a special grant from the Jacob R. Schiff Fund. It is located on the Cincinnati campus of the Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion. Dr. Jacob R. Marcus is the Director.

"The object of the Center is to microfilm every Jewish periodical published in the United States from 1823 to 1925. After that date a selected list of periodicals will be chosen for microfilming on the basis of a continuing project. Estimates indicate that there are approximately twelve hundred Jewish periodicals within the range of this program. The larger part of these are in English, about four hundred in Yiddish, one hundred in Hebrew, and the remainder in Ladino, German, Polish, Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian (Yugoslav)."

"The Center is eager to receive information concerning complete sets of uncommon Jewish periodicals, as well as single numbers of rare or unusual issues. A brochure listing the periodicals on microfilm available at the American Jewish Periodical Center will be published in the winter of 1956. This catalogue may be had on request. All microfilms listed will be available to scholars and institutions on interlibrary loan."

"Inquiries may be addressed to the American Jewish Periodical Center, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati 20, Ohio."

[*American Jewish Archives* 1956 8(2): 131]

SURVEY OF CURRENT LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The second edition of *Survey of Investigations in Progress in the Field of Latin American Studies*, compiled by Frederick Elwyn Kidder (School of Inter-American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville), appeared in October 1956. These surveys, made jointly by the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union and the School of Inter-American Studies, are issued periodically in order to make known current and prospective Latin American studies at colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, and thus to help scholars to avoid useless and costly duplication of effort. In contrast to the 1953 edition which included only 519 items, the current survey mentions 979 studies in progress and includes the work of Canadians and citizens of the United States residing in Puerto Rico and other parts of the world.

The research topics are listed under general categories such as Economics, Government, History, and International Relations since 1830. This bibliography contains a subject index of places, listing entries by topics within each geographical area, and a subject index of persons. An author index provides further help in ascertaining the projects in which researchers are engaged.

NEWLY PUBLISHED

The American Journal of Legal History. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by Temple University School of Law, 1715 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania. Editor: Erwin C. Surrency. Contents: Articles on legal history, with emphasis on Anglo-American legal systems; book

views; documents; bibliography; news and notes; "Brevia ddenda," comments and short notes of information which have been discovered through research. Annual table of contents. Official publication of the American Society for Legal History.

Manuscripta. Appears three times a year (1957: Vol. 1). Pub. by Saint Louis University Library, St. Louis, Missouri. Editor: Lowrie J. Daly. Contents: Articles of a general nature in the humanities, history, and research and teaching methods, and articles on manuscripts in the collections of the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library of Saint Louis University; lists of Vatican codices available for consultation at the Library; reviews of books based on firsthand sources in the field of the humanities and history; bibliography of books received; news and notes on projects, books, articles, etc., related to manuscripts, particularly those of the Vatican collections.

Victorian Studies. A quarterly journal of the Humanities, Arts, and Sciences. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 1). Editors: Philip Appleman, William A. Madden and Michael Wolff, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Contents: Articles and short communications on all aspects of the Victorian age in England; book reviews; comments and queries (inquiries by readers, etc.).

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

The *American Neptune* carries an annual bibliography, "Recent Writings in Maritime History," prepared by Robert L. Albion. This international bibliography of books and periodicals covers such topics as merchant sail and general shipping, fisheries and whaling, merchant steam, inland navigation, seaports and coastal areas, shipbuilding and allied subjects, naval history up to the present, marine arts, collections, exhibits, bibliography and periodicals. The most recent bibliography, which appeared in Volume 17 (1957), Number 3, deals mainly with publications of the year 1957.

The *Cambridge Historical Journal* (Great Britain) changed its name to *The Historical Journal*, beginning with the first number of Volume 14 (1958). This change was made in order to emphasize the national character of this journal. While retaining its connection with Cambridge University, it also publishes contributions by historians from elsewhere and is now predominantly, though not exclusively, a journal of modern history.

The *Canadian Historical Review* (published by University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada) publishes an annual list of graduate theses which have been recently completed or are in the course of preparation in universities in Canada, in other parts of the British Commonwealth, and in the United States. The most recent bibliography (the thirtieth) appears in Volume 8 (1957), Number 3. This bibliography covers not only theses on Canadian history, but those on such related subjects

as Canada's foreign relations, economics, geography and law, and those which bear only indirectly on Canadian history.

Irish Historical Studies, published jointly by the Irish Historical Society (c/o secretary, University College, Dublin) and the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies, includes an annual bibliography, "Writings on Irish History." This bibliography covers periodicals and books dealing with all aspects of Irish history, published in Ireland and elsewhere. The bibliography for the year 1955 is contained in Volume 10 (1956), Number 38; for the year 1956, in Volume 10 (1957), Number 40.

Isis, the quarterly journal of the History of Science Society (Editorial address: Widener Library 189, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts), includes a "Critical Bibliography of the History of Science and Its Cultural Influences." The eighty-first installment of this bibliography was published in Volume 47 (1956), Number 3; the eighty-second installment in Volume 48 (1957), Number 2. This bibliography, compiled by I. Bernard Cohen and Katharine Strelsky through a systematic examination of the main journals devoted to history, science, the history of science and the history of medicine, contains citations of books and articles published throughout the world. The bibliography is divided into four main sections: A. History of Science: General References and Tools; B. Science and Its History from Special Points of View; C. Histories of the Special Sciences, and D. Chronological Classification. An index of all proper names included in the bibliography is given at the end.

The *Journal of Asian Studies* (formerly *The Far Eastern Quarterly*), published by the Association for Asian Studies, issues as a fifth number each September a *Bibliography of Asian Studies*. This international bibliography includes a general section on Asia, and sections on China, Japan, Korea, Central Asia and Siberia, Southeast Asia and South Asia. The last three sections named are subdivided by country. Each section contains a list of relevant periodicals and other serials and a list of books and articles, grouped under such subjects as bibliography and reference, philosophy and religion, historical sciences, political sciences, sociology and the social sciences, language, and literature and the arts. An author index is included. The most recent bibliography (Volume 16, Number 5, 1957) contains 957 pages.

The *Journal of Negro History* for April 1957 (Volume 42, Number 2) contains (on pp. 145-148) a bibliography of recent publications on Negro history by Harold T. Pinkett. This bibliography covers books and periodicals mainly from the year 1956 pertaining to all aspects of the history of the Negroes in the United States, Latin America and the West Indies, Canada and Europe.

Militärpolitisches Forum (West Germany) changed its name to *Nationalpolitisches Forum*, beginning with the first number of Volume 7 (1958).

NOTE

VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year. Economy measures force HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to accept only those new abstracters who can prepare at least 20 abstracts per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the journals you would like to abstract from those marked A in the Index Number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 2. Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so, whether through library or through subscription. We particularly need qualified abstracters who know Arabic, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Slav languages.

7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the *H.A. Bulletin*.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

MEETING OF GERMAN HISTORIANS

The twenty-third meeting of the Verband der Historiker Deutschlands (c/o President, Hermann Aubin, Freiburg im Breisgau, Beethovenstrasse 6) was held from 13 to 16 September 1956 in Ulm, Germany. The subjects of all sections and the titles of lectures in the field of modern history and those likely to be of general interest to the historian are given below.

Opening Session. Chairman: Hermann Aubin (Freiburg). Hermann Heimpel (Göttingen), History and Science of History.

General Lectures. 1) Chairman: Max Braubach (Bonn). Kurt von Raumer (Münster), Absolute State, Corporative Liberty, Personal Freedom. 2) Chairman: Hans Rothfels (Tübingen). Hans Freyer (Münster), The Social Whole and the Freedom of the Individual under the Conditions of the Industrial Age. Comment on both papers by Leo Stern (Halle), Gerhard Ritter (Freiburg), Alfred Meusel (East Berlin), Werner Conze (Heidelberg), Wolfram Fischer (Karlsruhe), O. Anweiler (Hamburg), Hans Rothfels (Tübingen), and Gerhard Schilfert (East Berlin).

Ancient History I. Chairman: Helmut Berve (Erlangen).

Ancient History II. Chairman: Herbert Nesselhauf (Freiburg im Breisgau).

Medieval History. Chairman: Theodor Schieffer (Cologne).

Modern History. THEORY AND REALITY OF ABSOLUTISM. Chairman: Max Braubach (Bonn). Stephan Skalweit (Bonn), The Image of the Sovereign in the 17th Century. Comment by Gerhard Oestreich (West Berlin) and Gerhard Schilfert (East Berlin). Walther Hubatsch (Göttingen), The Problem of Staatsraison in Relation to Frederick the Great. Comment by Gerhard Ritter (Freiburg), Alfred Meusel (East Berlin) and Max Braubach (Bonn).

Church History. Chairman: Gerhard Ritter (Freiburg). Ernst Walter Zeeden (Freiburg), Principles and Directions of the Formation of Religious Faiths in the Age of the Reformation. Comment by Wilhelm Maurer (Erlangen), Joseph Lortz (Mainz), Ernst Barnikol (Halle) and Franz Petri (Münster).

Social and Economic History. ENTREPRENEUR AND FORMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE MODERN AGE. Chairman: Ludwig Beutin (Cologne). Hermann Kellenbenz (Würzburg), The Entrepreneurial Activity of the Various Estates at the Beginning of the Modern Period. Comment by Friedrich Lütge (Munich), Franz Petri (Münster), Heinrich Bechtel (Munich) and Wilhelm Koppe (Preetz). Wilhelm Treue (Göttingen), The Relation between the Prince, the State and the Entrepreneur During Mercantilism. Comment by Gerhard Schilfert (East Berlin), Max Barkhausen (Krefeld), Hermann Kellenbenz (Würzburg), and Ingomar Bog (Erlangen). Wolfgang Zorn (Augsburg), Types and Developmental Forces of German Entrepreneurship in the 19th Century. Comment by Heinrich Bechtel (Munich) and Percy Ernst Schramm (Göttingen).

Recent History. Chairman: Paul Kluge (Munich). Werner Jochmann (Hamburg), The Influence of the World Economic Crisis on the Fate of the Weimar Republic. Comment by Fritz Klein (East Berlin), Fritz Fischer (Hamburg), Alfred Meusel (East Berlin). Karl D. Bracher (West Berlin), The Beginnings of National Socialist Foreign Policy. Karl Buchheim (Munich), The Role of the SS in the Development of National Socialist Domination. Comment on both papers by Hans Rothfels (Tübingen), Helmut Krausnick (Munich), Paul

Kluge (Munich), Alfred Meusel (East Berlin) and Fritz Fischer (Hamburg).

Constitutional History. Chairman: Fritz Hartung (East Berlin). Gerhard Oestreich (West Berlin), A Comparative Study of the Military Constitution in the German Territories. Comment by Hermann Schubert (Munich), Fritz Hartung (East Berlin), and Gerhard Ritter (Freiburg).

East European History. Chairman: Werner Markert (Tübingen). Gotthold Rhode (Marburg), State-unions and Aristocratic State. On the Development of State Thought and State Formation in Eastern Europe in the 16th Century, especially in Poland-Lithuania. Comment by Horst Jablonowski (West Berlin), Georg Stadtmüller (Munich) and Manfred Hellmann (Münster). Peter Scheibert (Cologne), New Problems of Lenin Research. Comment by O. Anweiler (Hamburg), E. Sarkisyanz (Frankfurt on the Main), E. Engelberg (Leipzig) and Alfred Meusel (East Berlin).

Concluding Lecture. Clemens Bauer (Freiburg), Upper Germany's Place in German History.

Summaries of all papers and the discussion have been published in 23. Versammlung deutscher Historiker in Ulm (Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Verlag), a supplement to the periodical Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht.

CONGRESS

ON THE HISTORY OF THE RISORGIMENTO

The thirty-sixth Congresso per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano, sponsored by the Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano (c/o the President, Professor Alberto M. Ghisalberti, Roma-Vittoriano), was held in Salerno from 19 to 23 October 1957. The complete program of papers presented is given below.

Nino Cortese (Naples), Carlo Pisacane. Ruggero Moscati (Rome), The Final Crisis of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Alfredo Ricci (Salerno), Light and Shadows of the Sapri Expedition. Pasquale Setola (Salerno), Was Carlo Pisacane Murdered or Did He Commit Suicide? Enzo Ponzi (Modena), The Grave of Pisacane. Ferdinand Boyer (Paris), The Attempt of Carlo Pisacane and the Salerno Trial in the Dispatches of the French Consul in Naples. Gustavo Valente (Celico), The Calabrians in the Sapri Expedition. Gennaro de Crescenzo (Salerno), The Survivors of Sapri in the Cave of Favignana.

Antonio Saladino (Naples), The Crisis of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies through the Diplomatic Documents of the Bourbon Archives in the Archivio di Stato di Napoli. Alois Simon (Brussels), Palmerston and Sicilian Affairs in 1849. Noel Blakiston (London), On the Trail of Pisacane: a Problem for Hudson. Henri Contamine (Rennes, France), How the French Agents Saw Naples in 1857. Georges Dethan (Paris), Naples According to French Observers (1850-1860). Roger Aubert (Louvain), The Accession of King Francis II according to Belgian Diplomatic Documents. Richard Blaas (Vienna), Austria and the Foreign Troops of the King of the Two Sicilies. Umberto Marcelli (Bologna), The Salmour Mission to Naples. Jaime Vicens Vives (Barcelona), Absolutism of the Bourbon Dynasty of Naples by the Spanish Absolutists.

Lina Gasparini (Trieste), Aspects of the End of the Kingdom in the Memoirs of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. Maria Cessi Drudi (Padua), The European Situation on the Eve of the Neapolitan Collapse in the Memoirs of Hübner.

Fiorella Bartoccini (Rome), Aspects of Muratism in 1857.
 Henri Bédarida (Paris), The Government of the Last of the Bourbons as Judged by the Contemporary French Press.
 J. B. Duroselle (Paris), The Economic Life of the Two Sicilies in the 19th Century as seen by French Economists. Roberto Cessi (Padua), Parliamentary Echoes of the Neapolitan Crisis.
 Maria Amelia Chisini Bulak (Milan), A French Historian of Ferdinand II: Charles De Mazade.

Guido de Lucia (Teramo), Men and Events in Teramian Abruzzi from 1849 to 1860. Giuseppe Italo Grisolia (Cosenza), The Political, Economic and Social Crisis of Calabria Citra after 1850 and the Reform Idea of a Cosentino Monk. Tommaso Pedio (Potenza), The Royal Pardon of Political Criminals in Basilicata from 1850 to 1860. Antonio Basile (Palmi), The Reaction of the Police in Calabria to the Attempt to Assassinate Agisilao Milano and its Consequences. Gaetano Falzone (Palermo), Sicily Between the Agitation of Bentivegna and the Garibaldian Liberation. Saverio La Sorsa (Bari), The Journey of Ferdinand II in Puglia in 1859. Antonio Cestaro (Salerno), A Community of the Principality before the Collapse of the Bourbon Kingdom: Notes on the Administrative, Economic and Political Life. Corrado Rainone (Naples), The Southern Agricultural Proletariat on the Eve of Unification.

MEETING ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies was held at the University of California, Berkeley, 24-26 October 1957. A list of panel discussion topics and of the papers presented is given below.

THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN LATIN AMERICA.

Chairman: Paul E. Hadley (Univ. of Southern California).
 Edwin Lieuwen (Univ. of New Mexico), The Armed Forces and Latin American Politics.

Luncheon Meeting. Lesley B. Simpson (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Latin American Historiography.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MEXICAN PREHISTORY.

Chairman: Ralph L. Beals (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

INTERPLAY OF EUROPEAN AND INDIGENOUS VALUES IN LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: Ronald Hilton (Stanford Univ.).
 Anbal Sánchez-Reulet (Pan American Univ.), Theme address.

Dinner Meeting. Glenn S. Dumke (San Francisco State College), Some Problems in Mexican-American Relations.

THE URBAN MIDDLE SECTORS AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS IN LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: Philip W. Powell (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara College). John J. Johnson (Stanford Univ.), Theme address.

Luncheon Meeting. Anbal Sánchez-Reulet (Pan American Univ.), Development and Present Role of the Regional Councils on Latin American Studies. Ronald Hilton (Stanford Univ.), Latin American Studies in Europe.

LABOR IN LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: Abraham P. Nasatir (San Diego State College), Charles Page (Dominican College), Common Denominators in the Labor Movements of Latin America.

URBAN PROBLEMS IN LATIN AMERICA. Chairman: Albert Lepawsky (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Francis Violich (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Theme address.

The fourth annual meeting of the Council will take place at the Santa Barbara College of the University of California in October 1958.

CONFERENCE OF THE RANKE SOCIETY

The 1957 conference of the Ranke-Gesellschaft, Vereinigung für Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben, took place in Iserlohn, Germany, from 16 to 19 October 1957. The theme of the conference, which was opened by G. A. Rein (Hamburg), was "Europe and the World." A complete list of the papers read is given below.

Harald Steinacker (Innsbruck), Europe and the World.
 Oswald Hauser (Kiel), The End of European Supremacy.
 Richard Konecny (Cologne), The Movement in Latin America for Intellectual Disengagement from Europe. Wahrhold Drascher (Tübingen), What will Survive of the European Influence?
 Werner Frauendienst (Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz), The Problematic in German Foreign Policy.
 Contributions by Arno Spindler (Rear-Admiral, ret., Hamburg) and Oswald Hauser. Erwin Hölzle (Constance), Europe between the Two World Powers. Jürgen Rohwer (Arbeitskreis für Wehrforschung, Frankfurt on the Main), The Military-Strategic World Situation. Bertold Spüler (Hamburg), The Self-Assertion of Islam in Comparison with other Religions. Contribution by Rudolf Buchner (Würzburg). Hans Werner Gensichen (Heidelberg), The Religious Missionary Consciousness in Present-Day India.

The main purpose of the Ranke-Gesellschaft, which was founded in 1950, is to encourage the discussion of questions relating to the German conception of history, and of those historical insights relevant to current problems of public life. In pursuing these goals, the Society tries to bring together representatives of such fields as sociology, political science, economics, law and literature. The ultimate goal of the Society is the publication of a historical-political journal, with such objectives as 1) elimination of all propagandistic falsifications from the German conception of history, 2) the investigation of common factors in the history of the European nations, in opposition to all forms of narrow nationalism, and 3) promotion of the study of the history of world politics. At the present, the Society publishes an annual *Jahrbuch der Ranke-Gesellschaft und Das historisch-politische Buch*, appearing ten times yearly, which is devoted entirely to reviews of books. The address of the Ranke-Gesellschaft is: Arnimstrasse 1, Hamburg-Hochkamp.

CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF RELIGION

A Conference on the History of Religion in the New World during Colonial Times, sponsored by the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) (Exarzoobispado 29, Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico), and the Academy of American Franciscan History (5401 West Cedar Lane, Washington 14, D. C.), was held in Washington, 17-18 December 1957. A complete list of the papers delivered is given below.

Silvio Zavala (Commission on History, PAIGH), General Presentation. Kenneth Scott Latourette (Yale Univ.) and Sidney E. Mead (Chicago Univ.), Religion in English United States. Henry H. Walsh (McGill Univ.), Religion in English Canada.

RELIGION IN SPANISH AMERICA. Guillermo Lohmann Villena (Univ. of San Marcos, Lima, Peru), Religion and Culture in Spanish America. L. Nicolau d'Olier, Evangelization of Spanish America. Wigberto Jiménez Moreno (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico City), The Indian and Christianity. Miguel Batllori, S. J. (Institutum Historicum Societatis Jesu, Rome), International Aspects of Jesuit Activity in the New World.

RELIGION IN FRENCH AMERICA. Arthur Maheux (Laval Univ.).

RELIGION IN PORTUGUESE AMERICA. Robert Ricard (Univ. of Paris), Comparison of Evangelization in Portuguese and Spanish America. René Ribeiro (Instituto Joaquim Nabuco, Recife, Brazil), The Negro and Religion in Portuguese America. José Antonio Gonsalves de Mello (Recife, Brazil), The Dutch Calvinists and Religious Toleration in Portuguese America.

John Tate Lanning (Duke Univ.), Influence of the Enlightenment upon Religious Practice in the New World. Max Savelle (Univ. of Washington) and Javier Malagón y Barceló (*Inter-american Review of Bibliography*), General Summary.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists (c/o Secretary, 306 State Museum Building, Denver 2, Colorado) was held in Columbus, Ohio from 2 to 4 October 1957. The sessions concentrated on the following topics: "Manuscripts and Business Records in Archival Depositories," "Graphic Arts," "Trends in Archives" and "Acquisition Policies of Presidential Libraries" (joint meeting with the American Association for State and Local History). In addition to the papers delivered at these sessions, the following general lectures were given.

W. S. Jenkins (Director, Bureau of Public Records, North Carolina), The Bureau of Public Records Collection and Research at the University of North Carolina. W. Kaye Lamb (Dominion Archives of Canada), Prospect to the North. Lester J. Cappon (Institute of Early American History and Culture), Tardy Scholars among the Archivists.

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE USSR

The eighth conference of the Institute for the Study of the USSR (Mannhardtstrasse 6, Munich 22, Germany) was held in Munich on 26-27 July 1957. The subject of the conference was the forty years of the Soviet regime in the USSR and the results of the Communist experiment as reflected in the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union. A list of the lectures delivered is given below.

Richard Wraga (Eastern Quarterly), The Ideological Foundations of Bolshevism and Later Modifications. Comment by Ivan V. Maistrenko. Reinhard Maurach (Univ. of Munich), Forty Years of Nationality Law in the USSR. Comment by Alexander V. Yurchenko (Institute for the Study of the USSR). Nicholas N. Poppe (Univ. of Washington, Seattle), The Nationality Policy of the Soviets. Comment by Stanislav I. Stankievic (Institute for the Study of the USSR). Frederick C. Barghoorn (Yale Univ.), Marxist Ideology and Soviet Realities. Comment by Aleksei G. Sorgenfrey (Institute for the Study of the USSR). Anton A. Adamovic (Chairman, Belorussian Institute of Science and Art, New York), Soviet Literature and Art. Comment by Leonid D. Rzhnevsky (Institute for the Study of the USSR). Nikolai M. Vassilyev (Ukrainian Free Univ., Munich), Forty Years of the Soviet Economic System. Comment by George A. Taskin (Fordham Univ.). David J. Dallin, The Main Features of Soviet Foreign Policy in the Postwar Years. Comment by Nikolai Ya. Galay. [From Forty Years of the Soviet Regime, Munich: Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1957].

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies (2101 R Street, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.) was held in Washington, 26-27 January 1956. The general theme of the conference was "Progress and Survival; Present-Day Relevance of Eighteenth-Century Thought." The program of lectures given is listed below.

THEORIES OF MAN. Chairman: Frederick Burkhardt (Bennington College). Daniel Boorstin (Univ. of Chicago), History Through Bifocal Glasses. Walter L. Dorn (Ohio State Univ.), Does the United States Still Need the Eighteenth Century? Peter I. Gay (Princeton Univ.), Light on the Enlightenment. Ernest C. Mossner (Univ. of Texas), Hume: The Voice of the Enlightenment.

ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN STATE. Chairman: Howard Mumford Jones (Harvard Univ.). Mark DeW. Howe (Harvard Univ.), The Psychology and Language of Freedom. Leo Gershoy (New York Univ.), Rousseau and the Political Mind. Louis N. Gottschalk (Univ. of Chicago), The Revolutionary Tradition. Richard B. Morris (Columbia Univ.), The Present Validity of Eighteenth-Century Doctrines of the State.

THEORIES OF ART AND AESTHETICS. Chairman: Rensselaer Lee (Princeton Univ.). George Boas (Johns

Hopkins Univ.), The Unfashionable Concept of Ideal Nature. Herbert Dieckmann (Harvard Univ.), The Twilight of Classical Aesthetics. Paul Henry Lang (Columbia Univ.), The Idea of Form in "Classic" Music. Maynard Mack (Yale Univ.), The Quick and the Dead.

Public Session. Barnaby C. Keeney (President, Brown Univ.), Education and Progress--Then and Now.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society (3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.) was held at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on 16 and 17 February 1957. The papers presented at the meeting are listed below.

Perry Miller (Harvard Univ.), Puritanism and the Covenant. James M. Landis (New York), Mr. Justice Brandeis: A Law Clerk's View. Arthur P. Dudden (Bryn Mawr College), The Single-tax Zionism of Joseph Fels. Samuel H. Levine (Long Island Univ.), Herman Melville's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Hyman Morrison (Boston, Mass.), Hebrew and Jews at Harvard. Rabbi David H. Panitz (Washington, D. C.), Simon Wolf as United States Consul to Egypt. Barry E. Supple (Harvard Univ.), A Business Elite: Some Successful German-Jewish Investment Bankers in Nineteenth-Century New York.

CONFERENCE OF GERMAN, POLISH AND CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORIANS

The Institute of History of the German Academy of Sciences held a conference of German, Polish and Czechoslovak historians, from 18 to 20 November 1956 in Berlin, in which about 200 historians participated. The topics discussed were: 1) the problem of the character of the Napoleonic Wars in relation to the development of Germany, and 2) the industrial revolution and the Prussian way of developing capitalism in agriculture. [F. Wagner, from Československý Časopis Historický 1957 5(2): 389.]

CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On 6 February 1957, the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences held an open discussion of historians on basic problems of the history of pre-Munich Czechoslovakia. Results of the debate are to be used in the book (now in preparation) containing the third part of the Marxist re-interpretation of Czechoslovakia's history. [F. Wagner, from Československý Časopis Historický 1957 5(2): 397-398].

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF JEWISH AND GENERAL HISTORY

The Second Annual Conference and Study Session for Jewish and General Historical Problems was held at the ZOA House, Tel-Aviv, 17-19 April 1957. The Conference was organized by the Jewish Historical Society (9 Shlomzion Hamalka Street, Jerusalem) in co-operation with the Department of Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture. A list of the lectures given on modern history follows.

M. Vereté, The Awakening of England's Political Interest in Turkey. M. Ziev, The Ribbentrop-Molotov Agreement--a Chapter in the Investigation of the Origins of the Second World War. Y. Alon, Headings in the History of the War of Liberation. [Zion 1957 22(1): VIII-IX]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

The International Committee of Historical Sciences (Archives Cantionales, Lausanne, Switzerland) has announced the following program of reports for the eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences, which will be held in Stockholm from 21 to 28 August 1960.

I. METHODOLOGY. 1. E. Rothacker (Heidelberg), Die Wirkung der Geschichtsphilosophie des XIX. Jahrhunderts auf die gegenwärtige Geschichtswissenschaft. 2. H. Butterfield (Cambridge), The History of the Writing of History. 3. F. Gilbert (Bryn Mawr), Cultural History, Its Development and Methods. 4. A. J. Forbes (Amsterdam), L'histoire des sciences et de la technique. 5. E. M. Zhukov (Moscow), La périodisation de l'histoire universelle. 6. L. Henry and L. Chevallier (Paris), Les méthodes de la démographie historique et le problème de la mortalité dans son incidence sur l'histoire générale.

II. ANTIQUITY. 1. S. Dow (Harvard), The Problem of Mycenaean Culture and Script. 2. S. Mazzarino (Catania), La democratizzazione della cultura nel Basso Impero. 3. V. O. Blavatski (Moscow), Le processus du développement historique et le rôle historique des états antiques sur le littoral de la Mer Noire. 4. S. Lauffer (Munich), Die Sklaverei in der griechisch-römischen Welt. 5. M. Guey (Lyon), La numismatique impériale romaine comme source de l'histoire économique et financière. 6. C. Daicoviciu-Iasi and I. Nestor (Bucharest), Les populations et civilisations dans la vallée du Danube de l'époque pré-romaine au début du Moyen-Age.

III. MIDDLE AGES. 1. T. Yamamoto (Tokyo), From Tang to Sung: the Transitional Period in Chinese and East-Asia's History. 2. J. Rahbek-Schmidt (Aarhus), The Social Structure of Russia in the Early Middle Ages. 3. W. Ullmann (London), Law and the Medieval Historian. 4. K. Hauck (Erlangen), Die geschichtliche Bedeutung der germanischen Auffassung vom Königtum und Adel. 5. E. Sestan (Florence), La città comunale italiana dei secoli XII e XIII nelle sue note

caratteristiche, rispetto al movimento comunale europeo. 6. G. Le Bras (Holy See), Problèmes actuels sur les institutions ecclésiastiques du Moyen-Age.

IV. MODERN HISTORY. 1. G. Labuda (Poznan), Dominium maris Baltici, XVIe et XVIIe siècles. 2. J. Vicens Vives (Barcelona), Estructura administrativa estatal en los siglos XVII y XVIII. 3. F. Venturi (Genoa), L'illuminismo nel settecento europeo. 4. A. Klíma (Prague) and J. Macdřek (Brno), La période de transition du féodalisme au capitalisme du XVIe au XVIIIe siècle en Europe centrale. 5. S. Kjölleström (Lund), Problèmes de la Réforme dans les pays scandinaves. 6. B. F. Porschev (Moscow), Les rapports politiques entre l'Est et l'Ouest européens pendant la guerre de Trente ans.

V. CONTEMPORARY HISTORY. 1. V. T. Harlow (Oxford), British Overseas Settlements and Self-Government since 1783. 2. Ingrid Semmingsen (Oslo), Les problèmes de l'émigration aux XIXe et XXe siècles. 3. Haag (Louvain), Le socialisme et la première guerre mondiale. 4. F. Zwitter (Ljubljana), Les problèmes nationaux dans la monarchie des Habsbourgs. 5. N. Brown (Philadelphia), Traditional Culture and Modern Developments in India. 6. M. Girard (Paris), Les problèmes de la structure des entreprises au XIXe siècle.

Two colloquia will be held immediately before the opening of the Congress, one on "European Universities in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance," report by Professor Stelling-Michaud (Geneva), and one on "Price History before 1750," report by E. J. Hamilton (Chicago). The opening and closing addresses of the Congress will be delivered by two Swedish historians, whose respective themes will be "International Relations in the North in the Age of the Vikings" and "The Baltic and the Mediterranean from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries."

The reports will be printed and circulated in advance of the Congress. Communications and papers relating to any of the reports should be submitted through the respective national committees in order to be accepted by the Bureau of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

PERIODICALS LIST

Volume 3, Number 1 contained an alphabetical list of periodicals covered by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. Additions are published in each subsequent number, and a cumulative list with an annual report will be published in the forthcoming index number. The annual report will contain the most essential information on the periodicals examined for abstracting:

Name of Journal (Country of publication), frequency of appearance. Year, Volume (and numbers) examined; abstract numbers in Vol. 3 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated.

PERIODICALS ADDED TO THE COVERAGE OF HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

Africa (Spain)
Akademia (Japan)
Al-Andalus (Spain)
Altamira. Revista del Centro de Estudios Montañeses (Spain)
América Española (Colombia)
Américas (USA)
Anales. Universidad Central del Ecuador (Ecuador)
Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias (Spain)
Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (Venezuela)
Anales de la Universidad de Chile (Chile)
Anales del Centro de Cultura Valenciana (Spain)

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

Anales del Instituto de Estudios Gerundenses (Spain)
Anales del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico)
Anaquelles (Salvador)
Andorra (Andorra)
Anuario de Estudios Atlánticos (Spain)
Anuario de Labores (Colombia)
Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos (Spain)
Archivum (Spain)
Argentina Austral (Argentina)
Atlante (Great Britain)
Ausa (Spain)

- Ayacucho (Peru)
 Barcelona (Spain)
 Biblioteconomía (Spain)
 Boletim Paulista de Geografia (Brazil)
 Boletín Bibliográfico (Peru)
 Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico)
 Boletín Bibliográfico Mexicano (Mexico)
 Boletín de Estudios Asturianos (Spain)
 Boletín de Estudios Económicos (Spain)
 Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia)
 Boletín de la Academia Ibero-americana de Historia Postal (Spain)
 Boletín de la Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo (Spain)
 Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Mexico)
 Boletín de la Institución Fernán González (Spain)
 Boletín de la Real Academia de Córdoba de Ciencias, Bellas Letras y Nobles Artes (Spain)
 Boletín de la Sociedad Castellonense de Cultura (Spain)
 Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Historia de la Farmacia (Spain)
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Colombia (Colombia)
 Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba)
 Boletín del Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Económicas y Comerciales (Spain)
 Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain)
 Boletín. Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas (Spain)
 Boletín Histórico (Colombia)
 Boletín Histórico (Uruguay)
 Boletín Mensual de Información (Honduras)
 Bolívar (Colombia)
 Les Cahiers de Bruges (Belgium)
 Celtiberia (Spain)
 Chimborazo (Ecuador)
 Chōsen Geppō Bessatsu I, Kenkyū Shiryō dai-issū (Japan)
 La Ciudad de Dios (Spain)
 Clair-Lieu (Belgium)
 Clavileño (Spain)
 Cuadernos de Estudios Gallegos (Spain)
 Cuadernos de Estudios Manchegos (Spain)
 Cuadernos de Historia Diplomática (Spain)
 Cuadernos de Información Económica y Sociológica (Spain)
 Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura (France)
 Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos (Spain)
 Cultura. Revista de la Dirección de Cultura, Arqueología e Historia (Peru)
 Cultura Universitaria (Venezuela)
 De Economía (Spain)
 Diogenes (USA)
 Ehime Daigaku Kiyō dai-ichi-bu Jimbun Kagaku (Japan)
 Escuela de Farmacia (Guatemala)
 España Misionera (Spain)
 Estudio (Colombia)
 Estudios (Argentina)
 Estudios (Chile)
 Estudios Abulenses (Spain)
 Estudios Americanos (Spain)
 Estudios Eclesiásticos (Spain)
 Estudios Geográficos (Spain)
 Estudios Históricos y Documentos de los Archivos de Protocolos (Spain)
 Finis Terrae (Chile)
 Genealogía (Argentina)
 Germinabit, Circular de la Unión Escolania de Montserrat (Spain)
 Guadalupe (Spain)
 Hacaritama (Colombia)
 Hispania (Argentina)
 Historia (Colombia)
 Hojas de Cultura Popular Colombiana (Colombia)
 Hōkei Ronshū (Japan)
 Hokkaidō Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō (Japan)
 Imago Mundi. Revista de Historia de la Cultura (Argentina)
 Imprensa Médica (Spain)
 Itinerarium (Portugal)
 Journal of the United Service Institution of India (India)
 Juan Diego (Mexico)
 Kansai Daigaku Bungaku Ronshū (Japan)
 Keizai Riron (Japan)
 Keizai-gaku (Japan)
 Kindai Nihonshi Kenkyū (Japan)
 Lietuvos TSR Mokslų Akademijos Darbai (Lithuania)
 Lituanus (USA)
 Matsuyama Shōgyō Daigaku Ronshū (Japan)
 Mercurio Peruano (Peru)
 Miscelánea. Comillas (Spain)
 Misiones Franciscanas (Spain)
 Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Landesarchivs (Austria)
 Moneda y Crédito (Spain)
 Murgetana (Spain)
 Nuestro Tiempo (Spain)
 La Nueva Democracia (USA)
 Ōkuma Kenkyū (Japan)
 Ōsaka Keidai Ronshū (Japan)
 Polonia (Spain)
 Pregón (Spain)
 Príncipe de Viana (Spain)
 Publicaciones de la Institución Tello Téllez de Meneses (Spain)
 Punta Europa (Spain)
 La Raza (Venezuela)
 Razón y Fé (Spain)
 Rekishi Kyōiku (Japan)
 Rencontre Orient-Occident (Switzerland)
 Revista de Educación (Argentina)
 Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local (Spain)
 Revista de Estudios Extremeños (Spain)
 Revista de Filosofía (Spain)
 Revista de Historia (Spain)
 Revista de Literatura (Spain)
 Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional (Cuba)
 Revista de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales (Argentina)
 Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela (Venezuela)
 Revista de la Universidad de Madrid (Spain)
 Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú (Peru)
 Revista del Instituto Nacional de Cultura (Cuba)
 Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú (Peru)
 Revista Dominicana de Cultura (Dominican Republic)
 Revista Dominicana de Filosofía (Dominican Republic)
 Revista Española de Derecho Canónico (Spain)
 Revista Española de Pedagogía (Spain)
 Revista General de Marina (Spain)
 Revista Hispánica Moderna (USA)
 Revista Javeriana (Colombia)
 Revista Jurídica de Cataluña (Spain)
 Revista Mexicana de Sociología (Mexico)
 Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela)
 Rivista di Filosofia Neo-Scolastica (Italy)
 San Martín. Revista del Instituto Nacional Sanmartiniano (Argentina)
 Scriptorium (Belgium)
 Seikei Daigaku Seiji Keizai Ronshū (Japan)
 Shakai Kagaku Tōkyū (Japan)
 Shakai-gaku Kenkyū (Japan)
 Slobodna Jugoslavija (West Germany)
 Takushoku Daigaku Ronshū (Japan)
 Tesis. Revista Española de Cultura (Spain)
 Tōkyō Kyōiku-daigaku Bungaku-bu kiyō (Japan)
 Tōyōbunka-kenkyūsho Kiyō (Japan)
 Tōyōshi-gaku Ronshū (Japan)
 Unitas (Philippines)
 Universidad (Argentina)
 Universidad de Antioquia (Colombia)
 Universidad de San Carlos (Guatemala)
 Universitat (Colombia)
 Victorian Studies (USA)
 Ximénez de Quesada (Colombia)
 La Zuda (Spain)

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 3, page 183]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Publisher or sponsoring institution. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Editor or editorial board. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indices, and
other relevant information). |
| (5) Date first published. | |

The classification of periodicals as "historical" (H) or "peripheral" (P), indicated in previous installments of this list, is no longer included. The description of contents of each periodical clearly indicates whether a journal is predominantly historical or non-historical in scope.

Great Britain (Concluded)

Prepared under the guidance of Dr. John A.S. Grenville, University of Nottingham

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Periodicals which are not likely to be of primary interest to historians, but which do contain historical articles are cited in short form in this supplement to the WORLD LIST. The supplementary list for Great Britain also includes county and other local historical and archeological journals which appeared to be of more than purely local interest.

Antiquities of Sunderland and Its Vicinity. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, 18 Frederick Street, Sunderland, Durham County.

Archaeologia Aeliana. Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity. Annual. Pub. by the Northumberland Press Ltd., Sutherland House, South Shore Road, Gateshead, for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Archaeologia Cantiana. Annual. Pub. by the Kent Archaeological Society, The Museum, Maidstone, Kent.

Bathfarn, Journal of the Historical Society of Methodist Churches. Annual. Pub. by the Historical Society of Methodist Churches, 108 Wenallt Road, Rhiwbina, Cardiff, Wales.

Bedfordshire Magazine. Quarterly. Editor: C. Freeman, The Cottage, Sharpenhoe Road, Barton-in-the-Clay, Bedford.

Berkshire Archaeological Journal. Annual. Pub. by the Berkshire Archaeological Society, c/o Hon. Secretary, Claremont, Castle Avenue, Datchet, Berkshire.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Transactions. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: J. Evans, Thousand Acres, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Bristol Record Society's Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Bristol Record Society, Bristol University, Bristol.

The British Survey. Monthly. Editor: John Eppstein, British Society for International Understanding, Benjamin Franklin House, 36 Craven Street, London, W. C. 2.

British Year Book of International Law. Annual. Pub. by Oxford University Press, London, E.C. 4, for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1.

Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Publications. Annual. Pub. by the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, The Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Caernarvonshire Historical Society. Record Series. Annual. Pub. by the Caernarvonshire Historical Society, c/o Hon. Secretary, J. Eryl Owen-Jones, Bryn Eirias, Priestley Road, Caernarvon, Wales.

Caernarvonshire Historical Society. Transactions. Annual. Editor: T. Jones-Pierce, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales.

Canterbury and York Society. Publications. Annual. Pub. by Oxford University Press, London, E.C. 4.

Carmarthen Antiquary. Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club. Annual. Pub. by the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Museum, Carmarthen, Wales.

Ceredigion. Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society. Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Sir Abertiefi. Annual. Editor: Gildas Tibbott, c/o National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales.

The Classical Review. Quarterly. Editors: C. J. Fordyce and R. M. Rattenbury, c/o Glasgow University, Glasgow, W. 2

Colchester and Essex Museum. Reports. Annual. Pub. by the Colchester and Essex Museum of Local Antiquities, The Castle, Colchester.

Contemporary Review. Monthly. Pub. by British Periodicals Ltd., 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2, for Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Biennial. Editors: Eric Birley, Department of Archaeology, Hatfield College, Durham, and Canon M. L. Bouch, Clifton Rectory, Penrith.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. Publications. Annual. Pub. by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society, The University, Exeter.

Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature and Art. Transactions. Annual. Pub. by the Devonshire Press Printers, Torquay.

Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society. Proceedings. Annual. Pub. by the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Dorset County Museum, Dorset.

Dugdale Society. Occasional Papers. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Levi Fox, Dugdale Society, Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Dugdale Society. Record Publications (Main Series). Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Levi Fox, Dugdale Society, Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Transactions. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Brocklehurst, Colin, Dumfries.

East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalist's Society. Transactions. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by George Murray, 24 Duddingston Park, Portovello, Edinburgh.

East Riding Antiquarian Society. Transactions. Biennial. Pub. by the East Riding Antiquarian Society, 34 Salisbury Street, Hull.

Eastern World. Monthly. Pub. by Foreign Correspondents Ltd., 58 Paddington Street, London, W. 1.

Encounter. Monthly. Pub. by Secker and Warburg Ltd., 25 Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.

The European. The Journal of Opposition. Monthly. Editorial Address: 302 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.

Flintshire Historical Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Gwenlyn Evans, Eastgate Street, Caernarvon, Wales.

Geographical Journal. Quarterly. Pub. by John Murray Ltd., 50 Albemarle Street, London, W. 1, for the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, S.W. 7.

German Life and Letters. Quarterly. Pub. by Basil Blackwell Ltd., 49 Broad Street, Oxford.

Glasgow Archaeological Society. Transactions. Biennial. Pub. by Titus Wilson and Son Ltd., 28 High Gate, Kendal, for the Glasgow Archaeological Society, 91 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C. 1.

"Gower". Journal of "The Gower Society". Annual. Editor: Gwent Jones, Gower Society, Royal Institution, Swansea.

The Guildhall Miscellany. Appears at irregular intervals, normally once or twice a year. Editor: A. H. Hall, Guildhall Library, London, E.C. 2.

Hertfordshire County Records. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Clerk of the Peace Office, County Hall, Hertford.

The Hibbert Journal. A Quarterly Review of Religion, Theology and Philosophy. Quarterly. Editor: L. A. Garrard, Manchester College, Oxford.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Transactions. Annual. Editor: J. J. Bagley, 10 Beach Priory Gardens, Southport, Lancashire.

Index Library. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the British Record Society Ltd., 120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

International and Comparative Law Quarterly. Quarterly. Editor: Lord Justice Denning, Society of Comparative Legislation, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1. This journal was formed by the union of the International Law Quarterly and the Journal of Comparative Legislation in 1952.

The Islamic Review. Monthly. Pub. by the Woking Muslim Mission and Literary Trust, The Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking, Surrey.

The Japan Society of London. Bulletin. Appears three times a year. Pub. by the Japan Society of London, c/o Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Marsden, 42 Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent.

Jewish Observer and Middle East Review. Weekly. Editor: John Kimche, 129 Salisbury Sq. House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C. 4.

Journal of the Arms and Armour Society. Quarterly. Editor: C. Blair, The Rectory, Little Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Annual. Editors: Edgar Osborne and Francis Fisher, 306 Duffield Road, Darley Abbey, Derby.

Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Reverend Canon E. T. Davies, Llandaff House, Earl Road, Penarth, Glam, Wales.

Journal of the Manx Museum. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Manx Museum and National Trust, Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Journal of the Merioneth Historical and Record Society. Annual. Pub. by the Merioneth Historical and Record Society, County Office, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales.

Korean Survey. Appears ten times a year. Pub. by the Legation of the Republic of Korea, 36 Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 1.

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. Transactions. Annual. Pub. by the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, c/o Central Reference Library, St. Peters Square, Manchester 2.

Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by F. Taylor and Co., Back Regent Road, Blackpool.

Law Quarterly Review. Quarterly. Editor: A. L. Goodhart, 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 2.

Lincoln Record Society. Publications. Annual. Pub. by the Lincoln Record Society, c/o Joan Varley, Lincolnshire Archives Office, Exchequer Gate, Lincoln.

Lincolnshire Historian. Annual. Editor: Joan Varley, Lincolnshire Archives Office, Exchequer Gate, Lincoln. Organ of the Lincolnshire Local History Society.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Transactions. Annual. Pub. by the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

London Topographical Record. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the London Topographical Society, 120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

Military Historical Society. Bulletin. Quarterly. Pub. by the Military Historical Society, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, S.E. 1.

Modern Law Review. Bi-monthly. Pub. by Stevens and Sons Ltd., 119-120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

Montgomeryshire Collections. Annual, two numbers constituting one volume. Editor: R. U. Sayce, Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester 13.

The Month. Monthly. Editorial Address: 114 Mount Street, London, W. 1.

The National and English Review. Monthly. Editor: Lord Altrincham, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C. 4.

Norfolk Archaeology. Annual. Editor: Percy Millican, Garrett House, St. Andrews, Norwich. Organ of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

The Norseman. Bi-monthly. Editor: H. K. Lehmkuhl, 25 Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1.

Northamptonshire Past and Present. Annual. Pub. by Northamptonshire Record Society, Lamport Hall, Northampton. The Society also publishes a Record Series.

Oxford Historical Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Oxoniensis. Annual, appearing frequently at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Series A. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. Series B. Biological Sciences. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1. Note: This journal does not contain historical articles. It is of great value for the study of the history of science because it contains papers reporting fundamental scientific discoveries. The Society also publishes Proceedings (q.v.).

Philosophy. Quarterly. Pub. by Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's Street, London, W.C., for the Royal Institute of Philosophy, University Hall, 14a Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1.

- ape Roll Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by J. W. Ruddock and Sons Ltd., Lincoln.
- Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Annual. Pub. by Deighton Bell, Cambridge, for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.
- Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society. Annual. Pub. by the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, 53 Nutcroft Grove, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey.
- Proceedings of the Royal Society. Series A. Mathematical and Physical Sciences. B. Biological Sciences. Appears at regular intervals. See under Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.
- Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society. Annual. Editors: D. P. Dobson-Hinton and M. A. C. Hinton, B.S.S. Rooms, Bristol University, Bristol 8.
- Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society. Annual. Editor: Joyce Godber, Wington Manor, near Bedford.
- Publications of the Camden Society. Appears at irregular intervals. Publishing Address: c/o The Royal Historical Society, 96 Cheyne Walk, London, S.W. 10.
- Publications of the Catholic Record Society. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by John Whitehead and Son, Leeds, or the Catholic Record Society, 33 Wilfred Street, London, S.W. 1.
- Publications of Harleian Society. Biennial. Pub. by the Harleian Society, 79 Duke Street, London, W. 1.
- Publications of Norfolk Record Society. Annual, or occasionally semi-annual. Editor: Percy Millican, Garsett House, St. Andrews, Norwich.
- Quarterly Review. Quarterly. Pub. by John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, London, W. 1.
- Remains. Historical and Literary connected with the Palatine Counties of Lancaster and Chester. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Reverend J. Flitcroft, Hulme Hall, Victoria Park, Manchester 14. Organ of the Chetham Society, Manchester.
- The Round Table. A Quarterly Review of British Commonwealth Affairs. Pub. by The Round Table, Ltd., 15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York Street, London, S.W. 1.
- Roxburghe Club. [Publications]. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Charles Batey, Oxford.
- Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society. Annual Report and Transactions. Annual. Pub. by the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society, 15 Rutland Terrace, Staniford.
- St. Anthony's Hall Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by St. Anthony's Press, 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2; for St. Anthony's Hall, York.
- Scottish Geographical Magazine. Appears three times a year. Editor: Joy Tivy, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.
- Société Guernesaise. Report and Transactions. Annual. Pub. by Société Guernesaise, The Guille Allès Library, Guernsey, C. 1.
- Société Jersiaise. Annual Bulletin. Annual. Pub. by the Société Jersiaise, Museum, 9 Pier Road, St. Helier, Jersey.
- Somerset Archaeological Society. Proceedings. Annual. Editor: A. H. Turner, Somerset Archaeological Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton, Somerset.
- Somerset Record Society. [Publications]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editorial Address: c/o Somerset County Record Office, Shire Hall, Taunton, Somerset.
- Southampton Record Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the University of Southampton.
- Staffordshire Record Society. Collections for a history of Staffordshire. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Titus Wilson and Son, Ltd., 28 Highgate, Kendal.
- Studies in Education. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Institute of Education, University of Hull, 173 Cottingham Road, Hull.
- Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. Proceedings. Annual. Pub. by Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, 8 Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- Surrey Archaeological Collections. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.
- Surrey Archaeological Society Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Surrey Archaeological Society, c/o A. W. G. Lowther, The Old Quarry, The Warren, Ashtend, Surrey.
- Surrey Record Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Surrey Record Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.
- The Surtees Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Andrews and Co., Sadler Street, Durham.
- Sussex Archaeological Collections. Annual. Pub. by the Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House, Lewes, Sussex.
- Sussex Notes and Queries. Semi-annual. Pub. by the Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House, Lewes, Sussex.
- Sussex Record Society. [Publications]. Semi-annual. Pub. by the Sussex Record Society, Barbican House, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Thoresby Society Miscellany. Appears at irregular intervals, normally once every two or three years. Editor: F. Beckwith, The Thoresby Society, 16 Queen Square, Leeds 2.
- Thoresby Society. Publications. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by The Thoresby Society, 16 Queen Square, Leeds 2.
- The Times Literary Supplement. Weekly. Pub. by the Times Publishing Co. Ltd., Printing House Square, London, E. C. 4.
- Transactions and Annual Report of the North Staffordshire Field Club. Biennial. Editorial Address: c/o City Museum, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Transactions of the Buchan Club. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: J. Fairweather Milne, Boddam, Peterhead.
- Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Essex Archaeological Society, Museum and Castle, Colchester, Essex.
- Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society. Annual. Editor: R. E. Scott, Secretary, Hawick Archaeological Society, 4 Dovecote Street, Hawick, Scotland.
- Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society of Sheffield. Annual. Editor: Miss M. Walton, 19 Clifford Road, Sheffield 11.
- Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. Annual. Pub. by the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, The Guildhall, Guildhall Lane, Leicester.
- Transactions of the Radnorshire Society. Annual. Pub. by the Radnorshire Society, Belvedere, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, Wales.
- Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Appears at irregular intervals, usually annually. Pub. by Wilding and Son, 33 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
- Transactions of the Thorton Society of Nottinghamshire. Annual. Editor: A. C. Wood, University of Nottingham.

Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society. Annual. Editorial Address: c/o Hon. Secretary, Editorial Sub-Committee, Shire Hall, Worcester.

The Twentieth Century. Monthly. Pub. by The Whitefriars Press Ltd., London and Tonbridge, for the Hon. F. D. L. Astor.

United Empire. Bi-monthly. Pub. by the Royal Empire Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

Warwick County Records. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by L. Edgar Stephens, Shire Hall, Warwick.

The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. Semi-annual. Editor: E. E. Sabben-Clare, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 41 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.

Worcestershire Historical Society. [Publications]. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, 7 Milford Lane, London, W. C. 2.

World Liberalism. Quarterly. Pub. by Pall Mall Features Ltd., for The Liberal International, 123 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. Annual. Pub. by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 10 Park Place, Leeds 1, Yorkshire.

Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, York.

Yorkshire Record Series. Extra Series. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, York.

Foreign Language Periodicals

Bellona, Kwartalnik Wojskowo-Historyczny [Quarterly of Military History]. Quarterly (1957: No. 2). First pub. in 1945/46. Pub. by the General Sikorski Historical Institute, 20 Princes Gate, London, S. W. 7. Contents: Articles on Polish military science and history during the modern period, with emphasis on the Second World War; review articles, book reviews; news and notes. Articles in Polish. Volume subject index.

Ceja Zīmes [Milestones]. Bi-monthly (1956: No. 34). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by the Society of Latvians in Great Britain, 55 Hans Road, London, S. W. 3. Editor: Janis Andrupis. Contents: Articles on the literature, arts, history, and social and political problems of Latvia and of Latvians living in exile; reviews of books by Latvian authors. Articles in Latvian.

Niepodległość [Independence]. Czasopismo poświęcone najnowszemu dziejom Polski [Journal Devoted to the Recent History of Poland]. Annual, appearing actually at irregular intervals (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1931 in Warsaw. Pub. by the Institute of Jozef Pilsudski in London, 454 Upper Richmond Road, London, S. W. 15. Editor: Tadeusz Schaetzel. Contents: Articles on the history of Poland from 1863 to the present; documents; review articles; book reviews; news and notes. Articles in Polish.

Teki Historyczne [Historical Papers]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by the General Sikorski Historical Institute, 20 Princes Gate, London, S. W. 7, for the Polish Historical Society in Exile. Editorial Board: Marian Kukiel, Czesław Chowaniec, Oskar Halecki, Leon Koczy, Rev. Walerian Meysztowicz, Henryk Paskiewicz and Tadeusz Sulimski. Contents: Articles on all aspects and periods of history; book reviews; letters to the editor; news and notes; necrology. Volume subject and author index. Articles in Polish, with English summaries.

SUPPLEMENTARY

Wiadomości [News]. Tygodnik [Weekly]. Weekly (1957: Vol. 12). Editor: Mieczysław Grydzewski, 67 Gd. Russell Cd. London, W. C. 1.

The assistance rendered by Mr. H. E. Cole, Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London, in checking the list of supplementary periodicals published in Great Britain, is gratefully acknowledged.

Ireland

(NORTHERN IRELAND and IRISH REPUBLIC)

Prepared by David Large, Trinity College, Dublin

Archivium Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records. Annual, appearing frequently at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 20). First pub. in 1912. Pub. by the Catholic Record Society of Ireland, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, County Kildare. Editor: Reverend P. J. Corish. Contents: Articles and documents pertaining to all periods of Irish history. Index. Articles in English or Latin.

Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences. Quarterly (1956: New Series, Vol. 5). First pub. in 1939. Pub. by the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences, History Department, University College, Dublin. Editor: H. F. Kearney. Contents: Summaries of papers read to the Irish Historical Society, the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies and the Conference of Irish Historians, with emphasis on Irish history of all periods, and occasional papers on British, European and American history; book reviews; notes on activities of local historical societies. Mimeographed.

Hermathena. A series of papers by members of Trinity College. Semi-annual. Pub. by Trinity College, Dublin. Editor: W. B. Stanford. Contents: Articles on classical studies on the history of Trinity College, and occasionally on general historical and literary subjects; book reviews.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record. A monthly journal under episcopal sanction. Monthly. First pub. in 1865. Pub. by Browne and Nolan Ltd., Nassau Street, Dublin. Editorial Address: c/o St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, County Kildare. Contents: Articles on modern Catholic theology, with occasional articles on medieval and modern Irish history, chiefly ecclesiastical; book reviews, recent Catholic announcements.

Irish Geography. Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Ireland. Annual (1957: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1944. Pub. by the Geographical Society of Ireland, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin. Contents: Articles on the geography of Ireland, with occasional articles on Irish history, with emphasis on the period from 1500 to the present; book reviews.

Irish Historical Studies. Semi-annual (1957: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1938. Pub. by Hodges, Figgis and Co., Ltd., Dawson Street, Dublin, for the Irish Historical Society and the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies. Editors: R. Dudley Edwards and T. W. Moody. Contents: Articles on all periods of Irish history, and occasionally on the history of other areas; book reviews; bibliography; annual report of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences and news of the sponsoring Societies. Volume subject and author index.

Irish Sword. The Journal of the Military History Society of Ireland. Semi-annual (1954-1956: Vol. 2). First pub. in 1853. Pub. by the Military History Society of Ireland, c/o 12 St. Stephens Green, Dublin. Editor: G. A. Hayes-McCoy, Clonsilla, Clonsilla, Dublin. Contents: Articles on Irish military history and on Irish military and naval men who served in foreign armed forces, with emphasis on the periods prior to 1500; book reviews.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Semi-annual (1957: Seventh Series, Vol. 87). First pub. in 1833. Pub. by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 11 Merrion Square, Dublin. Contents: Articles on the prehistory of Ireland and on medieval and occasionally modern Irish history; book reviews; documents section; proceedings of the Society.

Proceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. Annual, appearing actually at irregular intervals (1955: New Series, Vol. 4). First pub. in 1871. Pub. by the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, 7 College Square North, Belfast. Contents: Articles on literary, scientific and historical topics related to Belfast, and occasionally on the history of Ireland.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Section C, Archaeology, Linguistic and Literature. Annual (1957: Vol. 59). First pub. in 1836. Pub. by the Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin. Editor: H. G. Leask, Secretary of the Polite Literature and Antiquities Committee, Royal Irish Academy. Contents: Articles on Irish literature, archeology and history, with emphasis on periods prior to 1800; documents.

Studies. An Irish Quarterly Review. Quarterly (1957: Vol. 46). First pub. in 1912. Pub. by the Talbot Press, 89 Talbot Street, Dublin. Editor: R. Burke Savage, S. J., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. Contents: Articles on current affairs, religion, and the arts in Ireland, and occasionally on Irish history; review articles; book reviews. Volume author index.

Ulster Journal of Archaeology. Semi-annual (1956: New Series, Vol. 19). First pub. in 1853. Pub. by the Ulster Archaeological Society. Editor: E. M. Jope, Queen's University, Belfast. Contents: Articles on the history of Ulster, with emphasis on the medieval and earlier periods.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Carloviana. Journal of the Old Carlow Society. Annual. Editors: L. Bergun and A. Murray, Carlow.

The Clogher Record. Annual. Pub. by Cumann Seanchais Chlochair (Historical Society of the Diocese of Clogher). Editor: Reverend P. Ó. Maolagáin, Meán Scoil N. Thiarnaigh, Clones, County Monaghan.

The Donegal Annual. Journal of the Co. Donegal Historical Society. Semi-annual. Editor: J. C. MacDonagh, Ballybofey, County Donegal.

Dublin Historical Record. Quarterly. Pub. by the Old Dublin Society, City Assembly House, 58 South William Street, Dublin.

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society. Semi-annual. Editor: M. J. O'Kelly, University College, Cork.

Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Leinster Leader Ltd., Naas, County Kildare.

Journal of the County Louth Archaeological Society. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Mrs. Bernard MacGuinness, Farndreg House, Dundalk, County Louth.

Seanchas Ardmhacha. Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society. Annual. Cumann Seanchas Ardmhacha (Armagh Diocesan Historical Society), 23 Abbey Street, Armagh.

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Introduction (p. 2 of Vol. 1) and the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VI-III, Index number of Vol. 2). The more important sections of the Introduction are quoted:

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous 'peripheral' journals which carry occasional historical articles. ... The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers.

"Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. ...

"Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication. Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

"The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:
'Journal': the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstractor on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.
'Author': the author prepared the abstract."

Mehr denn je stehen die osteuropäischen Vorgänge für Deutschland und die gesamte Weltöffentlichkeit im Vordergrund des Interesses. Wer daher ständig und zuverlässig über die Entwicklungen in Osteuropa und in der Sowjetzone unterrichtet sein will, liest

OSTEUROPA

Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens. Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde. Schriftleitung: Dr. Klaus Mehnert. OSTEUROPA bringt laufend aktuelle und sachkundige Informationen über alle von Moskau beherrschten oder mit ihm verbundenen Gebiete und erscheint seit Januar 1957 monatlich. (Einzelpreis 3.— DM, Jahresabonnement 25.— DM)

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Mr. Herbert E. Reed was the Acting Managing Editor under whose able direction No. 4 and the Index Number of Volume 3 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS were published.

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1955 - 1957

This cumulative table of contents lists all but the shortest news items.

When HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS began publication we felt we should include bibliographical and professional news, to perform a function supplementary to that which the abstracts were meant to give -- to help overcome the geographic and linguistic barriers to historical scholarship.

An examination of the table of contents below reveals that our coverage approaches adequacy in some countries, but that has barely begun in others. Our work on this is steadily expanding, but we must solicit the cooperation of members of the historical profession, of editors of periodicals, scholarly institutes and academies, to extend this important service. We appeal in particular to persons in Asia and in Slavic countries, where our language limitations are a hurdle that cannot easily be overcome, to inform us of activities in historical and related fields.

These sections contain items giving information on events and activities of general interest to historians, archivists and librarians, such as past and forthcoming professional meetings, and news of bibliographical publications, archival collections, newly published historical and related journals, and important historical publishing projects of an international character. News items are complete digests of essential information and include addresses and the source. If the news item deals with a professional meeting, the papers read and their authors are cited.

Persons desiring further information on individual news items are requested to write directly to the address cited in the text thereof.

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NOTE

Work on the preparation of the World List of Historical (and related) Periodicals will be greatly accelerated during 1958. The material will be collected in a book, to be published in the spring of 1959. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will then concentrate on announcing new serial publications and posting the reader on changes in serial publications.

PERIODICALS LIST

VOLUME 3

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS publishes two lists of the periodicals included in its coverage:

a country list, in the Index number

and

an alphabetic list, in the first number of each volume, supplemented in the subsequent numbers by lists of periodicals added to the coverage.

Relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS cited: HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing on 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal. All currently published journals which are added to our coverage are abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955, or to the date thereafter when they commenced publication. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

Periodicals are listed below according to the following pattern:

Name of periodical. Translation of journal titles (in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages). Frequency of appearance.

ABBREVIATIONS

B	- Biennial	B-M	- Bi-monthly
A	- Annual	M	- Monthly
S-A	- Semi-annual	S-M	- Semi-monthly
3 x y	- 3 times a year	B-W	- Bi-weekly
Q	- Quarterly	W	- Weekly
Irr.	- Irregular	D	- Daily

Volunteer Abstracters: Periodicals available for assignment to volunteer abstracters are cited with the letters

J	-	Journal available. Subscription copies can be mailed to the abstractor.
U	-	Journal unavailable. The abstractor is requested to use his own or a library copy for abstracting. In some case HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS can purchase a subscription for an abstractor.

Qualified persons desiring to abstract are requested to answer the questions of the Volunteer Abstracters' Note on page VI of this number.

Africa

(See also Near and Middle East)

ALGERIA

Revue de la Méditerranée B-M.

Asia

(See also Near and Middle East)

CHINA (Mainland)

iao-yü yü wên-hua [Education and Culture] W.
 in-tai-shih tzü-liao [Materials on Modern History] B-M.
 ing-chi yen-chiu [Researches in Economics] B-M.
 u-i yü kuo-ts'ê [Dogma and National Stratagem] B-W.
 ung-kuo k'o-hsüeh-yüan li-shih yen-chiu-so ti-san-so
 chi-k'an [Journal of the Third Institute of the Institute of
 History of the Academia Sinica] A.
 ung-kuo yü-wen [The Chinese Language Monthly] M.
 in-hua yeh-pao [New Language Monthly] M.
 in-Ya hsüeh-pao [New Asia Monthly] M.
 üeh-hsi [Intellectual History] M.
 üeh-shu chi-k'an [Academic Review] Q.
 üeh-shu yeh-k'an [Social Sciences] M.
 o-hsüeh chiao-yü [Science Education] B-W.
 o-hsüeh t'ung-pao [Scientia] M.
 -shih chiao-hsüeh [History Teaching] M.
 -shih yen-chiu [Study of History] M.
 si-ching ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao [Peking University Gazette] Q.
 sh chieh chih-shih [World Events] B-W.
 sh-hsüeh [History] Supplement of kuang-ming-jih-pao B-W.
 sh-ta hsüeh-pao [Bulletin of the Taiwan Normal University]
 Irr.
 a-lu tsa-chih [Special Issue of the Continent Magazine] Irr.
 eng-t'a [Lighthouse Magazine] M.
 ên shih ch'ê (-Shantung Ta-hsüeh hsüeh-pao chih-i)
 [Literature, History and Philosophy (-one of the Shantung
 University Journals] M.
 ên-i hsüeh-hsi [The Literature and Art Study] M.
 ên-wu ts'an-k'ao tz'ü-liao [Journal of Museums and
 Relics] M.

HONG KONG

Contemporary China A.
 Journal of Oriental Studies S-A.

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

U Ch'eng-lun chou-k'an [China Critic] W.
 [Chung-yang yen-chiu yüan] li-shih yü-yen yen-chiu-so chi-
 k'an [Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology
 Academia Sinica] A.
 Hsüeh-shu Chi-k'an [Academic Review] Q.
 Sh'ê hui k'o-hsüeh lun-t'sun [Journal of Social Science]
 Wên shih ch'ê hsüeh-pao [Review of Literature, History and
 Philosophy] Irr.

INDIA

Bengal, Past and Present S-A.
 India Quarterly Q.
 Indo-Asian Culture Q.
 Itihās [History] Q.
 The Journal of Indian History 3 x y.
 Journal of the United Service Institution of India Q.
 Journal of the University of Bombay S-A.
 Report of the Regional Records Survey Committee for West
 Bengal Irr.
 United Asia B-M.

INDONESIA

Indonesia

JAPAN

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 Akademia 3 x y.
 Bunka [Culture] B-M.
 Chōsen Gakuhō [Korean Studies] S-A.
 Chōsen Geppō Bessatsu I, Kenkyū Shiryō dai-issū
 [Korea Monthly]
 Contemporary Japan M.
 Ehime Daigaku Kiyō dai-ichi-bu Jimbun Kagaku [Memoirs
 of the Ehime University: Section I, Humanistic Science]
 Historia Q.
 Hitotsubashi Ronsō [The Hitotsubashi Review] M.
 Hōgaku Kenkyū [Research on Law] M.
 Hōgaku Ronsō [Law Review] B-M.
 Hōgaku Zasshi [Journal of Law] Q.
 Hōkei Ronsū [The Journal of the Association of Legal,
 Political and Economic Sciences]

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- Hōsei Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō [Bulletin of the Faculty of Letters, Hōsei University] A.
- Hōsei-shi Kenkyū [Studies in History of Law] A.
- Iwate Shigaku Kenkyū [Iwate Historical Research] A.
- Jimbun Gakuho [Studies on the Humanities (Kyoto)] A.
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- Kanazawa Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Ronshū Tetsugaku Shigakuhēn [Department of Japanese Literature, Issue of Philosophy and History, Kanazawa University] M.
- Kansai Daigaku Bungaku Ron-shū [Essays and Studies, Kansai University] A.
- Keizai Riron [Economic Theory] B-M.
- Keizai Ronsō [Collected Essays on Economics] M.
- Keizaigaku [Economics] A.
- Kindai Nihonshi Kenkyū [Research on Modern Japan History] Irr.
- Kokka Gakkai Zasshi [Journal of the National Academy] B-M.
- Kokusai-hō Gaikō Zasshi [Journal of International Law and Diplomacy] B-M.
- Matsuyama Shōgyō Daigaku Ronshū [Collected Essays of the Matsuyama University of Commerce] Q.
- Mita Gakkai Zasshi [Journal of the Mita Academy] M.
- Monumenta Nipponica S-A.
- Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū [Collected Essays on Research by the Faculty of Letters, Nagoya University] A.
- Nihon Rekishi [Japanese History] M.
- Nihon-shi Kenkyū [Research on Japanese History] B-M.
- Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku Jimbun Kagaku Kiyō [Association of Humanistic Science, Ochanomizu Women's University] A.
- Ōkuma Kenkyū [Studies in Okuma and His Times] A.
- Ōsaka Gakugei Daigaku Kiyō [Association of the Osaka University of the Liberal Arts] Irr.
- Ōsaka Keizai Ronshū [Osaka Economic Review] 3 x y.
- Rekishi Hyōron [Critical Comments on History] M.
- Rekishi gaku Kenkyū [Historical Research] M.
- Rekishi Kyōiku [History Teaching] M.
- Seikei Daigaku Seiji Kei-zai Ronsō [The Journal of Political Science and Economics] Q.
- Seikei Ronsō [Review of Politics and Economics] Q.
- Seiyo-shi-gaku [Studies in the History of the Occident] Q.
- Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū [Social Science Research] Q.
- Shakai Kagaku Kiyō [Association of Social Science] A.
- Shakai Kagaku Tōkyū [Social Sciences] S-M.
- Shakai Keizai-shi-gaku [Socio-Economic History] B-M.
- Shakai-gaku Kenkyū [The Study of Sociology]
- Shichō [Historical Papers] 3 x y.
- Shien [The Field of History] S-A.
- Shigaku [History] 3 x y.
- Shigaku Kenkyū [Research in History] Q.
- Shigaku Zasshi [Journal of History] M.
- Shikan [Observations on History] Q.
- Shirin [Historical Forest] B-M.
- Shisō [Historical Views] M.
- Takushoku Daigaku Ron-shū [The Review of the Takushoku University] A.
- Tōhōgaku [Studies on the Orient] S-A.
- Tōhō Gakuho [Oriental Studies] Irr.
- Tōhoku Keizai [The Economy of Tōhoku] Irr.
- Tōkushima Daigaku Gakugei Kiyō [Association of Liberal Arts, Tōkushima University] A.
- Tōkyō Kyōiku-daigaku Bungaku-bu kiyō [The Bulletin of the Tōkyō Kyōiku University, Literature Department]
- Tōyō Bunka [Oriental Culture] B-M.
- Tōyō Bunka-Kenkyūsho Kiyō [The Memoirs of the Institute for Oriental Culture] A.
- Tōyō Gakuho [Oriental Studies] Q.
- Tōyōshi-gaku Ronshū [Review of Oriental History] A.
- Tōyō-shi Kenkyū [Research on Oriental History] B-M.
- Yamagata Daigaku Kiyō Jimbun Kagaku [Bulletin of the Yamagata University. Cultural Science]

KOREA (South)
[Republic of Korea]

- Chindan Hakpo [Chindan (Korea) Journal] Irr.
- Yōksa Hakpo [History Studies] Irr.

PAKISTAN

- Pakistan Horizon Q.

PHILIPPINES

- Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review Q.
- Philippine Studies Q.

- Unitas Q.
- University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies Q.

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

- Australasian Journal of Philosophy Q.
- Australian Journal of Politics and History S-A.
- Australian Outlook Q.
- The Australian Quarterly Q.
- Current Notes on International Affairs M.
- Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand S-A.
- Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society Irr.
- Landfall Q.
- Political Science S-A.
- The Victorian Historical Magazine Q.

Canada

- The Beaver Q.
- British Columbia Historical Quarterly Q.
- Bulletin des Recherches Historiques Q.
- The Canadian Historical Review Q.
- Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science Q.
- External Affairs M.
- International Journal Q.
- Queen's Quarterly Q.
- Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française Q.
- Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Sections I and II, A.

Europe

ALBANIA

- Buletin per Shkencat Shqetore [Social Science Bulletin] Q.

ANDORRA

- Andorra

AUSTRIA

- Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Irr.
- Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte A.
- Forum M.
- Die Furche W.
- Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für die Geschichte des Protestantismus in Österreich A.
- Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines A.
- Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien A.
- Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung A.
- Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs Irr.
- Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs A.
- Österreichische Monatshefte M.
- Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht Q., beginning 1957
- Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur Q.
- Schmollers Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft
- Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse Irr.
- Tagebuch M.
- Der Wächter 3 x y.
- Wiener Geschichtsblätter Q.
- Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes A.
- Wissenschaft und Weltbild Q.
- Wort und Wahrheit M.
- Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie Q.
- Die Zukunft M.

BELGIUM

- Anciens Pays et Assemblées d'Etat Irr.
- Annales de la Société d'Emulation de Bruges. Handelingen van het Genootschap voor Geschiedenis. Gesticht onder de Benaming "Société d'Emulation" te Brugge Q.
- Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique S-A.
- Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques Irr.
- Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Académie Royale de Belgique. Mededelingen van de Klasse der Letteren en der Morele en Staatkundige Wetenschappen. Koninklijke Academie van België M.

gium [continued]

- letin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire. Handelingen
van de Koninklijke Commissie voor Geschiedenis Q.
letin de la Société Belge d'Etudes Napoléoniennes 3 x y.
letin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences
Coloniales B-M.
a Cahiers de Bruges Q.
villisations Q.
eaux in de Nederlanden [Cf. teaux in the Low Countries] Q.
air-Lieu
lectanea Ordinis Cisterciensium Reformatorum [Papers of
the Reformed Cistercian Order] Q.
anciscana. Tijdschrift voor Franciscane Geschiedenis en
Bibliografie [Journal of Franciscan History and Bibliography]
3 x y.
ndelingen der Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde
te Gent [Proceedings of the Ghent Society of History and
Archeology] Irr.
stoire et Enseignement A.
arboek. Federatie van de Kringen voor Geschiedenis en
Oudheidkunde van België A.
vue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire Q.
vue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique Q.
vue de l'Institut de Sociologie Q.
nèses M.
re M.

BULGARIA

- odishnik Na Filosofsko-Istoricheska Fakultet [Annals of the
Faculty of Philosophy and History] A.
toricheski Pregled [Historical Review] B-M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- rchiv Orientální [Journal of the Czechoslovak Oriental
Institute] Q.
eská Literatura [Czech Literature] Q.
ekoslovenský Časopis Historický [Czechoslovak Journal of
History] Q.
istorický Časopis [Journal of History] Q.
ová Mysl [New Thought] M.
raha Moskva [Prague - Moscow] 10 x y.
orník Archivních Prací [Collection of Archive Studies of the
Archive of the Ministry of Interior] S-A.
orník Ústavů Slovenského Národného Povstania [Review of the
Institute of Slovak National Uprising] Irr.
ezský Sborník [Silesian Journal] Q.
lovanský Přehled [Slavonic Review] 10 x y.

DENMARK

- rv og eje [Inheritance and Possession] A.
udstikken [The Messenger] A.
entaurus. International Magazine of the History of Sciences
and Medicine Irr.
anske Magazin [Danish Magazine] A.
rhvervshistorisk årbog [Yearbook of Business History] A.
ortid og nutid [Past and Present]. Tijdschrift for kulturhistorie
og lokalhistorie [Journal of Cultural and Local History] Irr. U
istorisk Tidsskrift [Historical Review] Irr.
istorisk-filosofiske meddelelser [Historical-Philosophical
News] Irr.
istorisk-filosofiske skrifter [Historical-Philosophical
Writings] Irr.
istoriske Meddelelser om København [Historical Notes on
Copenhagen] Irr.
yske samlinger [Jutland Collections]. Tidsskrift for Danmarks
historie [Journal for the History of Denmark] S-A.
Kirkehistoriske samlinger [Collections of Ecclesiastical
History] A.
Kulturminder [Cultural History] A.
Nationaløkonomisk tidsskrift [Economic Review]. For
samfundsspørgsmål, økonomi og handel [On Social Problems,
Economics and Trade] B-M.
økonomi og Politik [Economics and Politics] Q.
Personalhistorisk tidsskrift [Genealogical Journal] Q.
Sprog og kultur [Language and Culture] Irr.

FINLAND

- Historiallinen Aikakauskirja [Historical Journal] Q.
Historiallinen Arkisto [Historical Archives] Irr.
Historisk Tidsskrift för Finland [Historical Journal for
Finland] Q.
Valtio ja Yhteiskunta [State and Society]

FRANCE

- L'Actualité de l'Histoire Irr. J
L'Afrique et l'Asie Q.
Annales de l'Université de Paris Q.
Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen A.
Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations Q.
Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française Q.
L'Année Politique et Economique B-M.
Archives, Bibliothèques, Collections, Documentation Irr.
Archivum A.
Bulletin de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg
Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne Q.
Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de
Géographie de l'Enseignement Public Q.
Bulletin Hispanique Q.
Cahiers d'Histoire Q.
Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale Q.
Cahiers du Sud B-M.
Cuadernos del Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura
Cahiers Pédagogiques pour l'Enseignement du Second
Degré 8 x y.
Documents. Revue Mensuelle des Questions Allemandes B-M.
Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji [Documents on Yugoslavia] Irr.
Ecrits de Paris M.
Esprit M.
Etudes M.
France - Europe M.
Historia M.
L'Information Historique B-M.
International Social Science Bulletin Q.
Kultura [Culture] M.
Mercure de France M.
Miroir de l'Histoire M.
La Nation Roumaine M.
La Pensée B-M.
Politique Etrangère B-M.
Revue d'Economie Politique B-M.
Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France S-A.
Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale Q.
Revue d'Histoire des Colonies Q.
Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs Applications Q.
Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique Q.
Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale Q.
Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine Q.
Revue de Défense Nationale M.
La Revue de Paris M.
Revue de l'Enseignement Philosophique B-M.
Revue de l'Histoire des Religions Q.
Revue des Etudes Roumaines Irr.
Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et
Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances S-A.
Revue du Nord Q.
Revue Historique Q.
Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger Q.
Revue Historique de l'Armée Q.
Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire Q.
Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle Q.
Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé Q.
La Revue Libérale Q.
Revue Politique et Parlementaire M.
Revue Socialiste M.
Souvenir Napoléonien M.
La Table Ronde M.
Les Temps Modernes M.

GERMANY (East)

[Deutsche Demokratische Republik]

- Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
zu Leipzig. Philologisch-Historische Klasse Irr. J
Archivmitteilungen Q.
Dokumentation der Zeit S-M.
Forschungen und Fortschritte M.
Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften
zu Berlin. Klasse für Gesellschaftswissenschaften Irr. U
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt Univer-
sität Greifswald, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaft-
liche Reihe Irr.
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Uni-
versität Jena, Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche
Reihe Irr.
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität.
Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe Irr. J
Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität
Halle-Wittenberg Irr. J

Germany (East) [continued]

Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe Irr.
Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft B-M.

GERMANY (West)
[Deutsche Bundesrepublik]

Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen Irr.
Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Irr.
Archiv des Völkerrechts Q.
Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 3xy.
Archivalische Zeitschrift A.
Der Archivar Q.
Aussenpolitik M.
Belorussian Review Irr.
Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR M.
Byelaruski Zhornik [Belorussian Review] Q.
Caucasian Review Irr.
Deutsche Rundschau M.
Deutsche Universitätszeitung B-W.
Dokumente B-M.
Europa Archiv S-M.
Frankfurter Hefte M.
Freie Gesellschaft M.
Funken M.
Die Gegenwart S-M.
Geist und Tat M.
Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht M.
Historische Zeitschrift 3xy.
Historisches Jahrbuch A.
Hochland B-M.
Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik Q.
Internationales Jahrbuch für Geschichtsunterricht A.
Der Islam Irr.
Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands A.
Jahrbuch für Internationales Recht A.
Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas Q.
Látohatár [Horizon] B-M.
Marine Rundschau B-M.
Merkur M.
Militärpolitisches Forum [New title: Nationalpolitisches Forum] M.
Der Monat M.
Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen. Philologisch-Historische Klasse Irr.
Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens S-A.
Nationalpolitisches Forum [formerly: Militärpolitisches Forum] M.
Neue Deutsche Hefte M.
Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher A.
Die Neue Rundschau Q.
Neues Abendland Q.
Osteuropa M.
Ostkirchliche Studien Q.
Ost-Probleme S-M.
Politische Studien M.
Ruperto-Carola Irr.
Saeculum Q.
Die Sammlung M.
Schicksalslinie M.
Slobodna Jugoslavija [Free Yugoslavia] Q.
Sowjet Studien
Stimmen der Zeit M.
Sudeten Bulletin M.
Südostforschungen A.
Ukrainian Review Irr.
Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk [Ukrainian Review] Q.
Universitas M.
Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniu SSR [Journal of the Institute for the Study of the USSR] B-M.
Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte Q.
Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte Q.
Wehrkunde M.
Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau M.
Die Welt als Geschichte Q.
Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte A.
Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte 3xy.
Zeitschrift für Ostforschung Q.
Zeitschrift für Politik Q.
Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte Q.
Zeitwende M.

GREAT BRITAIN

Africa Q.
African Affairs. Journal of the Royal African Society Q.
Agricultural History Review S-A.
The Amateur Historian B-M.
Annals of Science Q.
Archives S-A.
The Asian Review Q.
Atlante
The Baptist Quarterly Q.
Bellona Q.
The Bodleian Library Record 3xy.
British Journal of Educational Studies S-A.
The British Journal of Sociology Q.
The British Survey M.
Bulletin of Hispanic Studies Q.
Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science Irr.
Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research S-A.
Bulletin of the Japan Society of London 3xy.
Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester S-A.
Bulletin of the Military Historical Society Q.
Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies 3xy.
Bulletins on Soviet Economic Development Irr.
The Cambridge Historical Journal [New title: The Historical Journal]
Cela Zimes [Road Signs] B-M.
Central Asian Review Q.
The Contemporary Review M.
Cylchgrawn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. The National Library of Wales Journal S-A.
The Durham University Journal 3xy.
Eastern World M.
The Economic History Review 3xy.
Economic Journal Q.
Economica Q.
Educational Review 3xy.
The English Historical Review Q.
The Geographical Journal Q.
The Guildhall Miscellany A.
The Historical Journal [formerly: The Cambridge Historical Journal] S-A.
History 3xy.
History Today M.
Innes Review S-A.
International Affairs Q.
International Review of Missions Q.
The Islamic Quarterly Q.
Jewish Observer and Middle East Review W.
Journal of Ecclesiastical History S-A.
Journal of the Friends' Historical Society S-A.
Journal of Jewish Studies Q.
Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England A.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland S-A.
Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society Q.
Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution Q.
Journal of Semitic Studies Q.
The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research Q.
The Journal of Transport History S-A.
Korean Survey 10xy.
The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies 3xy.
The Mariner's Mirror Q.
Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society A.
Mind Q.
The Month M.
The National and English Review M.
National Library of Wales Journal S-A.
Niepodległość [Independence] A.
Notes and Queries M.
Oxford Economic Papers 3xy.
Oxford Slavonic Papers Irr.
Parliamentary Affairs Q.
Past and Present S-A.
Philosophy Q.
The Political Quarterly Q.
Political Studies 3xy.
Population Studies 3xy.
Proceedings of the British Academy A.
Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London A.
Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Literary and Historical Section. Irr.
Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain A.

at Britain [continued]
 ceedings of the Wesley Historical Society Q.
 ublic Administration Q.
 e Quarterly Review Q.
 e Round Table Q.
 ttish Historical Review S-A.
 ttish Journal of Political Economy 3 xy.
 onic and East European Review S-A.
 e Sociological Review S-A.
 et Studies Q.
 Anthony's Papers 3xy.
 d Historyczne [Historical Papers] Irr.
 nes Literary Supplement W.
 ansactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society A.
 ansactions of Congregational Historical Society Irr.
 ansactions [of the] Royal Historical Society A.
 ansactions of the Unitarian Historical Society A.
 entieth Century M.
 e Ukrainian Review Q.
 iversity of Birmingham Historical Journal A.
 adomości [News] W.
 ird Liberalism Q.
 rkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research Q.

GREECE

gloellinikí Epitheōrīsi [Anglo-Hellenic Review] Q.
 chefon Evvo'ikōn Meletōn [Archive of Euboean Studies] Irr.
 chefon ton Oikonomikon kai Koinonikon Epistemon [Archives
 of Economic and Social Sciences] A.
 híná [Athens] A.
 dekanisiakōn Archeōn [Dodecanesian Archive] A.
 kīfía [The Church] B-W.
 liniká [Matters pertaining to Greece and the Greeks] S-A.
 etirís Etairēfās Byzantinōn Spoudōn [Annual Bulletin of the
 Society of Byzantine Studies] A.
 etirís tou Archeōu tis Istōrias tou Ellinikōs Dikaíou
 [Annual of the Archive of the History of Greek Law] A.
 istemonike Epeteris tes Philophikes Scholes tou Panepisti-
 miou Thessalonikes [Scientific Annual of the Philosophical
 Faculty of the University of Thessalonike] A.
 istimonikí Epetirís tis Philosphikís Scholís tou Panepisti-
 miou Athinōn [Scientific Annual of the Philosophical Faculty
 of the University of Athens] A.
 Hellénisme Contemporain B-M.
 ritiká Chroniká [Cretan Chronicles] 3xy.
 yriakaf Spoudaf [Cypriot Studies] A.
 ographia [Folklore] S-A.
 esviaká Deltion tis Etairēfās Lesviakōn Meletōn [Bulletin
 of the Society of Studies concerning Mytilini] Irr.
 akedoniká [Matters pertaining to Macedonia] Irr.
 ikrasiatiká Chroniká [Chronicles of Asia Minor] Irr.
 on Athinaion [New Athenaeum] S-A.
 eloponnisiaká [Peloponnesian Review] A.
 heologia [Theology] Q.

HUNGARY

cta Historica. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae Irr.
 (Publication interrupted)
 zázadok [Centuries] B-M.

IRELAND

[Northern Ireland and Irish Republic]

rchivum Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records A.
 ulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences Q.
 uthmathena S-A.
 ish Ecclesiastical Record M.
 ish Geography A.
 ish Historical Studies S-A.
 he Irish Sword S-A.
 urnal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society S-A.
 urnal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society Irr.
 urnal of the County Louth Archaeological Society Irr.
 urnal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland S-A.
 roceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and
 Philosophical Society Irr.
 roceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Section C Irr.
 eanchas Armhacha. Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Histori-
 cal Society A.
 Studies Q.
 lster Journal of Archaeology S-A.

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ITALY

Aevum B-M.
 Annali della Scuola Superiore Normale di Pisa Q.
 Antonianum Q.
 Archivi Q.
 Archivio Storico Italiano Irr.
 Archivum Franciscanum Historicum Q.
 Atti della Accademia delle Scienze di Torino S-A.
 Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del
 Genio Q.
 La Civiltà Cattolica S-M.
 Civitas M.
 La Comunità Internazionale Q.
 Convivium B-M.
 Corvina S-A.
 Diplomazia M.
 East and West Q.
 Economia e Storia Q.
 Historica B-M.
 Italian Affairs B-M.
 Il Mondo W.
 Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia Q.
 Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Arti e Scienze M.
 Nuova Rivista Storica 3xy.
 Nuovi Argomenti B-M.
 Occidente B-M.
 Oriente Moderno M.
 La Politica Parlamentare M.
 Il Politico 3xy.
 Il Ponte M.
 Quaderni di Cultura e Storia Sociale M.
 Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 3xy.
 Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura M.
 Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento Q.
 Realtà Sociale d'Oggi M.
 Relazioni Internazionali W.
 Il Risorgimento 3xy.
 Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia 3xy.
 Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali Q.
 Rivista Internazionale de Scienze Sociali B-M.
 Rivista Militare M.
 Rivista Storica Italiana Q.
 Società B-M.
 Studi Politici Q.
 Studi Romani B-M.
 Ulisse 3xy.

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LIECHTENSTEIN

Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires M.
 Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum
 Liechtenstein A.

NETHERLANDS

Akademiedagen [Meetings of the Academy] A.
 Annalen van het Thijmgenootschap [Annals of the Thijuc
 Society] 3xy.
 Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Historisch Genootschap
 Gevestigd te Utrecht [Contributions and Announcements
 of the Dutch Historical Society of Utrecht] A.
 Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden [Contri-
 butions to the History of the Netherlands] Q.
 Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis van de Provincie der Minder-
 broeders in de Nederlanden [Contributions to the History
 of the Minors in the Netherlands] Irr.
 De Gids [The Guide] M.
 Indonesië [Indonesia] B-M.
 International Review of Social History 3xy.
 Internationale Spectator [International Spectator] S-M.
 Jaarboek van de Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde
 te Leiden [Yearbook of the Society of Dutch Literature in
 Leiden] B
 Museum Q.
 Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van
 Wetenschappen [Communications of the Royal Dutch Aca-
 demy of Sciences] Irr.
 Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis [Netherlands
 Archives of Church History] Q.
 Nederlands Archiefblad [Journal of Dutch Archives] 3xy.
 De Nieuwe Stem [The New Voice] M.
 Oriens S-A.
 Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën
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